urday March 18 1978
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e fifteen pence

THE TIMES

Graham Greene, by V. S. Pritchett: Saturday Review, p6

ower import prices help o cut rate of inflation

rate of inflation is now down to 9.5 per cent the improvement is expected to continue for months. Mr Roy Hattersley, Secretary for s and Consumer Protection, said last night lieved the increase in the retail price index d remain in single figures throughout the and into 1979. He said food prices rose by han seven per cent last year, the lowest ase for five years.

mallest rise in food cost for five years

d Blake
ics Correspondent

n's inflation rate con- ts downward progress in y, falling to an annual 9.5 per cent. The im- nt is expected to con- er the next few months, the days of very rapid are over.

nderlying rate dropped from 7.4 per cent a year r cent. This measure is d by examining infla- goods and services, ex- seasonal foods, over the months and calculating would be at an annual

g February the Retail ndex issued by the ent of Employment 0.6 per cent to n a scale on which in January 1974 are st of February's rise ed by price increases in footwear, cars and drinks. These increases mpensated for to some y a drop in mortgage building societies cut rest rates.

will be several months hich the index is likely ownwards slightly or to teady, with the Govern- recasting that inflation about 8 per cent in By then, however, the the present round of y is expected to start rices upwards.

stimates now suggest hings will rise 14 per r Phase 3, compared r cent under Phase 2. ition, the pound is to remain steady or ring the year, which e out any reduction prices that provides ced anti-inflationary he economy. Falling goods bought from ve been one of the hing down the retail r recently.

arguments for that the rate of will stop falling by ummer seem to be by the Price Com- mission index, which now seems to be pointing to a slight rise. The Commission's index is generally accepted as the earliest indicator of turning points for the rate of inflation.

Assuming that there is no great movement in the parity of the pound, it would be natural to expect that by the end of the year inflation will be hovering round the politically sensitive barrier of 10 per cent, probably having just edged into double figures.

Its course after that will depend crucially on wage settlements during the period after the end of Phase 3.

The Government has had an uneven record in bringing down the inflation rate from the peak level of 36.4 per cent which was the annual rate in June 1975. It fell fairly steadily throughout most of 1976 before being pushed up again by the fall in the pound. In May last year it touched an annual level of 20 per cent and has been falling ever since to today's level of 7.2 per cent.

Our Political Staff write: With continuing "good sense" about wages, the annual increase in the Retail Price Index would remain in single figures throughout 1978 and into 1979, Mr Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said at Barry, South Wales last night.

Food prices, Mr Hattersley said, had risen by less than 7 per cent last year, the lowest increase for over five years.

He added: "That is because, at last, we have created a virtuous rather than a vicious circle of pay and prices. Moderate earnings increases, at or about 10 per cent, bring inflation down to less than 10 per cent. As a result we all enjoy a real improvement in our purchasing power."

This was the result the Government wanted its policy on pay and prices to achieve and, with the back of inflation broken, it could go on producing the same benefits for the rest of this year and beyond.

Table, page 17

Maudling's exemplary claim can go ahead

eginald Maudling, onservative Home can go ahead with exemplary damages allegedly libellous he *Daily Mirror*, the Appeal ruled yester-

wspaper and Mr on, a reporter, failed al against a judge's strike out Mr Maud- m for exemplary n addition to com- damages.

alling alleges libel in e report on October out MPs' connexions hn Poulson, the for- ect. He claimed that damages were due he newspaper had lessly in publishing He accepted that it was not done with malice, but claimed that his name had been included to sensationalize the report.

It implied that three MPs had escaped prosecution for corruption because of a loophole that exempted MPs from charges connected with their parliamentary duties, he claimed.

"I cannot conceive of a greater libel", Mr Maudling said. "I have been in the House of Commons for more than 28 years, and this accusation makes nonsense of my entire life's work."

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, sitting with Lord Justice Orr and Lord Justice Bridge, said that Mr Maudling was entitled to put the claim to the jury at the trial of the action.

Law Report, page 24

Refugees among the dead as Israelis pound Lebanon

From Robert Fisk
Qaaqaiet el Jisr, March 17

Israeli aircraft had been howling and wailing above us, high and unseen in the glare of the sun, for almost five minutes before the first great explosions blossomed among the houses just across the valley.

A Palestinian boy in a combat jacket and carrying a rifle—I guessed he was about 14 years old—had been standing grinning next to us among a cluster of houses, wondering perhaps whether it was our village or the hamlet to the east that would attract the wasp-like attention of the Israeli pilots.

You could see the rows of houses over the small valley and the mosque baking in the son, and we were looking right at it when the sound of power-diving grew into a rising whine like the noise of a kettle coming to the boil.

Then the village was bathed in orange fire that rippled across the streets in less than five seconds. Two towers of black smoke bod already begun to build their way above the hills when the blast came rumbling over to Qaaqaiet el Jisr. It shook the road and the walls and rattled the iron window gratings of our houses until they banged against the glass.

The boy kept on grinning, almost laughing, as the village over the valley went on erupting. He shrugged his shoulders when we asked its name: all he knew was that the Israeli front line was just over the hill to our right. Yes, he said, the valley was in Palestinian hands.

An old woman came up to us in the middle of the air strike and begged for money to pay her way by service taxi to Beirut. You could not help understanding her fear when the bright skies were alive with the sound of fighter aircraft; but maybe she would have been less enthusiastic about leaving if she had seen what we had seen on the old highway between Sidon and Tyre just an hour before.

We had passed thousands of refugees on our way south from Beirut this morning, all of them driving northwards in lorries, farm carts, taxis and old buses to get away from the sound of gunfire and the fear of air strikes.

Some travelled 16 to a jeep or 12 in a car, their bedding piled on top. They had that vacant, bored stare that used to distinguish the Beirut refugees during the civil war—the negative expression of people who had abandooed all they owned and had no plans for the future.

We had just reached a dusty coastal village called Adloun when we found Palestinian gunmen stooding all over the road, shouting and gesticulating frantically at drivers who did not slow down.

We knew that some kind of massacre had occurred when we saw the doctor in a blood-stained white coat standing in front of an old ambulance with his arms outstretched in despair in front of a small crowd.

Behind him were two smashed, fire-blackened cars, riddled with bullets and cut open by rocket fire. From the first of these, Palestinians were tugging corpses out of the doors; eight bodies in all, peasants from the south.

The women and children were identifiable by the bright flowered orange traditional dress they wore, but their faces were unrecognizable. One had been beheaded.

A throog of women stood crying and wailing—a sign of respect for the dead as well as grief in the Arab world—next to a stretcher in which a small child had been laid in two separate pieces.

You cannot dwell on the details of such a terrible scene—unless perhaps you are compiling a medical report or writing fiction—but the lorry loads of refugees trying to drive past, slowed down to a crawl and the adults among them could be seen forcing

Continued on page 5, col 4

Black tide fouls beach in Brittany

From Ian Murray
Paris, March 17

An oil slick 18 miles long swept ashore along the coast of Brittany near Portsall tooight from the grounded and broken super tanker Amoco Cadiz. It threatened disaster.

The tanker carried 230,000 tons of fuel oil.

M Michel d'Ornano, Environment Minister, said tonight that a specialist team would attempt to pump the remaining oil out of the ship.

Vice-Admiral Coulandres, the maritime prefect of Brest, had earlier introduced the new Polmar plan to try to protect the coast and fish from the huge pollution threat, but a black tide of oil was beginning to sweep in on miles of beaches this afternoon.

The shipwreck occurred one day short of the eleventh anniversary of the Torrey Canyon disaster but the Amoco Cadiz is carrying seven times more oil than was involved then. The wreck is also much closer to the shore than was the Torrey Canyon.

Trouble began for the Amoco Cadiz yesterday afternoon with rodder problems. The West German tug Pacific sailed from Brest to pick her up off Ushant but a tow had hardly been put on board when they ran into a Force 10 gale. The tow broke three times and the high seas and wind dragged the 109,700-ton tanker towards the rocks.

Around midnight the tanker went aground on the rocks of Portsall and a hole opened in one of the 15 cargo tanks. It was only shortly before the tanker hit the rocks that it was decided to implement the Polmar plan. Bad weather and the slow start meant that oil was oozing out of the hole in the ship's side before remedial measures were ready.

Naval Helicopters were called in to evacuate the multinational crew and about 6 am today they were all off. Three hours later the grinding seas broke the ship in two just at the level of the rear superstructure.

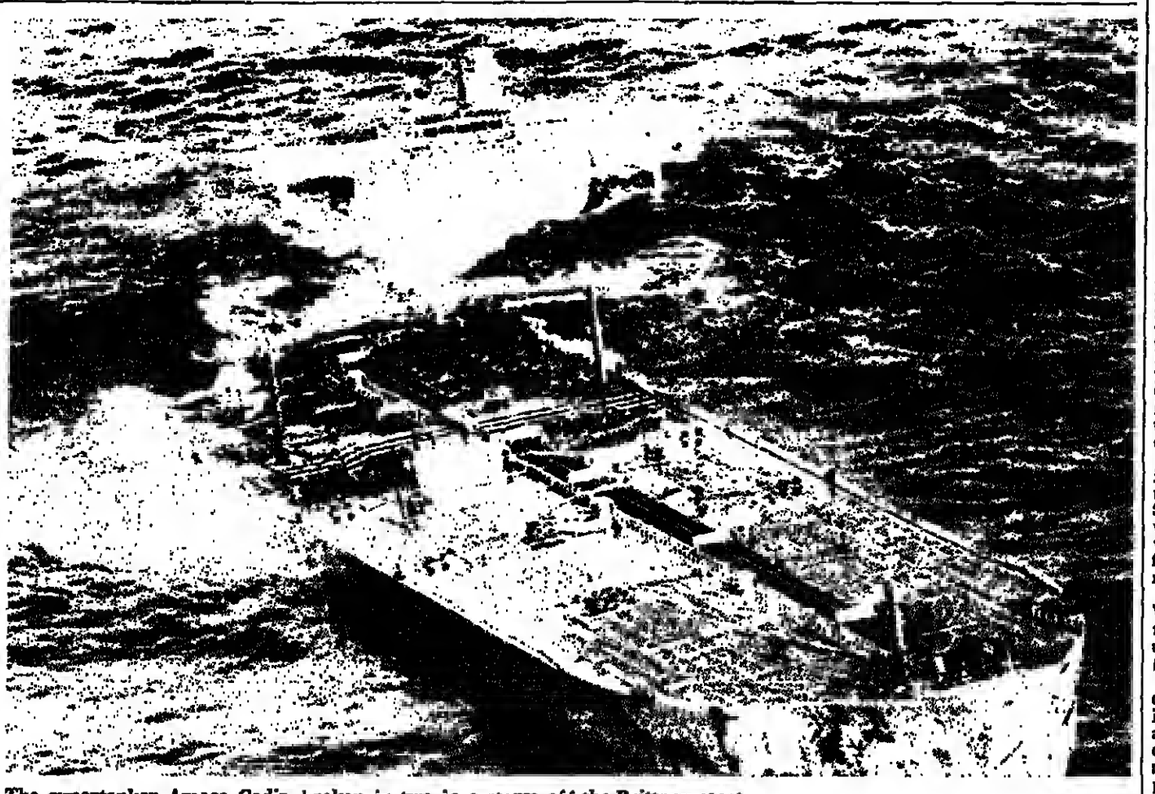
The oil had affected five miles of the shoreline by noon and a thick oily smell was carried ashore over the fishing village.

The storm died during the day and fine weather is now forecast. This has allowed the Navy to send out seven ships to try to break up the oil with chalk and detergents. Work has started on barrages to try to protect the fishing hanks and oyster beds.

The Amoco Cadiz, which is registered in Monrovia, was built in Cadiz in 1973. She was the flagship of the Amoco Transport company, which is the carrier for Amoco Phillips Petroleum.

Our Guernsey Correspondent writes: Oil pollution teams have been put on the alert in the Channel Islands following the breaking up of the Amoco Cadiz. Guernsey is maintaining contact with the Royal Navy at Plymouth.

Threat to South Coast, page 2



The supertanker Amoco Cadiz, broken in two in a storm off the Brittany coast.

Doctors plan private hospital in warehouse

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent

Seventy doctors at Guy's hospital, London, are supporting a plan to convert a Thameside warehouse near by into a private hospital with 95 beds.

Planning permission has been sought from Southwark council to turn the six-storey building, now used as a wine and spirit store, into a modern medical unit with full surgical and diagnostic facilities. The cost would be about £5m, the money is available, and the hospital could be functioning within two years of planning consent.

The council has begun to consult local interests, and opposition has been expressed by groups opposed to the development of private medicine.

The council, although Labour dominated, has built houses for sale and may be influenced in its decision by the jobs that would be provided in the construction and eventual staffing

The planning application will be considered by a council committee at the end of April.

Mr Thomas Lewis, a gynaecologist who, with Mr Frank Ellis, a surgeon, and Dr James Lidell, pathologist, initiated the enterprise, said the move had been made because of the phasing out of private beds in Guy's. Twenty of the 75 beds in the Nuffield private wing of the hospital had been phased out and more would follow.

About fifty doctors supporting the enterprise worked part-time in the National Health Service and 20 full-time. Doctors working full-time in the service were interested in preserving fees from private patients for research work.

The warehouse, Chamberlain's Wharf, is on a long lease from the City of London Corporation and the proprietors are willing to agree to the conversion.

Mr Lewis, a Harley Street consultant, said that the site was ideal because doctors working at Guy's would have to travel only a few hundred yards between their NHS and private patients.

The new hospital was seen not as an exclusive place for the treatment of foreign patients but a hospital where British patients who wanted private treatment could be accommodated in the best of conditions.

The intention is to preserve the façade of the warehouse and the plans include a riverfront garden, which would be open to the public.

Man arrested in Rome as hunt for Moro kidnappers continues

Rome, March 17.—Italian police tonight said they had arrested a man suspected of having taken part in yesterday's kidnapping of Signor Aldo Moro, the former Prime Minister.

They identified him as Gianfranco Moreno, aged 32, and said he had been charged with kidnapping and multiple homicide and taken to Regina Coeli prison, in Rome.

Despite a new threat that Signor Moro, who is chairman of the Christian Democratic Party, would be killed if 15 alleged Red Brigades terrorists are not released by 11 am tomorrow, the Government appeared to be standing firm against giving way to blackmail.

The approach was supported by most political parties and Signor Moro's wife also publicly stated that she opposed any idea of surrendering.

The judicial authorities in Turin said the trial of the 15 alleged terrorist leaders will go ahead as planned on Monday, although there was concern that jurors might stay away following threats which have already frightened off 130 potential jurors.

Among several anonymous telephone calls to the press today was one claiming that members of the West German Baader-Meinhof terrorist movement took part in the kidnapping. The caller, who gave tomorrow's 11 am deadline for Signor Moro's murder, threatened to kidnap another prominent figure and to "liquidate" others.

Speaking to the office of the Italian news agency, Ansa, in Turin, the caller said: "We telephoned yesterday morning at 11 am. We gave you 48 hours to reply. Today, the first 24 hours are ending.

"If we do not have a reply during the day about the release of our comrades, we shall carry out what we said yesterday. We shall do away with Moro. We don't give a damn. We have already done away with five and we can kill another.

"We can take someone else. Do your worst. We can carry out as many violent actions as we want. You have seen. Five people didn't frighten us, and we could just as easily liquidate 50."

The Christian Democratic Party published a statement today expressing support for the Moro family and their view that intimidation must be rejected.

Armed police searched thousands of Rome homes today for the kidnappers, breaking in doors when no one answered doorbells. Security officials said 6,000 police in Rome searched an estimated 3,000 homes.

Meanwhile the Christian Democratic Party's official magazine, *La Discussione*, said a foreign power may be at work against Italian democracy. "It is not rash to believe that something even more terrible is hiding behind the Red Brigades; that there are the means, efficiency and goals of the secret service of a power that wants to lead Italy to an Argentine-type situation", it said.

A number of leading Christian Democrats have dropped cautious references over the years about foreign agents being behind Italian terrorism. They have never said what foreign power they had in mind.—Agence France-Presse and UPI.

Our Bonn Correspondent writes: Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, today offered the Italian Government every support in the search for Signor Moro, but there was no confirmation here that West German terrorists were involved.

Herr Klaus Bölling, the Government spokesman, told journalists that the West German authorities had no knowledge of links between the Italian Red Brigades and the Baader-Meinhof group.

50-year-old parallel, page 4

Teachers may meet employers

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The teachers may resume pay negotiations on Monday after a proposal from the employers yesterday of a revised offer. But sanctions are likely to continue at least until the teachers have heard the offer.

In a statement last night the management panel of the Burnham Committee, the national negotiating body for teachers' pay, said it had told the teachers "that it would be prepared to resume negotiations at a joint Burnham Committee meeting on the basis of a revised offer within the pay policy guidelines provided there is a firm assurance from the teachers that the resumed negotiations would be intended to lead to an agreement".

An earlier draft, demanding that the teachers should suspend their sanctions before negotiations were resumed, was abandoned by the management panel, which includes representatives of the Department of Education and Science and the local authority associations, after it became clear that the teachers would not agree to such a condition.

Replying to the employers' offer, Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers and leader of the Burnham teachers' panel, said the teachers had been prepared all along to resume negotiations if the employers were ready to make a more "realistic offer".

He was sure that the teachers' panel would be prepared to meet the employers on Monday afternoon "if the basis of the meeting was that both sides were to negotiate freely with the intention of trying to reach an agreement". The teachers' panel would meet on Monday morning to review the position.

The difference in the wording of the two statements is important. The teachers do not like the implication they see in the employers' statement that whatever offer was made at the resumed negotiations must be accepted by the teachers. Hence Mr Jarvis's insistence on "free" negotiations.

If the National Union of Teachers believes after Monday's meeting that the offer is one that should be considered seriously it may decide to call a meeting of the union executive to decide whether to call off the sanctions.

Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and

Continued on page 2, col 3

Wholesalers' staff end ban that disrupted papers

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

Wholesalers' staff last night ended the overtime ban that severely disrupted the distribution of national newspapers

About 2,500,000 copies were not distributed in parts of London and surrounding areas yesterday and more than a million copies were lost on Wednesday and Thursday.

The dispute, involving a thousand drivers and other wholesale workers, was over a claim for improved overtime payments in addition to a pay offer

The Federation of London Wholesale Newspaper Distributors said last night that the total package did not exceed the Government's 10 per cent

Under the settlement overtime payments will be improved. They comprise domestic overtime paid by the wholesalers and late-paper money by which wholesalers are compensated by publishers for overtime paid to workers because newspapers are late off the presses.

The deal was agreed at talks yesterday with the workers' union, the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades.

The case for investing in the Save & Prosper Property Fund

With the prospect of improved economic activity in 1978, and the continued fall in interest rates, it is our belief that the outlook for property investment is promising. In particular, recent months have already seen an increase in the level of rents paid in several areas of the property market, notably shops and industrial buildings. This increase should be of particular benefit to the Save & Prosper Property Fund given that, of its 58 properties, 14 have rent reviews during 1978, and a further 25 have reviews over the following two years.

Furthermore we continue to believe that the area most likely to benefit from the expected increase in economic activity is shop property, where the demand for prime space is likely to be strong. The Save & Prosper Property Fund is now 43% invested in quality shop properties and can therefore be expected to benefit from this situation.

In the property market generally, demand is for prime properties of which the supply is limited. As our Property Fund has concentrated on properties of this type, we believe that it is particularly well placed to benefit from current market conditions.

Further information

For full details of the Save & Prosper Property Fund please consult your professional adviser, contact one of our branches throughout Britain or complete and return the coupon below.

To: Customer Services Dept., Save & Prosper Group, 4 Great St. Helens, London EC3P 3EP. Tel: 01-5548699
Please send details of the Save & Prosper Property Fund.
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SAVE & PROSPER GROUP

se prices n by 1.4% ebruary

Halifax house price index oday shows that house prices per cent in February. The compiled last month from a ore than 17,000 house sales een mid-January and mid- There is a time-lag before view that house prices are wards gets translated into argaret Stone writes) and 's index figure is expected 1 increase, although not a

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ar plant bomb

ruction workers were killed red when a powerful bomb a nuclear power plant being Bilbao. ETA, the militant aratist group, is believed

Page 4

atum to Tokyo

een warned by Herr Wil- ump, EEC Commissioner elations, that failing evid- ese action to cut its urplus, the Community

Page 17

UK aid will finance six ships for India

Britain has completed arrangements to build six cargo ships for India. A grant of £51m plus an undisclosed subsidy will be made to the Indian government to allow the contract to proceed. The Opposition and the General Council of British Shipping have criticized the deal

Page 17

French second ballot

France is going to the polls tomorrow to decide the fate of 423 constituencies. In last Sunday's first round 68 seats were won outright. Both left and right will be relying on their supporters' discipline

Page 4

Woman MP fined

Mrs Audrey Wise, a Labour MP, was fined £20 with £25 costs by magistrates at Acton, London, for obstructing a policeman during picketing at the Grunwick plant. Miss Yana Mintoff, daughter of the Maltese Prime Minister, is to be reported over the incident Page 2

Cheap Atlantic fares

The British and American Governments have reached agreement on cheaper Atlantic air fares. The agreement will take effect from today and extends cheap fares from the London-New York route to 13 other American cities Page 5

Carter warning to Russia over Africa

American concern about Russian military intervention in parts of the world like Africa was made clear by President Carter in a speech in North Carolina. He warned Moscow about the implications of the Soviet Union's "excessive" military growth Page 5

Blasphemy appeal

Gay News and Mr Denis Lemon, its editor, lost their appeals against conviction for blasphemy in the Court of Appeal. Fines were upheld but a suspended jail sentence on Mr Lemon was quashed Pages 2 and 24

Flood barrier: The GLC hopes it will be possible to complete the Thames barrier by its original target date of 1980 2

Asian Scouts: Groups for Asian boys are to be set up by the Scout movement 2

Kinshasa: 13 opponents of President Mobuto of Zaire have been executed 5

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Leading articles: Cultural exiles; Gibraltar; Law of libel

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Fred Emery on Labour's rallying cry in Scotland; Richard Sachs looks back at the killing 1,000 years ago of young King Edward; H. R. F. Keating among the crime writers

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Business News, pages 17-21
Stock markets: Shares ended the week on a quiet note with the *FT* index 1.1 down to 457.1, a loss of 1.9 over the week. Gilts lost up to 50p
Personal investment and finance: An investment for Easter: Counting the cost of the Pearson recommendations on civil liability; The week in the stock market

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Clocks forward

British summer time begins at 2 am Greenwich Mean Time tomorrow. Clocks should be put forward one hour. Summer time will end on October 29.

HOME NEWS

MP found guilty over Grunwick incident

Mrs Audrey Wise, Labour MP for Coventry, South-west, who said she went to the aid of a girl being dragged by the hair by the police during the Grunwick picketing, was found guilty by magistrates at Acton, London, yesterday of obstructing a policeman and fined £20 with £25 costs.

After the hearing the police said that Miss Yana Mintoff, daughter of Mr Dom Mintoff, the Maltese Prime Minister, would be reported to the Director of Public Prosecutions for her alleged involvement in the incident, outside the Grunwick film processing plant in north London. Miss Mintoff had earlier told the magistrates that she was the girl involved.

Mrs Wise, who had denied obstructing a policeman, said afterwards: "I am very disappointed about the decision of the court. I do not know yet whether I shall appeal.

"I am very grateful to Miss Mintoff for giving evidence. She was telling the truth, and I shall give evidence on her behalf if she wants me to."

Miss Mintoff had told the court that she had been helped by Mrs Wise when she was held by a policeman. She added: "He began getting hold of my hair and I heard people objecting. He started pulling me and then swung me round by it. It was very painful."

Miss Mintoff continued: "I remember people around me. At that stage, the policeman let me go. I watched Audrey Wise being arrested and taken to the police bus. A lot of my hair fell out for the rest of the week, because I was being thrown around by my hair."

Mrs Wise told the court she would not have gone to the plant if she had expected any such involvement. "I do not approve of violence", she said.

She said that after making a speech she started to make her way back to the Underground station to return to the Commons when she noticed a policeman pulling a young woman by her hair.

"I felt indignant and thought I should go over there", she said. "She was being pulled backwards and then forwards and swung round by her hair. I went in try and draw the attention of the policeman. I said 'stop, let her go'.

"I couldn't get any response. I automatically took hold of the arm that was pulling her hair. There was a sudden movement. The policeman's arm came around my shoulder and I was grasped. He said: 'You'll do, love.'"

Mr Sidney Wise, husband of Mrs Wise, said that he was also at the incident and believed the policeman used unreasonable force.

Mr Gareth Cowling, for the prosecution, told the court on Thursday that as Sergeant David Vollier took hold of a girl Mrs Wise appeared and started shouting at him. After the MP was told to go away she grabbed Sergeant Vollier's arm and the officer was caught between Mrs Wise and the girl, who got away.

'Gay News' blasphemy appeal is rejected

By Annabel Perriman

The Court of Appeal yesterday upheld the convictions for blasphemous libel of *Gay News*, a newspaper read by homosexuals, and of Mr Denis Lemon, its editor, but Mr Lemon's nine-month suspended sentence was quashed.

The newspaper and its editor were convicted last July in a private prosecution brought by Mrs Mary Whitehouse after it had printed a poem about Christ. The poem, by Professor James Kirkup, who is now thought to be living in Japan, was described by Mrs Whitehouse as the "recrucifixion of Christ by twentieth-century weapons".

The judgment comes shortly after an attempt by Lord Willis to repeal the blasphemy law by a Bill in the House of Lords.

Lord Justice Roskill, sitting with Lord Justice Eveleigh and Mr Justice Stocker, upheld the fines of £1,000 on *Gay News* and £500 on Mr Lemon, but quashed Mr Lemon's suspended sentence on the ground that it was the first case of its kind for 56 years, and was therefore in some sense a test case.

He said that the costs of Mrs Whitehouse and Mr Lemon would be paid for out of public funds, but those of *Gay News* could not. The total costs of the appeal are estimated at £15,000.

Mrs Whitehouse said after the case that she was glad that the jury's verdict had been upheld because they represented the people

She knew when she read the poem that she would not be able to live with herself again unless she did everything she could to get the publishers prosecuted. She was happy that Mr Lemon's custodial sentence had been quashed because she had not wanted a severe sentence.

Mrs Whitehouse said she realized that more people had read the poem because of her prosecution, but thought that that might have had a salutary effect.

There had been a lobby saying there was nothing wrong with it, so it might have been hard for people not having read the poem to understand the court action. But once they had read it they would have realized what was going on in the country and how far things had gone.

The United Nations Declaration of Human Rights made it clear that there were three areas in which offence should not be given: class, race or religion. Although there was passionate concern among many people about class and race, "we do not see the same anxiety that people should not be given offance by virtue of their religion".

Mr Lemon said after the hearing that he was disappointed that the appeal had not been successful but he was relieved that he no longer had a prison sentence hanging over his head.

The conviction might make him slightly more cautious in certain areas, but he was hoping to appeal to the House of Lords against it. He had been advised by his lawyers that he had a good chance of success.

Law Report, page 24

Support for immigrants from Prime Minister

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

The Prime Minister told the Asian Society of Wales last night that the Government would not give way to "corrosive and destructive fear" that could affect the stability and harmony of the immigrant community in Britain.

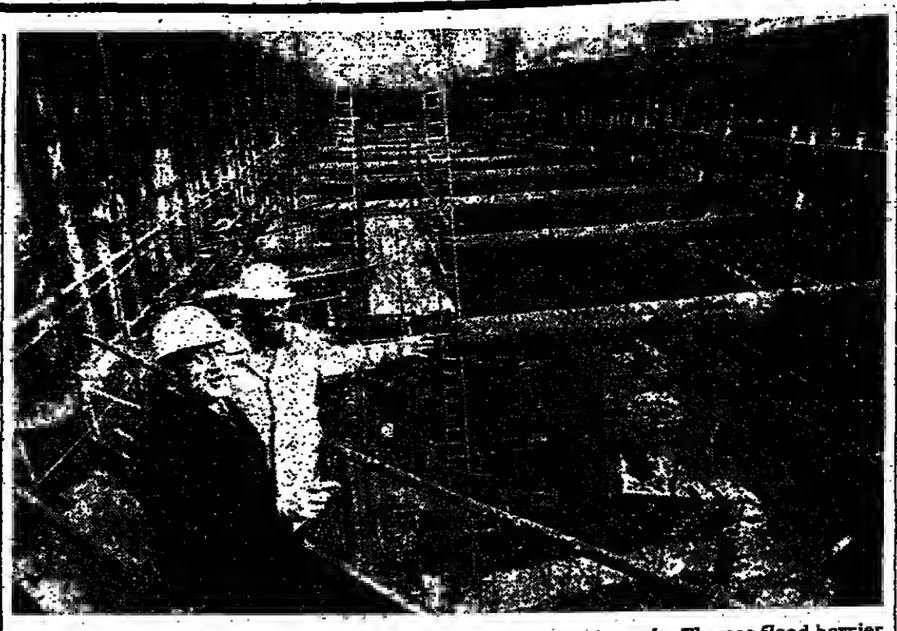
Mr Callaghan, who was attending a dinner of the society in Cardiff, told the guests that they were setting an inspiring example of how people from many different backgrounds could settle in a new environment, retaining their own culture while making a full and valued contribution to the life of their adopted country.

That, he said, had not always been an easy experience, and he doubted whether there were many among them who had not encountered difficulties from time to time.

"No government should close their eyes to these difficulties. I for one certainly do not. But it is our task to work for stability and harmony in our society in which you can raise your families without anxiety and without fear", he said.

Fear was corrosive and destructive. "We must not give way to it, nor must we encourage it. We can cast out fear with knowledge and understanding", he added.

He made clear that Britain would support any application by Pakistan to rejoin the Commonwealth.



Mr Horace Cutler (right) and Mr John Silkin studying work on the Thames flood barrier at Woolwich.

Bid to speed Thames flood barrier

By a Staff Reporter

The Greater London Council will attempt to restore the completion of the Thames barrier to its original target date of 1980. Mr Horace Cutler, leader of the council, said yesterday that he was determined that lost time should be made up.

The £230m project, at Silvertown, Woolwich Reach, has been dogged by labour and technical difficulties and the completion date was rescheduled for 1982 or 1983.

During a tour of the barrier site yesterday both Mr Cutler and Mr John Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, pointed out that London had come perilously close to serious flooding in January during a big surge tide, and that an effective barrier was essential.

Mr Cutler said that more than a million people who lived or worked in risk areas would be affected if the Thames overflowed its banks. A review of the work on the barrier had been ordered and engineers were confident that the project could be speeded up by two years if navigational difficulties were overcome.

Mr Silkin, who is responsible for the protection of London from flooding, said it was an important question whether new techniques or a new approach could help to speed ready to play its part in any steps that could usefully be the work. The Government was taken to provide the capital with flood protection at the earliest date.

Asian boy[s] to have own Scout groups

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspo[ndent]

Asian Scout groups a[re] established, in the beli[ef] separate development [is] necessary to preserve [the] religions and cultures. I[n] integration remains th[e] mate aim, the Scout Ass[ociation] said yesterday.

The experiment, whic[h] develop scouting amon[g] communities in Slough [Berk]shire, has the support [of the] Commission for Racial E[quality]. The decision comes aft[er a] month study of the needs of boys aged 8-1[0] in Slough. It was carr[ied out] by Mrs Phyllis Pettit, school of sociology, University.

Asked what would h[appen if] an English boy wanted an Asian group, Mr Jac[k] the Scout Association's relations officer, sai[d] would be no bar, but th[ere] would be basically Muslim and Sikh and [non-] practising those relig[ions].

The groups would b[e jus]tified as sponsored ope[n] that section they wa[nted] sored by a particular group but were open t[o boys] from other religions might get a white boy to join a Hindu gr[oup] probably not, as there another group in the

The sponsored ope[n] has long existed. Mor[e] may be given by a c[ouncil] the locality in which sored group exists. Th[e] of Asian groups is an of the principle and a[im] to provide for boys in cultures as is done i[n] the world.

Sensitivity over race provides an added d[ifficulty] however. Asians in B[ritain] becoming increasing scious of the dilemma over pressures to inte[grate]. Olden said yesterday is some suspicion am[ong] parents about the influence on their traditional English gr[oups] do not wish to see guage and religion e[tc.]

The Scout Associ[ation] much experience in a local cultures and n[ations]seas. In South Afr used to be three sep[arate] ciations, one each black, coloured and [Indian] lations. Now there is ciation. Scouting proved flexible enou vive in Northern [Ireland].

The project at Slo[ugh] led by Mr Mahmou[d], aged 30, who was on in Pakistan. He will w the supervision of commissioner of S Slough, Mr Robe wood.

The job creation has also enabled Association to pay f project leaders in S as part of an effo added life to place deprivation.

Vosper studies

Vosper Thorny[croft], Government-owned company, was cos yers yesterday over made on Southern T Thursday night abo investigation conce company.

MP to sue mini[ster]

Mr John Ryman, for Blyth, said yes he is to sue Mr W Parliamentary Secre Privy Council Off vegetarian membe RSPCA general r libel.

Hume appeal in Ulster for peace

Cardinal Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, called last night for the principles of non-violence to be applied in Northern Ireland. He was preaching at Westminster Cathedral at a service in lemch 30 days of prayer for Ulster at the cathadral and at Westminster Abbey.

Appealing for peace, he said: "As a first step, ought we not to go beyond denunciations of violence to explore the possibility of a realistic application of the principles of non-violence?"

Those principles included the refusal of complicity with any faction using violence; active reconciliation in streets and homes; and constructive attempts to remove causes of injustice and despair.

"The initiatives taken at present by the few could become the accepted policy of the many", he said. He looked forward to the day when all communities might enter into a solemn and binding covenant of non-violence and an agreement to work in partnership to build a just society in Northern Ireland.

People in Britain found it all too easy to dissociate themselves from what was going on in the province.

Labour urged to unite for election

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

All the elements of the Labour Party, from the social democratic Manifesto Group to the left-wing *Tribune* group and the Young Socialists, must unite to put their combined strength into Labour's general election battle, Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, said at Bristol last night.

Mr Benn, who is MP for Bristol, South East, was speaking at a rally organized by the *Tribune* group. Although he referred to the efforts of the whole Labour movement, including the unions, Mr Benn had a special word for the part that would be played by the left of the party, "which makes up so many of the active members in the constituencies".

They would be tramping the streets, knocking on doors, organizing open-air meetings and working their hearts out to see that Labour support was at its maximum at the general election, whenever it came.

He said the Labour Party was made up of many diverse elements, drawing strength from different traditions. That was its strength.

"In addition there have always been millions of people who, though they are not themselves members of the party, have recognized the relevance of socialist policies to meet their own needs and aspirations."

Mr Benn said the party stood for the rights of the individual, equality and democracy. "Only the Labour Party is strong enough to fend off the forces of hatred and mutual suspicion upon which the present Opposition seeks to build its support. Mr Steel replies: The accusation by Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, that the Liberals have been irresponsible and cantankerous in their opposition to the main proposals of the Government's Bill to reorganize the electricity industry was rejected last night by Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader.

Speaking at Maidstone, Mr Steel said: "I am the least cantankerous of men, as you know. Mr Benn, on the other hand, is the most obstinate and doctrinaire."

Mr Benn had promised to publish with the abbreviated Bill a White Paper that would show up the "irresponsibility" of the Liberals. Mr Steel said he would be watching that most carefully to see whether it recorded all the ridiculous proposals put forward by the Government on which the Liberals refused their support. "If it does, it will be laughed out of court."

Mr Steel said he had in mind particularly the proposition that the new electricity corporation, controlling both generation and supply of electricity, should have regard to people's ability to pay when fixing tariffs.

Liberals objected to that as setting a remarkable precedent in the fixing of social benefits.

Fire officers get 10% rise and hope of pay formula

By Our Labour Staff

The final postscript to the fire brigades' strike was written yesterday when fire station officers accepted a wage offer consistent with the Government's pay-restraint guidelines.

The officers will get rises of a tenth backdated to last November and ministerial approval is being sought for a formula giving them further increases later this year and next, in line with the settlement conceded to the firemen after their three-month strike.

The details of the formula have yet to be worked out, but the local authority employers, the National Association of Fire Officers, and the Fire Brigades Union reached agreement yesterday on the main principles to be put to Mr Merlyn Rees, the Home Secretary, for his sanction.

Rises payable later under the agreement will depend on the movement in firemen's pay from November 1 next. The Government has promised to exempt the future rises from whatever restrictions in pay bargaining may then exist.

There has been some friction between the national association and the union over the fire officers' refusal to accept the pay offer until the formula guaranteeing their differentials over firemen's rates had been agreed. That seems to have been settled with yesterday's agreement.

Civil servants' protest: A protest about "prevarication" in handling a pay claim for nearly 100,000 executive grade civil servants will be made on Monday to Lord Peart, Lord Privy Seal.

The Society of Civil and Public Servants called an executive meeting on pay yesterday in the expectation that it would have an offer to consider. The offer, which will be identical for all 500,000 non-industrial civil servants, is expected to be 9.5 per cent plus a half per cent in other increases.

Mr Gerry Gillman, general secretary, said: "The Government has prevaricated for six weeks over our claim and has refused to negotiate at all on it. The executive is disgusted." The union claimed rises of 22 to 28 per cent.

The Civil Service Department said last night that an offer would be made soon.

Nurses' demand: Nurses and midwives are seeking compensation for being unable to negotiate a productivity deal in their present pay talks. They are seeking a big rise and have submitted a 12-point plan to improve their fringe benefits.

Mr Nicholas Grant, an official of the Confederation of Health Service Employees, which represents 90,000 nurses, said the prospect of nurses negotiating productivity agreements was "macabre".

He added: "You cannot speed up treating sick people. Even if you could it would be unethical, but we want compensation."

The 420,000 nurses and midwives are due for an increase on April 1.

Local government anger: Motions submitted for the annual conference in June of the National and Local Government Officers' Association (Nalgo) express anger about the pay of public servants compared with workers in the private sector.

The union's national executive will submit a motion reaffirming Nalgo's opposition to public spending cuts. It calls for a review of the tax system. Brent branch, in London, will urge inflation-proof pay through cost-of-living indexing, as well as a £50-a-week minimum wage.

Tanker spillage threat to South Coast beaches

By Craig Seton

The South Coast of Britain faces one of the biggest pollution threats since the Torrey Canyon disaster as a result of the grounding of the super tanker *Amoco Cadiz* off Brittany. Those responsible for pollution defences were called to full alert yesterday in readiness for oil reaching British waters.

The slick caused by the spillage of a quarter of the supertanker's 220,000-ton oil load could be carried well into the English Channel by tides now running north-easterly and eventually on to coastlines from Hampshire eastwards, the Department of Trade said.

The French authorities had not yet requested help from Britain, but one vessel, the Calshot, loaded with chemical dispersants, had been ordered from Southampton to Plymouth to stand by. Other vessels carrying dispersants had also been put on full alert.

A spokesman said that although the Amoco Cadiz accident had happened 100 miles from the nearest British coastline, the threat remained that tides could carry oil on to British beaches within a week.

Mr Clinton Davis, Under-Secretary of State for shipping and aviation, said yesterday, which was International Maritime Day, that an emergency Department of Trade headquarters had been set up

He said: "The coast from Cornwall to Sussex is in danger and all the major resorts could be threatened."

Anger over Young Socialist role during pupils' revolt

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

Birmingham Education Committee is to protest to the Prime Minister about the activities of Young Socialist members during demonstrations by schoolchildren against the teachers' sanctions. Leaflets have been handed out at schools in the Northfield area of Birmingham, and a recruiting meeting has been called for next Tuesday.

Some of the leaflets say that questions should be directed to the Labour Party's national youth officer, Mr Andrew (Andy) Bevan. The local Labour Party said it would suspend any members who tried to use the dispute to involve children in so-called "pupil power" politics.

In the past month the Young Socialists have been conducting a drive to get pupils to join the National Union of School Students.

In the West Midlands yesterday more schoolchildren were punished for their part in disturbances. In Walsall 18 boys aged between 15 and 16 were each given three strokes of the tawse, a strap whose use has caused controversy in schools for many years.

Not connected: Mr Bevan said later that the campaign was not connected with the teachers' dispute (the Press Association reports). He said the leaflets called for abolition of school uniforms, corporal punishment and fee-paying schools, an end to racial discrimination and to discrimination against women, and a guaranteed job for school-leavers.

Mr Kenneth Masters, headmaster of a comprehensive school at Kirkby, Merseyside, yesterday accused the Socialist Workers Party of exploiting impressionable young children by using pamphlets and loudspeakers to whip up a "strike".

5 pc power price increases from April 1

By Roger Vielvoye

Increases in the price of electricity for householders ranging from 4 per cent in Wales and the Midlands to 7½ per cent in the North-west were announced yesterday after successful applications for higher basic tariffs by the 12 supply boards that cover England and Wales.

On a national basis the increases average 5 per cent, and they will come into operation from April 1. Most consumers will pay the new charges in bills received after July 1.

An application by the boards for a further 2 per cent increase through the fuel cost adjustment mechanism is to be considered by the Price Commission.

Most boards have pegged the price of their off-peak electricity and in two areas there have been reductions. However, those off-peak rates are still subject to the fuel cost adjustment that should take effect on all meter readings after April 1.

Details of the regional percentage increases in domestic, off-peak and commercial and industrial rates:

London: 5.9, no change, 5.3; South Eastern: 6.3, no change, 5.8; Southern: 5, no change, 3; East Midlands: 6.3, no change, 5 to 7.8; Midlands: 4, 3 per cent reduction, 3; Merseyside and North West: 7.5, 4 per cent reduction, 5.7; North East: 5, no change, 3.4; North West: 8, no change, 7; Wales: 4, no change, 3.7 to 4.6; Yorkshire: 6, no change, 6; Eastern: 4, no change, 3.

Teacher-employer talks

Continued from page 1

Science, welcomed the initiative of the management panel to resume negotiations.

She has given guidance to the local authority associations on how far the Government would be prepared to go on the teachers' pay offer. It is understood that she has indicated that the present offer of 9 per cent on teachers' basic salaries does leave some room for manoeuvre and that something a little above 9 per cent, but less than 10 per cent, could be offered within the Government's pay guidelines.

Steps are also continuing to try to settle the teachers' pay dispute by arbitration. Professor Laurence Hunter, of Glasgow University, has been appointed by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) as chairman of a panel that is to investigate the dispute and make recommendations.

The award recommended by the panel will be submitted directly to Mrs Williams, who is then bound by law to make that award. It can be changed only by a resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

Professor Laurence Hunter: Chief arbitrator.

Ruling next week on cash from LSD conspiracy

Mr Justice Park is to decide at Bristol Crown Court on Wednesday whether three ringleaders in the LSD conspiracy case should forfeit about £450,000 the police traced to foreign banks during the Operation Julie inquiries.

Counsel on behalf of the three said at the court yesterday that the money, mainly held in Swiss bank accounts, was the proceeds of the sales of LSD. However, they maintained that a British court has no right to make forfeiture orders as the money is outside its jurisdiction.

After hearing legal arguments all day, Mr Justice Park said he wanted time to consider matters and reserved his judgment.

£50,000 explosion

A chemical explosion caused £50,000 of damage at the Carblox factory in Loxley, Sheffield, yesterday. No one was hurt.

Correction

Remarks reported on March 13 concerning "guerrilla warfare" mounted by the director of the Victoria and Albert Museum against the Department of Education and Science were made by Mr John Letts, chairman of National Heritage, not Mr Patrick Boylan, director of Leicester museums.

Editor's apology over TV remarks

Mr Donald Trelford, editor of *The Observer*, has apologized publicly for remarks made in the Granada Television programme, *What the Papers Say*, about articles by Mr Ronald Butt and Mr Anthony Shrimsley.

Mr Trelford had commented on articles by Mr Butt in *The Times* and Mr Shrimsley in *The Sun* on the political controversy over immigration.

Presenting this week's programme, Mr Brian Inglis said that it had been pointed out that comments made by Mr Trelford in last week's programme could be taken as an imputation against Mr Shrimsley's and Mr Butt's professional integrity.

He added: "Donald Trelford has asked me to say that he regrets any such imputation, which was not intended, and wishes to apologize to Mr Shrimsley and Mr Butt. Granada Television, as it transmitted the programme, also wishes to associate itself with Mr Trelford's statements."

Victorian memories

Windsor and Eton Central station is to contain a permanent exhibition recreating the Victorian age if plans submitted by the British Rail Property Board and Madame Tussaud's Ltd are accepted by local planners.

Behan statuette found

A statuette in memory of Brendan Behan, the Irish writer, which was stolen from his graveside in Dublin a few hours after being unveiled, was found near the cemetery entrance.

Journalist is banned from interview

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

A journalist, alleged to be a "strike breaker", was turned away yesterday from the London office of the National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux. Miss Miriam Maisel, a freelance, had arrived for an interview with Miss Jenny Baker, the association's new information retrieval officer.

Miss Maisel, a member of the non-TUC Institute of Journalists, was turned away by Miss Patricia Murray, the association's assistant press and publicity officer. Miss Murray said later: "She was turned away because, as a National Union of Journalists member and a trade unionist, I refused to work with someone who had been a strike breaker."

Miss Maisel had continued working during the recent strike at Westminster Press in Darlington over a closed shop demand. The London office also became involved in the stoppage. Miss Maisel said last night that she was not a strike breaker. "As an IOJ member I was not involved."

Mr Anthony Wilkinson, the association's administrator, said the association would support any union member who exercised his or her rights. The incident was "a personal thing", he added.

The NUJ said last night that Miss Murray was refusing to aid people who undermined the strike. "We fully support her."

Safeguards on farm chemicals

A campaign to outlaw inefficient and untrained distributors of farm chemicals was opened yesterday by a new association of manufacturers, merchants and distributors.

The British Agrochemicals Supply Industry Scheme will penalize traders who fail to maintain high standards.

Racecourse plan

Ladbroke, owners of Lingfield Park racecourse, Surrey, hope to use part of it as a caravan site, to encourage visitors by providing cheap accommodation for a two or three-day meeting.

Air travel for invalids eased

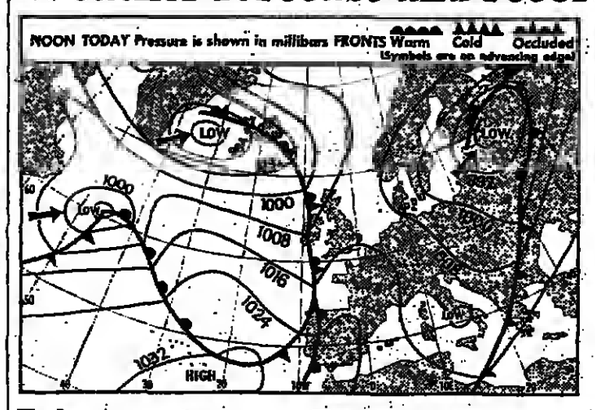
Chronic invalids travelling by British Airways will no longer have to obtain a doctor's certificate stating that they are fit to travel.

Those with a stable disability like arthritis will only have to tell the airline of their condition at the time of booking, but people who have recently had a serious illness or operation still need a certificate.

Firemen injured

Ten firemen were taken to hospital yesterday after fighting to prevent a fire at a farm near Guildford, Surrey, spreading to drums of ammonium nitrate.

Weather forecast and recordings



b—blue sky; bc—half cloudy; c—overcast; f—fog; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; th—thunderstorm; p—periodical rain with sn

Today

Sun rises: 6.9 am — Sun sets: 6.10 pm
Moon sets: 2.43 am — Moon rises: 11.55 am
Full Moon: March 24
Lighting up: 6.40 pm to 6.37 am BST
High water: London Bridge, 8.19 am, 5.8m (18.9ft); 8.49 pm, 5.6m (18.5ft). Avonmouth, 12.38 am, 9.5m (31.1ft); 1.24 pm, 9.2m (30.3ft). Dover, 5.43 am, 5.0m (16.4ft); 6.29 pm, 5.0m (16.4ft). Hull, 12.7 am, 5.4m (17.6ft); 12.41 pm, 5.3m (17.4ft). Liverpool, 5.43 am, 6.9m (22.8ft); 6.30 pm, 6.9m (22.6ft).

Tomorrow

Sun rises: 7.7 am — Sun sets: 7.11 pm
Moon sets: 4.22 am — Moon rises: 1.52 pm
Lighting up: 7.41 pm to 6.34 am
High water: London Bridge, 10.38 am, 5.6m (18.4ft); 11.12 pm, 5.6m (18.4ft). Avonmouth, 3.0 am, 9.3m (30.7ft); 3.57 pm, 9.5m (31.3ft). Dover, 8.8 am, 5.0m (16.5ft); 8.46 pm, 5.1m (16.9ft). Hull, 2.42 am, 5.3m (17.4ft); 3.9 pm, 5.4m (17.7ft). Liverpool, 8.10 am, 7.0m (23.0ft); 8.53 pm, 7.1m (23.4ft).

British Summer Time begins 2 am tomorrow.

A ridge of high pressure will cross Britain from W; a trough will approach W areas later.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE and Central N England, E Midlands: Dry, sunny periods; wind NW, light, backing SW; max temp 8°C (46°F).

East Anglia, E and NE England: Mainly dry, sunny periods, isolated wintry showers; wind NW, backing SW, light; max temp 7°C (45°F).

Central S and NW England, W Midlands: Dry, sunny periods, cloudy later; wind W, backing S, light; max temp 8°C (46°F).

SW England, Wales: Sunny at first, cloudy with rain in places later, wind W, light, backing S, moderate; max temp 9°C (48°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: Occasional rain, mainly in N and W but also brighter spells; becoming warmer.

Sea passages: S[trait] of Dover: W[ind] rate. English Chann[el]: W, backing S, light sea slight. St Geor[ge's] Wind S, veering W, becoming fresh: sea ing moderate. Irish veering W, moder fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough.

Yesterday

London: Temp: [illegible] 6 pm, 7°C (45°F); 6 am, 2°C (36°F) 6 pm, 71 per cent. 6 pm, 0.05in. Sun, 1.8hr. Bar, mean at 1,014 millibars, ris 1,000 millibars=29.

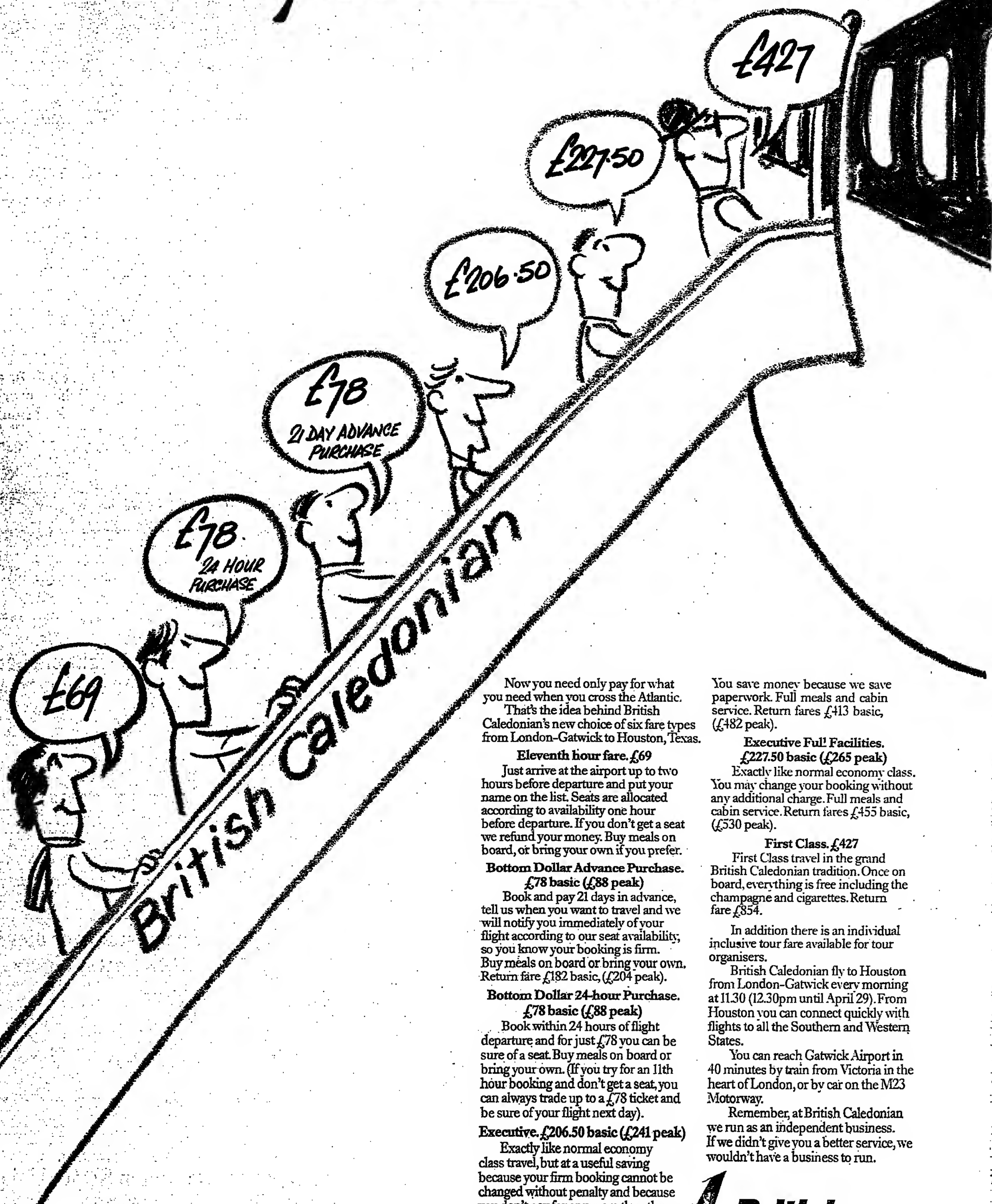
WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	c	12	54	Cardiff	s	6	43	Jersey	c	5	41	Naples	f	12	54
Algiers	r	14	57	Cologne	f	7	45	L Palmas	f	18	64	New York	f	1	34
Amsterdam	f	5	41	Copnhgn	sn	-2	28	Lisbon	r	13	55	Nice	s	14	57
Athens	s	16	61	Dublin	c	6	43	Locarno	s	10	50	Oslo	s	5	41
Barcelona	s	14	57	Edinburgh	c	7	45	London	c	12	54	Paris	c	5	41
Belfast	c	5	41	Florence	c	12	54	Luxembourg	f	3	37	Reykjavik	c	0	32
Berlin	c	2	36	Funchal	c	16	61	Madrid	f	8	46	Rome	f	10	50
Bermuda	f	21	70	Geneva	c	6	43	Majorca	c	10	50	Ronaldswy	f	5	41
Biarritz	c	7	45	Gibraltar	s	13	55	Malaga	r	14	57	Stockhlm	sn	-6	21
Birmnghm	c	4	39	Guernsey	c	5	41	Malta	s	17	63	Toronto	sn	-3	27
Bristol	f	5	41	Helsinki	sn	-1	30	Manchstr	c	5	41	Vienna	f	3	37
Brussels	f	7	45	Innsbruck	s	8	46	Moscow	f	5	41	Warsaw	f	-3	27
Budapest	c	7	45	Istanbul	s	14	57	Munich	c	5	41	Zurich	sn	1	34

Published daily except Sundays and 26, 27 and Good Friday at 1 Pennington Street, London, E1 9XN. Telex: London 81 734. Telephone: 01-481 1234. Newspaper Publishing PLC, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234. Telex: 264971. Subscription rates on request. Printed in England by Kent Messenger Group, Maidstone, Kent. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office. Subscription rates: Europe £50.00; Canada £80.00; Rest of World £90.00.

هكذا عند الأصل

How much would you pay to fly to America?



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HOME NEWS

Community Land Act amendment with cut in development tax urged in surveyors' report

By John Young

The Community Land Act should be drastically amended, or better still repealed, a report published yesterday by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors recommends. Development land tax should be reduced to a maximum of 60 per cent.

The report is based on a detailed study by an institution working group and, inasmuch as it independently confirms many of the worst fears expressed by those concerned with land and development, is certain to command wide attention. As Mr Frank Knowles, the institution's president, remarked yesterday: "We have no political axe to grind."

In analysing the evidence, the report's authors say they were struck by "the almost universal unpopularity" of the legislation. "In some cases, this unpopularity amounts to actual hostility, but we have been careful to disregard comment which is merely emotive or obviously politically biased, and to give due weight to any positive points put forward."

They conclude that there is little evidence of local authorities using the Act to achieve "positive planning". The sharing of development gains between local authorities and the Treasury seems to have discouraged the acquisition of land for disposal.

Restrictions on the disposal of land, notably the 99-year limit on leases, has caused difficulties for both the public and private sectors. Both sectors have also criticized administrative difficulties and cumbersome procedures.

Acquisition of land by a public authority does not in itself lead automatically to development, the report points out. Development depends on either economic demand or social need, and in both cases the cost is crucial.

Local authorities, it is stated, should have the power to acquire land for development, and the cost of so doing should not be unduly influenced by betterment. But there is no case for requiring them to acquire all land for development.

"What matters is not who owns the land, but whether the proposed development is appropriate. No amount of legislation, no extra powers of acquisition or control, can make development occur where there is no real demand, or where the financial resources are lacking."

If the Community Land Act is to be amended, essential changes should include the repeal of the provisions imposing a duty on local authorities to acquire land whether they wish to do so or not.

The stipulation that existing use value should in time become the basis of compensation should also be deleted, as that would lead inevitably to a two-tier market, and would also remove all incentive for the private sector to bring land forward for development.

The report concludes that the taxation of betterment gains now commands broad political support. But important changes in the Development Land Tax Act were necessary, including adequate allowance for the cost of holding land; the exemption of gains lawfully accrued before the Act took effect; the exemption of charities; and the removal of the anomaly whereby interest might become chargeable before a development gain is realized.

Wordsworth letters returned to Grasmere

By Alan Hamilton

A cache of correspondence between the poet William Wordsworth and his wife Mary, unearthed by a Carlisle stamp dealer and sold to an American university at Sotheby's last year, was yesterday handed over to its proper resting place, the Wordsworth museum at Dove Cottage, Grasmere.

Mr Jonathan Wordsworth, chairman of the Dove Cottage trustees and a great-great-great-nephew of the poet, accepted the six boxes of papers, regarded as an important literary find, from Professor Stephen Parrish of Cornell University, which maintains one of the largest Wordsworth collections in the world at its library at Ithaca, New York State.

Cornell bought the papers at auction for £42,000, having first established that no British institution was in the market for them, but was subsequently refused an export licence. The university resold them for the same sum to the Dove Cottage museum, which paid for them out of a £200,000 appeal fund launched last April principally to renovate and extend the Grasmere museum.

The Wordsworth trustees were deterred from bidding at auction last July because the papers were expected to fetch as much as £100,000.

The letters demolish the image of Wordsworth as a cool, rather distant figure who found more inspiration in his sister Dorothy than in his wife.

He is now shown as passionate and intimate in the correspondence, written between 1812 and 1820.

The collection also includes the last will and testament of Samuel Taylor Coleridge and, possibly the most valuable item, Coleridge's first draft of the poem that was to become his *Ode on Dejection*.

The appeal fund is now three quarters of the way towards its target, and much of the remaining money is being used to create a new and bigger museum in a barn next to the cottage. The new collection of papers will then be put on display in the building

Man in the news: a lawyer's lawyer

Judge who has successfully headed sensitive inquiries

By Marcel Berlins

Lord Pearson, whose report on civil liability and compensation for personal injury was published on Thursday, is one of the few judges to have been entrusted by governments of both parties with inquiries into issues of sensitivity and potential political consequence and to have emerged unscathed and trusted. Considering that the field in which he was most frequently called on to act was industrial relations, that is no mean feat.

His run of tricky interventions in industrial disputes began in 1964, when he headed a court of inquiry into the dispute in the electricity supply industry. He achieved national fame when, in 1966, he looked into the conditions of seamen, after the crippling strike.

His proposals for reform of some of the more obsolete laws and practices governing the employment of seamen received the rare honour of being welcomed by both the employers and the National Union of Seamen.

Lord Pearson followed that success by presiding over an inquiry into a dispute in the *civil air transport industry* in 1967, and then, in 1968, took on the particularly sensitive task of trying to reconcile opposing views over the question of British Steel's refusal to recognize two white-collar unions for negotiating purposes.

In 1970 maritime squabbles occupied him again when he headed the inquiry into the dock dispute.

Lord Pearson's judgments from the bench may be remembered more for their solid dependability than their flair and excitement. He was a lawyer's lawyer and judge, and his judgments showed technical mastery of the subject which sometimes manifested itself in print with a touch of pedestrianism. His reputation among lawyers is that of an extremely pleasant, gentle, unshowy man.

Lord Pearson: Technical mastery of subject.

Now 78 (without looking it), he was born in Canada (he included the name of his birthplace, Minnedosa, in his title), the son of an English barrister who had emigrated there. Colin Pearson came to England as a child and was educated at St Paul's before going on to take up a classical scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford.

Called to the Bar in 1924, he made steady rather than startling progress. Attached to the Treasury Solicitor's Department during the war, he took silk in 1949 and two years later was appointed a High Court judge. In 1960 he became President of the Restrictive Practices Court. The next year he was promoted to the Court of Appeal, and from 1965 to 1974 was a Lord of Appeal.

In 1963 Lord Pearson became Chairman of the Law Reform Committee, and for the next 10 years was intimately involved in the reform movement that swept through the law and its institutions during that decade.

'Cowardice' of the West denounced

By George Clark

Britain's complacency in face of an immense threat from the Soviet Union is even more frightening than the disarmament of the 1930s, Mr Peter Walker, Conservative MP for Worcester, said in his constituency last night.

"On every one of our sea routes the Soviet Navy is dominant", he said. "There is not a major British port that is not perpetually covered by a Soviet submarine with nuclear weapons". The West, Mr Walker added, was in a perpetual posture of calculated cowardice.

"We have a Britain almost incapable of speedy mobilization, a Britain unable to protect its sea routes, a Britain putting far less into military research than is necessary, and a Britain with armed Services demoralized by bad pay."

Unless Britain and its allies were aroused, the Soviet Union would have the power to blackmail the world within a decade.

Mr Walker demonstrated that if Mrs Margaret Thatcher is looking for a new and energetic member for her front-bench team on defence, then he is her man.

But Mr Walker was a leading campaigner for Mr Edward Heath in the Conservative leadership election of 1975, and since her election Mrs Thatcher has shown no inclination to invite him back into the shadow administration.

6-month stretch for Post Office

A factory in Calne, Wiltshire, has received an order for 99 million rubber bands from the Post Office. The contract, worth £117,000, represents only part of the Post Office's rubber band requirements for the next six months.

H. A. Coombs, the manufacturer, said yesterday that if the bands were placed end to end they would reach from London to Bombay, a distance of 4,752 miles. But if stretched to working length they would reach from London to Perth, Western Australia, and back again, a total of 19,000 miles.

Sealink charters rival's ship to salvage sailings

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

British Rail are chartering a ship from their cross-Channel ferry rivals, Townsend-Thoresen, to salvage their April sailings from Weymouth.

They have been left short of Sealink ferry boats because of a strike at the dry dock, where the Earl Godwin is undergoing its annual overhaul. The Caledonia Princess, which shares the Weymouth-Channel Islands route, was due to follow the Earl Godwin into the same dock.

To add to the difficulties, the Maid of Kent, which was due to start the summer service to Cherbourg on Monday, is still undergoing repair. British Rail have announced that Sealink sailings to Cherbourg have been postponed provisionally until April 10.

To cope with the shortage of vessels to accommodate its intending passengers, British Rail has brought one of the oldest members of its fleet, Normannia, back into service. It is also chartering the Townsend Thoresen ship, Viking Victory IV, for four weeks in April to make up for the loss in capacity, as Normannia can carry only half the number of passengers carried by the Earl Godwin.

Viking Victory IV, a multi-purpose ship, has hitherto been shipping freight from Southampton. She can accommodate 940 passengers and 180 cars, and is due to join Townsend-Thoresen's services from Portsmouth in May.

British Rail said that additional sailings had been arranged over Easter which should accommodate all its passengers to the Channel Islands

Front gives up fight for HQ

The National Front gave up its fight in the High Court yesterday to keep its headquarters at Teddington, London. It abandoned an appeal against the refusal of the Secretary of State for the Environment to allow the premises to be used as offices.

Mr Richard Verrall said the party had plans to set up their headquarters somewhere else.

The London Borough of Richmond had opposed the use of the premises, in Connaught Road, Teddington, by the Front. After a public inquiry last April an Environment Department inspector found that the Front's use of the premises could lead to political demonstrations, which could have harmful effects on the peace and quiet of the area.

By consent, the judge dismissed the appeal and awarded costs against the Front.

Scottish Labour backing for devolution

From Ronald Faux
Dundee

The Scottish Council of the Labour Party yesterday overwhelmingly endorsed the Government's devolution proposals at its annual conference in Dundee, and heavily defeated an attempt to ban the use of party funds during the referendum campaign.

Any uncertainty among the delegates was briskly dispelled by Mr Donald Dewar, the prospective parliamentary candidate in the Glasgow, Garscadden by-election, who told them that if the party was to be left with any credibility in Scottish politics, an amendment banning the use of party funds in the referendum campaign must be rejected.

An amendment proposed by West Lothian constituency, which would have banned the use of party funds and allowed a free vote, did not say that individuals should follow their own consciences, Mr Dewar said. It disallowed the use of party funds to campaign for a policy that had overwhelming support by the conference, the Government and the Scottish TUC. "We cannot allow this to be used as a smokescreen for something which would be a recipe for disaster", he said.

The conference repeated its preference for having a question on independence included in the referendum. There was a clear belief that the Labour Party in Scotland would benefit from having the exact strength of the independence lobby measured.

Mr Tam Dalyell, MP for West Lothian, an anti-devolutionist, complained that the Government's devolution Bill was not what the prospectus had described.

Mr Bruce Millan, Secretary of State for Scotland, turned to North Sea oil and the paper that the Government is to publish next week. "There is absolutely no intention on the part of the Government of having the considerable, although not permanent, advantages of North Sea oil frittered away in a consumer boom or short-term tax advantages," he said.

What the Government sought from the oil was a permanent improvement in the country's industrial structure. The oil was not a panacea, although it had provided 60,000 jobs in Scotland. By itself it could not solve the economic difficulties.

Would-be bank robber's disguise was too good

Colin Rich disguised himself with three stocking masks and a scarf wrapped round his face and walked into the National Westminster Bank in Station Parade, Cricklewood, London, only to find that he could barely see through his disguise, Mr *Merfyn Bourne*, for the prosecution, said at the Central Criminal court yesterday.

Mr Rich found his way to the cashier's desk and, pulling an object from his pocket, ordered the staff and customers to lie flat on the floor and told the counter clerk to hand him money. But she and other staff saw that he was brandishing his spectacle case.

He then ran empty-handed from the bank, and police found him soon afterwards hiding behind a car. He told them: "I just wanted to get rich."

Mr Rich, aged 27, of Blenheim Gardens, Cricklewood, admitted the attempted robbery on January 16. He was put on probation for three years and recommended for psychiatric treatment by Mr Recorder Percival, QC.

Lady Listowel's appeal

Judith Lady Listowel is to appeal against a High Court order *to pay libel damages* to Dr Milton Obote, the deposed President of Uganda, and two of his former colleagues.

Leading article, page 15

County draws up emergency rabies measures

Kent County Council has drawn up a comprehensive emergency plan to deal with rabies.

If rabies was confirmed or there was reasonable suspicion of an outbreak, an order would be served defining the infected area. Owners of cats and dogs would have to keep them indoors, stray animals could be impounded, sports such as horse racing, point-to-point, hunting and shooting could be banned and, in extreme cases, orders would be given for the destruction of foxes.

EEC wine plans 'no help'

By Hugh Cleyton

Changes proposed for EEC wine rules would make Britain pay for market support from which it would not benefit, the Commons Select Committee on European Legislation said yesterday. The committee studies rules suggested by the European Commission, and was examining a new campaign to grapple with the unwieldy wine economy of the Community.

One change would be to set up a European joint-trade table wine organization on which Britain would have one of 18 votes. Another would be to enlarge market support so that if a surplus pushed prices down producers would have to take up to half of their output off the market for as much as six months.

The commission also wants interest rate subsidies for buyers who pay high prices for wine and distillation aids to persuade producers to dispose of cheap stocks and produce wine of higher quality.

"United Kingdom wine producers would not be affected by the proposed amendments, since the market support regime applies only to the major wine-producing countries of the Community", the committee said.

WEST EUROPE

Anti-terrorist policemen, wearing bullet-proof jackets and carrying sub-machine guns, patrol a Rome street.

Ominous 50-year-old parallel to Moro kidnapping seen in Italy

From Peter Nichols
Rome, March 17

Police in Rome believe that the kidnappers of Signor Aldo Moro, the former Italian Prime Minister, may still be holding him near to his own home. There may be some substance for this view but it looks somewhat ingenuous.

A quarter of an hour passed between the killing of the five bodyguards which preceded the abduction of Signor Moro and the arrival of the first police car. In that time, the kidnappers could have been well out of Rome.

Their sense of security is suggested today by the fact that a second car used in the attack has been found close to where the first one was found. It was almost certainly brought back during the night to the area by the kidnappers to show that they felt totally in command of the situation.

Life on the surface has returned to normal after the end of a brief general strike called in protest at the kidnapping. The new government has been given its vote of confidence in Parliament in record time. Tonight the secretaries of the parties supporting the government, which include the communists, met to try and devise measures to meet the situation.

The Ministry of the Interior has issued a series of 20 photographs of known members of the Red Brigades terrorist group who are fugitives from justice.

Eighteen of them are men and two women. Their organization has changed substantially since the arrest of Renato Curcio and its other founders who are on trial in Turin.

Signor Curcio already looks a personality of the past. He is a man of strict Roman Catholic upbringing and some of his revolutionary fanaticism is said by lay commentators to be the frightening result of a powerful, if unbalanced, religious temperament applied to the immediate problem of inducing an apocalyptic political situation now.

Analysis of the old leaders, however, pales before the activities of their successors who are widely believed to be following consciously or unconsciously, a design which is much broader than the Italian scene.

The nearest political parallel to Signor Moro's kidnapping may will turn out to be the kidnapping and subsequent murder half a century ago of Giacomo Matteotti, the Socialist leader who was the firmest opponent of fascism's rise to power.

He was abducted and killed in June, 1924 by fascists and the failure of other democratic politicians to react effectively to this permitted fascist predominance to be institutionalized and murder to become accepted as a part of the conduct of politics.

It would be a mistake to suppose that the reactions to the kidnapping have been all of an heroic and properly democratic kind, as much of the speech making would suggest. Signor Moro is undoubtedly the most respected of the older leaders of the Christian Democratic Party which has dominated the Italian political scene for 30 years. But he shares the blame, in the view of some sections of public opinion, for the country's decline.

It was not difficult after the first announcements of his kidnapping to hear people, and especially young people, expressing a certain satisfaction. In the more considered assessment, the general strike undoubtedly had its psychological effect. Moments count more than decades in Italian affairs, and it was an impressive moment when such shops as were open in Rome began dropping their shutters as the full import of the crisis came home.

It would equally be wrong to suppose that the political system has yet responded as well as it should to the situation. The new government won its vote of confidence in record time. But even individual ministers are already complaining privately that the occasion has been missed to provide a shocked country with a decisive lead.

This government, after all, has overwhelming support in Parliament and includes Communist backing. So far, it is fair to say that it has not found an effective way of expressing the feelings of the public.

The sense of deep tragedy is, however, never far away. It returned tonight when two of the country's elder statesmen, Senator Giuseppe Saragat, the former President of the Republic, and Signor Ugo La Malfa, the Republican leader, talked in a televised interview of what should be done.

Senator Saragat believed that special units of the armed forces could be used. Signor La Malfa called for special legislation to deal with what he described as a state of war and convince the public that the Government was adopting adequate measures to deal with the emergency.

Terrorists bomb a nuclear site at Bilbao

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, March 17

A terrorist bomb exploded today at a nuclear power station which is under construction near Bilbao, killing three persons and injuring about others. There was no danger of radioactive leakage.

An anonymous caller, claiming to represent the separatist movement ETA, telephoned Radio Popular in Bilbao 15 minutes before the blast giving a warning that an explosion was imminent at the plant.

One of the survivors, from a hospital bed, said that the blast occurred at about 2.5 and that it caught most of the workers by surprise. He said that one of the three dead people was still buried in rubble.

Demonstrators in the Basque country have been openly praising for an attack on the plant by the ETA. There is considerable opposition to its construction, because of fears of radioactive danger. No less than five nuclear plants are planned for the Basque coastline.

Meanwhile Lieutenant-General Coloma Gallegos, the commander of the Catalan military region, today confirmed the prison sentences of years which a court martial gave in Barcelona 10 days ago to four civilian activists for "insulting the armed forces" by playing in a mime based on the execution of a murderer under the Franco regime.

Collector shot: Suspected separatist guerrillas on Sunday night shot dead a tax collector in his booth on a Bilbao superhighway, it was said today.

The victim was identified as Señor Esteban Bilbao Madariaga, aged 53, assistant mayor of the village of Castillo Elejabeitia. He is known as a militant winger and an enemy of the separatists.—Reuter.

Eight Britons held over drug smuggling

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, March 17

Police here said today that in collaboration with Scotland Yard they have broken up a gang of drug smugglers who ran cannabis from Bangkok to London via Geneva.

Six persons are under arrest here, five from Britain, including a woman, and one Swiss. The head of the gang and another member were arrested in London and another man is being held in Rome. These are British.

The police would not give names but said about 5 kilograms of marijuana worth £137,000 have been seized. They said the gang were smuggling drugs from Bangkok to Geneva and then Geneva while selling on airline flights. The drugs then went to London in cars with concealed compartments.

'Tactical flexibility' helps Communists in north

From Edward Mortimer
Lille, March 17

The French Elections

M Pierre Mauroy, the Mayor of Lille, who is chairman of the Nord Pas-de-Calais regional council and Number Two in the French Socialist Party, was very much at home last night.

He was addressing a mainly working-class audience in the theatre of Anzin, a Socialist-governed municipality in the suburbs of Valenciennes, in the heart of his native Departement du Nord.

He spoke without notes and without hesitation, knowing from long experience the kind of speech that this audience would want to hear.

There was a romantic evocation of the great struggles of left against right in France over the past hundred years, a blistering denunciation of the inequalities of present-day France and the regime responsible for them, and a reminder of some of the solid benefits which the left is pledged to introduce as soon as it comes to power—minimum wage at 2,400 francs (£260) a month, retirement at 60 and a fifth week of paid holiday.

"When you take that fifth week", M Mauroy concluded, to loud applause, "send a postcard to your deputy, Alain Bocquet."

M Bocquet, the sole candidate of the left in Sunday's decisive second ballot in the nineteenth division of the Nord (Valenciennes West and Saint Amand), is not a Socialist. He is the secretary of the local Communist Federation, and the majority of the audience likewise were Communist supporters.

Anzin itself may be Socialist, but the surrounding area, greatly affected by unemployment as pits have closed and the Usinor steel works has moved northward to Dunkirk, is generally responsive to the tougher form of opposition.

M Mauroy, easily the most down-to-earth among the Socialist leaders, is well aware of this and has argued against his own party's economists in favour of nationalizing the steel industry, so far without success. He knows that, whatever the economic arguments, nationalization is popular among the steelworkers and their families who see it as a guarantee of job security.

In this area both parties have deep working-class roots and the rivalry between them is old and bitter. That is why M Mauroy went to Anzin last night, at the invitation of the local Communists, and spoke from the same platform as M Gustave Ansart, a member of the Communist Party's Politburo.

To hear the two politicians' speeches you would hardly think there had been even a hint of a quarrel between their two parties during the last six months, let alone that until last week the Socialists were the object of harsh Communist propaganda barrages.

I remarked on this after the meeting to M Mauroy. "Yes", he replied, "they have an extraordinary tactical flexibility."

"That's one problem you don't have in Britain", he added. There was no mistaking the hint of regret.

Left and right pin hope on discipline of supporters

From Ian Murray
Paris, March 17

President Giscard d'Estaing is to speak to the French nation on television on Wednesday evening, it was announced today. By then the full results of the election will be known and he will have had time to decide what they mean for his future role as President.

He is to spend this weekend at his estate at Anthon, but, as last week, he will return to Rambouillet on Sunday evening to hear the results as they come in.

Since 68 of the 491 seats were won outright in the first round of the elections, voters in the remaining 423 constituencies will be going to the polls on Sunday. There are only 839 candidates left and the choice has never been more limited in recent times.

There are only two candidates, one from the left, one from the right, standing in 409 of the constituencies; in five others there is only between one of the Government parties.

There are eight constituencies where there is no candidate, since none of others obtained a sufficiently high proportion of the vote to stand again in the second round, so three Communists, two Socialists, a Gaullist, a Centrist and a Republican are sure of winning them.

In only one constituency, Finistere (Lanvisian), looks to be a three-cornered contest.

With the margin between Government parties and left so narrow on the first round, all will depend on how the second round on how the two sides can rely on the discipline of their supporters.

Socialist mayor dies in Black Forest air crash

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, March 17

One of the most experienced and senior members of the French Socialist party, M André Boulloche, died yesterday when the light aircraft in which he was travelling crashed into a mountainside in the Black Forest during a sudden snowstorm.

M Boulloche, the mayor of Montbéliard in the Doubs, seemed sure to be reelected as the constituency's deputy in Sunday's elections.

Vice-president of the socialist and radical group, he served as a minister during the fourth and fifth Republics and distinguished record with time resistance, which his capture and imprisonment in Auschwitz and Buchenwald. He joined the Socialist party after resigning as Minister of Education in M Debré's government in 1959.

His flight yesterday on board a Piper Apache had been taking him back to his constituency after a tour of the Epinal area to support Socialist candidates. It was in clear weather for the flight but ran into a snowstorm and crashed into the flanks of mountains some miles south-east of Mulhouse.

Barred cellist demands public trial in Soviet Union

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, March 17

Mstislav Rostropovich, the cellist, and his wife, Galina Vishevskaya, the opera singer, have written an open letter to President Brezhnev asking for a full public trial anywhere in the Soviet Union.

The couple learnt in a television news report this week that they had been *stripped* of their Soviet citizenship for "activities harmful to the prestige" of their country.

At a press conference here this afternoon the cellist read out the letter, which says the couple have been "morally shot in the back on a trumped-up charge, depriving us of the right to return to our homeland". Like many other great Russian artists, they had been thrown on the junk heap.

The letter points out that their only "fault" was to give shelter to the writer, Solzhenitsyn. As a result they had been victimized, concerts were cancelled and they were boycotted by radio and television. Because of this they had to apply for an extended travel permit. "The tears we shed at home were not enough for you, you have found a way to harm us even here."

It continues: "We demand a court trial in any venue in the USSR at any time, the sole condition being that the trial must be public. If you do not respond then perhaps the colour of shame will come to your cheeks."

Mr Rostropovich said he was convinced that they would one day return to Russia "when things are a little better there".

Impresario's call: Meanwhile Mr Victor Hochhauser, the impresario, who has managed Rostropovitch's affairs for years, called on the Government to cancel or postpone the Anglo-Soviet cultural agreement in protest at the cellist's treatment.

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OVERSEAS

US warning to Russia over its military intervention in Africa

From David Cross
Washington, March 17

President Carter made it clear today that Washington is growing increasingly concerned about the Soviet Union's military intervention in parts of the world like Africa.

In a warning to Moscow about the implications of the Soviet Union's "excessive" military growth, he said that the United States "can readily afford the necessary costs of our military forces, as well as an increased effort if needed to prevent any adversary from destabilizing the peace of the world."

Mr Carter was addressing an audience at Wake Forest University in North Carolina on his way to board a nuclear aircraft carrier for a demonstration cruise off the Georgia coast.

In a clear reference to Soviet and Cuban involvement in the affairs of Africa, the President said there had been "an ominous inclination on the part of the Soviet Union to use its military power to intervene in local conflicts with advisers, military equipment and with full political support and encouragement for mercenaries from other communist countries".

Coupling his attention to Europe, he said that in spite of years of East-West talks aimed to secure troop reductions, "the Soviets have continued to increase and to modernize their forces beyond the level necessary for defence", he added. "In the face of this excessive Soviet buildup we and our Nato allies have had to take important steps to cope with short-term vulnerabilities and respond to long-term threats."

Looking ahead to the forthcoming meeting of Nato heads of government in Washington, the Allies would "address a long-term defence programme that will expand and integrate our Allied defence plans", he said.

On the strategic front, Mr Carter described the existing strategic balance as one of "functional equivalence". Nevertheless, during the next decade advances in Soviet missiles could make the West's land-based missile forces "increasingly vulnerable to a Soviet first strike". In this connexion the United States had new land and sea-based intercontinental ballistic missiles in the development stage which could be brought into production if necessary.

The President also warned the Soviet Union that popular support in the United States for social, scientific and economic cooperation would be eroded if Moscow failed to demonstrate restraint in its missile programmes, its general force levels and its dispatch of Soviet and other communist troops "into other lands and continents".

Today's speech, which Administration officials are describing as an important statement on American defence policy, reflects the harder line now being adopted by Washington towards recent Soviet military developments.

Both Mr Carter and Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, his National Security Adviser, have said in recent days that communist intervention in the Horn of Africa could well affect the continuing strategic arms limitation talks in Geneva.

Addis Ababa, March 17.—Retreating Somali troops have done so much damage to bridges and rail tracks on the Dire Dawa-Aycha stretch of the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway line that it is difficult to predict when train services will resume to the Djibouti coast, reports here said today.

The greatest damage was reported in and near Harrouah, 45 miles north of Dire Dawa, and Adigala, 60 miles from the Djibouti border.

A correspondent of the Ethiopian news agency who has just returned from the site, said the Somalis used tanks, artillery and rockets to destroy stations and tracks.

Señor Isidora Malmierca Peoli, the Cuban Foreign Minister, arrived in Addis Ababa today and said Ethiopia's victory over Somali forces that invaded the Ogaden was a triumph for stability in Africa.

The expulsion of the Somalis from the Ogaden was a "contribution to the struggle of all African people for peace and stability in the continent since attempts to change eborders by force have been rejected."—Agence France-Presse and AP.

America's stand in Belgrade is criticized

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, March 17

Mr Yuli Vorontsov, head of the Soviet delegation at the Belgrade Conference, today accused the Americans of having used the discussions there to whip up psychological war over the question of human rights.

Mr Vorontsov, who has just been appointed Soviet Ambassador to India, said the Americans had concentrated solely on this issue with the aim of legalizing interference in the internal affairs of communist countries. He said that the stand taken by the Americans and some Western delegations was strongly reminiscent of the cold war days.

Mr Vorontsov told a press conference that the United States and some other Nato countries wanted to revise the Helsinki accords. But the concluding document at Belgrade had confirmed the need for all countries to implement the accords without over-emphasizing some provisions to the detriment of others.

The Americans had ostentatiously avoided a serious discussion of questions of European security, especially such important matters as limiting the arms race and military détente.

They had attempted instead to build up an atmosphere of hostility and had mobilized their propaganda machinery outside the conference hall. "Everything indicated that their objective was to lead the meeting away from the basic questions connected with furthering the process of détente and strengthening European security", he said.

But that attitude was not supported by the neutral countries or even by some other Western countries.

The Russians had a positive assessment of the Belgrade meeting, Mr Vorontsov said. But he suggested that the satisfaction expressed by President Carter was merely an attempt to put a bold face on a poor performance.

"Salt" warning: The Soviet Union also called on the United States today not to jeopardize a new strategic arms limitation (Salt) agreement and said that Soviet patience was running out.

"It is high time that Washington gave more serious thought to problems which arise in connexion with Salt and truly realize how much is at stake", a *Pravda* article said.—Reuter.

Civilian victims: Bodies of fleeing refugees, including children, are removed from a car hit by rocket fire.

Guerrillas patrol despite Israeli advance

Continued from page 1

their children to look at the bodies.

The children gazed blankly as if they did not understand the meaning of the thing. There had been six people in the second car; like those in the first, they were all dead.

Everyone in the area of the killings—the few people who live round that stretch of road, the Palestinians and at least one foreign observer—say that Israeli commandos landed by helicopter near Adlnun in the early hours to raid a guerrilla training camp run by Dr George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The PFLP itself admits that its base was attacked and that one guerrilla died there, although the Israelis refuse to make any comment on reports of landings.

One Palestinian beside the two cars said that the tail fin of an Israeli rocket had been found in the first vehicle. Israeli rocket fins usually carry Hebrew markings but the Palestinian did not produce the weapon's remains for inspection.

The foreign observer said that six carloads of refugees were taken prisoner by Israelis in the raid and then released, although a Palestinian officer in Sidon—12 miles north of Adloun—gave a somewhat different story.

He said that early this morning guerrillas had machine gunned an Israeli patrol boat off the coast and that when the boat returned fire, its rocket had hit the two cars.

But there were no signs of bullet or rocket holes on the road round the vehicles. The missiles appear to have been fired at the refugees crowded in their cars from only a few yards away.

The great wash of refugees flooding northwards to Beirut increased this afternoon as fighting grew more serious again across southern Lebanon.

Although the Israelis have wiped out virtually every Palestinian unit in their newly-occupied buffer zone along the border, armed men—both Palestinian and Lebanese—could be seen on almost every road near the Israeli front line.

Even in the villages which the Israelis presumably intended to pacify by artillery fire and air strikes, Palestinian guerrillas patrolled throughout the day.

One might be tempted to think that very soon the Israelis will have to create a new security zone further north in order to protect their original buffer zone inside southern Lebanon. The Israeli Army's "mopping up" operation is, to put it bluntly, going on for a very long time.

The large town of Nabatiya only two miles from the Litani river has now been almost totally depopulated. Nearly all its 30,000 inhabitants have left and shells were falling across and round the town when we drove into it this afternoon.

Scores of homes have been devasted by artillery fire and one entire street was reduced to rubble by an Israeli air attack this morning.

Bouncing over the broken roads in a car with an Associated Press correspondent we came across a lone jeep mounted with a not-calibre machine gun. It had been parked without guard in the middle of a ruine street with a Palestinian flag fluttering from its driver's window.

Heavy artillery echoed and re-echoed from the hills to the south where Palestinians were trying to hold the vilall of Tibnine from Israeli ground and air attack. There were rumours in Beirut tonight that it had fallen but Palestinians denied this.

In side streets in Nabatiya and near the old market and in one large building in the town, we saw Palestinians standing under cover in case of attack. But most were carrying rocket launchers and rifles.

Above us the sound of high-altitude jet aircraft continued to howl for almost two hours. Even travelling round southern Lebanon in a civilian car—in the hope that one does not drive into the next village due for attack by the Israelis—is a worryin affair.

For some reason best known to themselves, the Lebanese built their southern country roads in a straight wide line across pare hilltops without trees for shade or cover. One feels rather vulnerable beneath an open sky filled with the noise of jets.

Next Canal treaty vote is faced with confidence

From David Cross
Washington, March 17

The Senate today turned its attention to the second and final Panama Canal treaty after ratifying the first by the narrowest of margins yesterday.

Leaders of the Senate were confident that they would be able to scrape together enough votes to approve the second document with the required two-thirds majority by the middle of the next month.

President Carter and his senior advisers have reacted with relief and jubilation to yesterday's vote which approved the so-called neutrality treaty by a majority of 68 to 32, just one vote more than was needed. Mr Carter described the outcome as "a promising step towards a new era in our relationships with Panama and with all of Latin America.

Appearing briefly before the television cameras in the White House press room, the President said that the most encouraging lesson was that "in a full and open debate, even in a very controversial and difficult issue, in our foreign policy objectives we can still reach the decisions that are in our nation's long-term best interests".

General Omar Torrijos, the Panamanian leader, is refraining from commenting on the outcome until the second treaty is ratified. In an exchange of letters with Washington, he has shown that he is worried about several last-minute modifications to the Neutrality Treaty documents.

These define American rights to continue to defend the neutrality of the canal beyond the end of the century.

He fears that a clause written into the Senate's resolution of ratification, which would permit the use of American military force if the canal is closed for any reason, could constitute unwarranted interference.

Mr Carter has tried to reassure him with the response: "We have made every effort and been successful to date" in ensuring that modifications to the treaty "will be consistent with the general purpose of our two countries as parties to the treaty."

The second treaty covers the transfer of control of the strategic waterway to Panama over the next 22 years.

Senate leaders' confidence that it will be approved is based on the knowledge that two or three senators who voted against the first treaty would have voted in favour of it had their approval been required to ensure ratification. When 67 votes had already been cast they were able to vote against the treaty to satisfy their constituents back home.

Yesterday's vote had been widely seen here as a critical test of Mr Carter's political influence and prestige at home and abroad. He and his colleagues had mounted a huge personal lobbying campaign to persuade about a dozen undecided senators to support the neutrality treaty.

Many of these members of the Upper House have already said that they will not necessarily vote in favour.

Nevertheless, after taking the political risk of supporting one half of the treaty yesterday, however unpopular this stance might have been with their constituents, there would seem little point in previously uncommitted senators reversing their vote next month.

Rhodesia in new talks with Anglo-US team

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, March 17

British, American and Rhodesian officials met here today to discuss the latest Anglo-American proposals for a new Rhodesia conference attended by all parties involved in the dispute. No statement was issued after the talks, which lasted two and a half hours and will continue tomorrow.

Tomorrow afternoon the British and American delegations are to have a meeting with Mr Joseph Gopo a representative of the African National Council (Sithole), one of the black groups involved in the internal Rhodesian settlement.

As the Pretoria talks got underway it was announced further that President Kaunda is flying to Maputo this week for a summit meeting of the five African "front-line" presidents.

The "front-line" leaders support the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance and have rejected the Salisbury settlement. However, the British and Americans hope they may encourage the Patriotic Front to attend the proposed new conference. The fact that the talks are continuing on tomorrow is seen by observers as an indication that the Rhodesians may not have rejected the idea of a new conference out of hand. The British and Americans have already been encouraged by the fact that both the patriotic front and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, a signatory of the Salisbury agreement, appear to have modified their initially hostile attitudes towards a new conference.

Our Salisbury Correspondent writes: A white mother of three, Mrs Yvonne Nicholls, aged 43, from the Chipinga district in Eastern Rhodesia, was killed and her husband injured when their vehicle was blown up by a landmine.

Military headquarters also announced that guerrillas had murdered eight black civilians, including a tribal chief, and killed a black soldier. Troops had killed six guerrillas.

Death sentence: Majodzi Muzaya, aged 20, was sentenced to death by the High Court in Salisbury for recruiting or encouraging black youths to leave Rhodesia for guerrilla training. — Agence France-Presse.

UN censure: The Security Council in New York today unanimously adopted a resolution strongly condemning Rhodesia's recent raid on Zambia.

13 opponents of Zaire leader executed

Kinshasa, March 17.—Firing squads executed 13 opponents of President Mobutu at dawn today after he refused to apply his "qualities of mercy and magnanimity".

The President announced the executions and warned foreign powers not to meddle in Zaire's internal affairs.

The executions were carried out only a day after a mass court-martial sentenced 19 of 91 defendants to death for plotting against the security of the state.

Of the 19, five were sentenced in their absence and one, a woman NCO, had her sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

President Mobuto said in a radio and television address that he was obliged to act toughly.

In Brussels, Mr Henri Simonet, the Foreign Minister, said Belgium would demand an explanation for the killings. "The Government received the news with surprise and consternation", he said. "We are seriously worried about a turn of events which could have regrettable consequences."—UPI.

Arab girl blithely goes on making coffee as the shells fall round her home

From Michael Knipe
Metullah, March 17

The town of Marjayoun five miles inside Israeli-controlled southern Lebanon was bustling with assorted military and civilian activity today when the first heavy artillery shells landed.

Jubilant young Christian militia men waving their weapons were roaring through the muddy streets in a variety of Israeli provided tanks and armoured vehicles on their way to join Israeli forces as they searched the deserted surrounding villages for the remnants of the Palestinian forces.

As our carload of journalists, escorted by an Israeli officer, turned a bend a shell exploded near by. We stopped but before we had time either to investigate or drive away another explosion caused us to flop quickly to the ground or shelter by a wall and then scurry into the nearest house.

The Ablah family—a mother and several of her eight children — were typically hospitable. Only the youngest present, Riadh a baby born two months ago across the border at an Israeli clinic, was troubled and crying. As more shells landed near by and the flustered visitors cringed nervously, an older daughter continued making coffee with a marked lack of concern.

A son, Foud aged 22, explained in halting English that what we were experiencing was nothing compared to what they had been used to for well over a year. This sort of shelling, he said, had occurred every day from close by. Now it was unusual and was coming from 20 miles away.

Within minutes of the incoming shells landing we heard the sounds of aircraft. High in the sky we saw the silver specks of Israeli Kfir aircraft on their way to bombard Richan, a Palestinian stronghold 10 miles further north—the source, we were told, of the 132mm artillery shells hitting Marjayoun. Then we began to hear the loud thud of outgoing artillery fire, each one followed 30 seconds later by a softer crump as it landed.

One of the shells that caused our panic had hit the red-tiled roof of the residence of Mgr Athanase Chaer, a Catholic Archbishop whose diocese covers parts of both Lebanon and Israel.

It was "too much terrible" an elderly aide moaned sadly as he surveyed the hole in the roof. We found the bearded 81-year-old prelate with a pink blanket over his black-robed shoulders sitting hunched in front of an oil fire in the hall of the church school. He did not seem unduly troubled.

Earlier we drove half a mile out of Marjayoun to the outskirts of the deserted formerly Muslim village of Dubenn. Television aerials still protruded from some roofs but, according to the Christians, the Muslim villagers had been driven out long ago by the radical Palestinian forces who had used the village to bombard Marjayoun. Some roads were sealed off because they were still mined.

Moshe Brilliant writes from Tel Aviv: Israeli forces today dug in along a six-mile belt across the Lebanese frontier and Mr Ezer Weizman, the Defence Minister, gave public assurances it was not intended to advance deeper into Lebanon.

However, guerrilla positions north of the newly forged "security belt" were blasted today by Israeli warships, aircraft and artillery in response to their own shelling. Katyusha rockets and artillery shells whizzed over the Israeli belt and crashed in Galilee or in Christian enclaves in southern Lebanon allied with Israel. Sophisticated F15 aircraft acquired from the United States were observed in the skies and an Israel radio military analyst said it was the first time they had been in action.

Mr Weizman, interviewed while visiting Israeli forces, told correspondents that Israel would consider the United States proposal for United Nations peacekeeping forces to man the belt.

But his predecessor as Defence Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, said frankly it would not work. United Nations forces could not be effective, he said, because they were legalistic, not operational. When attacked, their role was not to fight back but to ascertain who did the shooting.

Security Council to consider Washington plan

From Michael Leapman
New York, March 17

Israel and Lebanon made separate requests for a Security Council meeting today, to discuss the Israeli incursion into Lebanon and the terrorist attacks in Israel which preceded it.

When the council meets it is likely to consider the American plan to send a United Nations force into the area now held by Israeli troops.

A United Nations spokesman said today that contingency planning had already begun so that a force could be sent as quickly as possible if the Security Council should so decide.

Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary-General, rose from his sick bed today—he has influenza—to cope with the matter.

New York, March 17.—The Soviet Union would not object to United Nations forces being sent into southern Lebanon if all sides agreed to the proposal and if Israeli troops withdrew, Soviet sources said here.

Moscow would want the force to include units from the West, East Europe, and the Third World.—Agence France-Presse.

British view: Britain backed the American call for Israeli withdrawal (the Press Association reports). A Foreign Office statement said that Britain had already assured the Lebanese Government of its "continuing full support for Lebanon's full independence and territorial integrity."

Mysterious deaths of Dallas witnesses

A recent *Panorama* television programme quickened interest in the assassination of President Kennedy by suggesting that his murderer, Lee Harvey Oswald, was used by the Mafia or perhaps the CIA. For three weeks *The Sunday Times* has published extracts from an important new book by Edward Jay Epstein, indicating strongly that Oswald was an agent of the Russian KGB. Tomorrow Mr Epstein discusses the issues raised by *Panorama* and other questions such as the mysterious deaths of key witnesses.

Hunt opponents called emotional

From John Best
Ottawa, March 17

Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, says that comments of the annual seal hunt off northern Newfoundland are misinformed and overly emotional.

Answering questions at a press conference, he said he was not of no government which condemned the hunt but thousands of people round the world had written to him to protest. The protesters included members in the United States. "I have answered them", Mr Trudeau said, ". . . that here are the facts and you've been informed, and the seals—the seal hunt—has been monitored by humane societies and humane societies say that the killing is humane."

The annual harvest was also monitored by scientists, who said the seal herd was not being depleted, Mr Trudeau said.

Karpov and Spassky share tournament first prize

Bugojno, Yugoslavia, March 17.—Anatoly Karpov, the Soviet world chess champion, and Boris Spassky, his compatriot and former titleholder, jointly won the Bugojno 78 Grandmasters' Tournament, which ended here last night.

Spassky defeated Tony Miles, of Britain, and Karpov beat Lajos Portisch, of Hungary, in the last, fifteenth round.

Their victory at the tournament was well deserved, observers said. They each scored six victories, drew eight games and lost only one.

Karpov played reserved chess and did not reveal his full strength, experts said. This was because of his match next July for the world title against Viktor Korchnoi, the self-exiled Russian challenger.

"I am satisfied with the placings and only partly satisfied with my play. For me the tournament was primarily a part of my preparations for the match against Korchnoi", Karpov said.

Spassky, who lost the final candidates' match to Korchnoi in Belgrade earlier this year, said: "It was a very strong tournament. In every round everybody played the best they could. I am satisfied with the placings."

The first prize at the tournament is $3,000 (£1,500), the second $2,000 (£1,000) and the third $1,500 (£750). Tony Miles, of Britain, finished in sixth place.

Results of the fifteenth round: Boris Spassky (Soviet Union)—Tony Miles (Britain) 1—0; Ljubomir Ljubojevic (Yugoslavia)—Aleksandr Taimanov (Soviet Union) ½—½; Milan Vukic (Yugoslavia)—Robert Hübner (West Germany) 1—0; Vlastimil Hort (Czechoslovakia)—Svetozar Gligoric (Yugoslavia) ½—½; Robert Byrne (United States)—Jan Timman (Holland) ½—½; Enver Bukic (Yugoslavia)—Yuri Balashov (Soviet Union) ½—½; Lajos Portisch (Hungary)—Anatoly Karpov (Soviet Union) 0—1; Bent Larsen (Denmark)—Borislav Ivkov (Yugoslavia) 1—0.

Final standings: Karpov and Spassky 10 points; Timman 9; Tal and Ljubojevic 8.5; Larsen and Hort 8; Hübner and Balashov 7.5; Miles 7; Ivkov and Portisch 6.5; Vukic and Byrne 6; Gligoric and Bukic 5.5.—Reuter.

Java students in clashes with troops

Jakarta, March 17.—Scores of students have been injured and many others arrested during clashes with troops throughout Java this week.

In Surabaya, East Java, 12 students were injured on Wednesday. In the West Java district of Majalengka, hundreds of students took to the streets for three consecutive days when Indonesia's National Congress opened to elect a new President and Vice-President.

The students carried posters and plastered walls of government offices and shops with anti-government slogans.

Russia says man can survive in space for a year

Moscow, March 17.—The record space flight by the Salyut 6 cosmonauts has convinced Soviet scientists that man can live and work in outer space for more than a year, Tass reported today.

They based their conclusion on the preliminary results of the 96-day mission by Lieutenant-Colonel Yuri Romanenko and Mr Georgy Grechko which ended yesterday.

Professor Anatoly Yegorov, head of the medical team at ground control, said that the success of measures taken to combat the physical effects of weightlessness on the cosmonauts was one of the reasons for the forecast.

Home comforts on board Salyut, including a shower, visits by other cosmonauts and an unmanned supply flight, all also helped to ease the psychological stress on the crew.—Reuter.

Special Report

It has been drawn to our attention that in the Special Report on Cyprus (March 13) an article by David Shirreff on the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus appeared to emphasize the negative aspects of the economy. The latter part of the article, which was cut for reasons of space, concluded that although the TFSC economy lacked confidence, its survival was ensured.

Agreement on cheaper air fares

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, March 17

The British and American governments today paved the way for cheaper air fares on scheduled services and charter flights across the Atlantic.

After two weeks of negotiations here between British and American officials, President Carter said he was pleased to announce agreements which would make possible a wide range of low fares. He described them as a big step forward in "implementing our key objective in international aviation—to provide the travelling public with a wide range of low fares on scheduled flights".

The President added: "The agreement also demonstrates once again that we can work out difficulties with our most important aviation partner to the mutual benefit of airlines and consumers in both the United States and the United Kingdom."

The agreement, which came after a final late-night bargaining session, takes effect from tomorrow. British Airways has already announced that it wants to introduce new cut-rate and standby fares from tomorrow and other carriers are expected to follow suit.

The agreement means that standby, budget and advance purchase fares, which were previously available only on the New York to London route, will now apply to 13 other cities in the United States. They are Anchorage in Alaska, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Fort Worth, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle and Washington.

In addition, the two governments have initialled a bilateral charter agreement liberalizing charter rules in the United States-British market. A joint statement issued by the two governments said that the new arrangement would ensure that travellers had a better choice of low fares on various types of air services.

However, British hopes that British Airways would be able to sell blocks of charter seats to tour operators on scheduled services were apparently wrecked by the Americans.

At the insistence of Senator Howard Cannon, a Democrat from Nevada, whose vote was considered crucial to the Panama Canal treaties, this will not now take place. At the same time American charter airlines will not be permitted to sell last-minute seats on their transatlantic flights.

Cheap air tickets will continue to be issued subject to strict conditions. Generally speaking, up to 50 standby seats will be allocated for each flight, making a total of some 350 a week on most routes with the notable exception of New York.

The agreement resolves the problem encountered by the American airline, Braniff Airways, which was to have begun regular services between Dallas and London at the beginning of the month. The inaugural flight was postponed when the British objected to the low fare suggested. The American authorities then threatened to retaliate against the British Caledonian airline.

The Anglo-American agreement will almost certainly encourage other European airlines to follow suit by cutting air fares drastically during the coming weeks. British officials, who have always been extremely cautious about a fare-cutting spree, are not sure how profitable new cheap air fares will be to the airlines.

Limited experience to date has shown that while the number of passengers on the New York to London route has risen by 15 per cent since low fares were first introduced last autumn, revenue has risen by a mere 3 per cent.

The new arrangements will be reviewed by the British and American governments this autumn and modifications may be introduced if airlines discover they are incurring heavy losses.

Arthur Reed, Air Correspondent, writes: British Airways confirmed in London last night that it would start selling standby fares to destinations in the United States outside New York today (Saturday).

Braniff said its first service would arrive at Gatwick tomorrow. After that it would operate a daily return service with a standby fare of £199 return.

Japan mobilizes police for airport opening

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, March 17

Japan mobilized 15,000 police to guard the new Narita international airport 41 miles east of Tokyo, which is scheduled to open on March 30, under the threat of sabotage and violent demonstrations and protests.

Hundreds of armed riot police began to converge on the gleaming 1,500m complex today as farmers and radicals have threatened to sabotage the opening international flights diverted from the crowded airport at Haneda next month.

The farmers and the students, estimated to number 30,000, have stalled for seven years the opening of the new airport, which was completed at an original cost of £560 million in 1971. As the cost of maintaining the huge unused white elephant mounted to £60,000 a day early this year, Mr Takeo Fukuda, the Prime Minister, announced that the airport will open by the end of March.

In seven years of bitter clashes, four policemen and one demonstrator have died and many others were injured as the Government tried more than 10 times to open the airport.

Today Narita airport seemed to be preparing for a long siege rather than the opening ceremony.

Barbed wire has been thrown round fuel tanks and other key facilities. Riot police patrol the perimeter, and more police guard the rail shipments of aviation fuel and oil from Kashima.

Meantime train drivers have refused to transport the fuel shipments and the Government has pressed senior managers into service as drivers.

On Monday an oil train collided with a truckload of home-made petrol bombs which fortunately did not explode.

The police are not taking any chances now. Helicopters and armoured vehicles will escort oil trains and police will also be deployed along the track.

Riot police will patrol the motorway to the airport. As students today threatened to disrupt traffic, patrol cars were posted along the route. Japan's Maritime Agency was also placed on a war footing today, deploying three armed patrol boats to guard the oil tanks and loading facilities at ports nearby.

Saturday Review

Graham Greene into the ligh

by V S Pritchett

Where is Graham Greene now and what is he up to? We've been asking these questions for years. The most accomplished of English novelists has been making only fitful visits to London in the past 10 years and, anyway, in the manner of the old Jacobite spies, he is a man of disappearances in mysterious company, usually simply his own, and with a special taste for long air flights. The last I had heard of him was that he had turned up with Brigadier General Omar Torrijos at the recent Panamanian Conference in Washington—strange for one who has never been a conference man. Was it some lark, some personal affection or whim that drew him there? He flew back, of course, by Concorde—how many novelists get *that* invite?—skipped off to Belfast, not exactly a pleasure dome now, for a cold whiff of fear—but he might as well have been in Asuncion drinking with his Honorary Consul, or in Cuba, Haiti, Hawaii, Saigon, the Congo, his house in Anacapri, or with the Third Man in Vienna or on the Lawless Roads of Mexico at the time of the persecution of the Church.

Reporters get about like this: English novelists very rarely. If he does settle for a month or two, he will be either in a flat in Paris or Antibes, and that is where I caught him. On the telephone the flat, conspiratorial, laughing voice which, of itself, makes him the best company I've known in the past 40 years, welcomed me as usual with a quotation. He'd just found the right words in Conrad for his state of mind. He had done no work for weeks—he was waiting for his new novel, *The Human Factor*, to appear—and "felt the leaden weight of an irremediable idleness". Writers love words: the word "irremediable" spoken with his curious near-French "r" and its overtones of glee in being beyond hope, was Greene in vintage condition. He is a quarter Scottish: Robert Louis Stevenson was his mother's cousin and the Balfours were close to his family; he has a DLitt from Edinburgh if he has also one from Cambridge and is a Companion of Honour. For a writer, only the Order of Merit could be better.

Still, he is a Londoner through and through. I see him as one of those tall, long-legged Englishmen, wearing the dark grey suits of club members and a look of misleading anonymity common to members of the professional class, coming out of White's, the Reform or the Athenaeum. They are the natives of that state-within-a-state which lies between Pall Mall, St James's and Albany—where he used to live—and which extends to the rather more bohemian neighbourhood of Covent Garden. On the way there, if you dropped into Rule's Restaurant, you might see him lunching with his brother, Sir Hugh Greene.

The only difference between Greene's London appearance and his Antibes look was that he was wearing a discreetly modish casual brown suit, something between a track suit or battle dress, fastening with a drawstring cord at the neck. When we met, we swore we had not changed at all over the years and boasted about our ages and good health, as old codgers in their seventies do. We had reached the decade when every birthday had better strike a note of farce, especially in my case. I am four years older than he.

One day, years ago in his rooms at King's College, Cambridge, E. M. Forster said to me: "My furniture rather let me down when the televisinn people came." Greene said much the same: "I'm in that ugly block near the Marina." I must say I had imagined that the novelist who had lived in Albany would be living now in one of those fine and rosy old houses on the ramparts of old Antibes looking down at the sea and the gardens where the sly old men of the town play boules all day. It was strange to find him in this huge modern block, flaunting its bombastic concrete balconies. "The old harbour used to come right up to the walls when I took the place. It was very nice until they built this monstrous basin for the luxury yachts and cruisers. We used to be quiet." In the winter of the year, the flashy boats and ships are packed into the Marina by the scores. Marina—what a word! In the season, the fumes and noise of boat engines, and of the barbecues and noisy parties, must be hellish. Graham hates noise and said he leaves when it gets bad.

The flats are spacious and functional, exactly the place for a man living and working a good deal alone. The sitting room where he worked is as simple as an office. Close to the large ceiling-to-floor window was a small table with nothing on it but a toy woolly animal—a squirrel or rabbit, perhaps—two or three folders, a lamp and nothing else. "Doesn't it tire your eyes working straight into the light and the blinding white paint of the yachts?"

"You get used to it", he said. "What tires my eyes is continuously looking at my characters."

On the pale, dun-coloured walls of the room are a few pictures of the bleak and sensitive kind, one abstract exploding with colour and a droll print of Lunardi making his ascent in a balloon in 1789. On the other two walls there are, I would say, 2,000 books on the white shelves, in very orderly regiments, many complete editions. He has several thousands more in his flat in Paris. (He keeps his poetry there: he can quote large chunks of Clough, Browning and Hardy.") Greene is not only a writer and a vast reader, he used to be a director of The Bodley Head, and knows his titles, dates and first editions. He is more interested in the trade of literature than most authors are and is something of a collector of curiosities: he has, for example, "collected" a long line of the famous little red Nelson's Sevenpenny hardbacks we used to buy about 1910 and feels as sentimental about them as I do. He is very proud of a vituperative attack on his Haitian novel and himself, which the Haitian government sent out to all their embassies, in a large splashy volume.

Very important for him, when he was a boy, were books of adventure and romantic travel. Our generation were brought up on Ballantyne's *Coral Island*, Sherlock Holmes, John Buchan's *Greenmantel* and Rider Haggard's *She* and *King Solomon's Mines*. The book that really started Greene writing was the once famous *Viper of Milan* by Marjorie Bowen, a tale of Italian intrigue. Intrigue got him and it still does. The English novel is rich in excellent minor writers: the wicked Saki and a favourite book of Evelyn Waugh's, F. Anstey's *Vice Versa*. Why, he asks, do academics call these "minor works"? We all remember these writers, but Greene remembers them with passion. He is on to Wells's middle period now: "very satisfying".

The only object I missed from Greene's earlier collecting days at the bottom of St James's was the schoolboyish collection of miniature whiskies and brandies carefully set out on a shelf—perhaps they went down the throat of that villainous police officer when "our man in Havana" played bottle chess with him. But Graham did bring out a bottle of 100-proof gin which we both looked at with awe and did not, thank God, open.

The son of a headmaster, Graham has a background as literary as that other traveller, Kipling, whom he does not much care for, except as a poet. The man familiar with whisky, priests and the brothels of the tropical shantytowns and wilderness has filled his loneliness with serious reading in English and French. The novelist who has a nose for the world's trouble spots and especially for their underside, is also a pertinacious literary critic. He began his career, as so many English writers do, as a reviewer for the serious weeklies.

He does not like Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn very much, except for *August 1914*. He thinks the Denisov story (*One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*) which started Solzhenitsyn's fame is too conventionally communist "Socialist realism" (which he cannot bear), and the Gulag book too myopically "Slavonic". Among the modern South American novelists he prefers Alejo Carpentier to the Gabriel Garcia Marquez of *One Hundred Years of Solitude*, but he does respect Marquez.

Often in the next three days he got up to pull out a book from his shelves. He likes mooching round the *brocanteur's* market on Thursdays in Antibes, looking for out-of-the-way things. It is one of the rituals for guests to sign their names in the most unlikely of Birthday Books, the Henry James Album—circa 1910—and I was landed with an incomprehensible quotation from James's *The Golden Bowl*. We had to try to clear up that "irremediable" passage of Conrad's: he returned to it several times.

At 73, Graham is lithe and has the shyness of genially subversive men. His grey hair is short and his head bald here and there. If there are deep rings under his eyes, the eyes are blue, red-rimmed, intent and parrying—the eyes of a fencer. The florid patterns on the pale face are now more sculpted, nothing slack there. For the first time I noticed his hands: they are strong and narrow, as capable as a craftsman's, and the fingers are extraordinarily powerful and long. The voice is as it always was: it has grit in it; there is the pleasant sound of a good razor blade on a beard when a barber is at work—a Sweeney Todd, but on holiday. The human nose usually conveys that it is living an independent life of its own: his is neat, pink at the tip and evidently alert for textual error.

He is a man of the fixed habits of one who lives a good deal alone. Breakfast is quickly over, he picks up a pen and starts work soon after 8 a.m., spends the next two or three hours slowly writing his daily 200 words—only 200 now he complains, it used to be 400. "Do you find one gets slower? Two or three years to finish a book?" (I do.) He slips out to a restaurant—his favourite one is closed for January—for the main meal of the day, sometimes with one or two of his French friends. He eats very little. At the other meal, probably he will simply eat a little pâté at home. At this cold time of the year, he drinks Kir rather than pastis and, of course, wine. The meat at Antibes is only so-so, but duck, rabbit and fish are good, especially the loup de mer grilled with fennel. He would really prefer a good English chop, and he is rather off garlic nowadays.

In the afternoon there is the siesta. And then he'll spend an evening with a French couple now and then, playing gin rummy with them. Sometimes they drive him out to one of the good Provençal restaurants in the hills behind Nice. But most days he will be revising his 200 words, covering the hand-written manuscript with a Balzacian spider's web of corrections. That is when ideas develop. He is not a torrential writer; every paragraph has to be exact and settled. He then reads his pages into the dictaphone Alexander Korda gave him and eventually sends a bundle of tapes to England, where they will he typed. He hates the noise of a typewriter. In view of the delays and strikes of the French post office, his method sounds risky. ("All writers have something of the double agent in them", he says. One can only hope our double agent has a useful private contact.) When the typescript comes back there is the cutting of superfluous phrases that will sharpen the well-known style. When he was young, he says, he was under the disastrous influence of Joseph Conrad's *Arrow of Gold* and went in for introspective romantic writing. It was very common in his generation—sub-Meredith, Henry James and others—but now he wants a clear plain prose "like Evelyn Waugh's" which lets the "disturbing light of reality" through. The word "reality" has iron in it.

One looks out of the window over the Marina and farther away to the open sea and the ramshackle resort strip, with its shantylike lots, its high pyramid blocks of flats, to the snow on the mountains beyond.

"Do you miss London?"

"No. The climate is humid here but I clear out when the season gets crowded and noisy. I can't bear noise."

He once poured a pail of water over a motor cyclist who was revving up outside the flats and was surprised by the language that came back.

"You prefer the foreign political crises to the English ones?"

"English parliamentary politics don't interest me, but my new book is set in London. One makes small irritating mistakes. I mentioned buses going down St James's when now they go up. I had to put that right."

"Why do you travel so much?"

"To kill boredom."

Boredom? The most ingenious, inventive and exciting of our novelists, rich in exactly etched and moving portraits of real human beings and who understands the tragic and comic ironies of love, loyalty and belief—is he really bored? Or is he putting on a defensive mask? I know him as an affectionate and interested man.

I think Greene feels the boredom of all writers who live by their imagination. You finish your story, the people vanish, emptiness flows in. He travels to re-populate himself and he has an appetite for experience and especially for out-of-the-way people. For example, he is an astute collector of picaresque priests. In the last two or three years he has been going to the north of Spain with an eccentric cleric whose chief interest is in discovering peculiar vintages of white wine. They have a rollicking time.

I would say the romantic feelings for boys' books has been lasting in that it has made him seek for the grim reality concealed in the dream of adventure.

What is behind misanthropy in his personal life? An unhappy home, perhaps? Not at all. But, as he says in his autobiography, *A Sort of Life*, he did find he had a double mind when he was a boy. His happy home was in the well-known school where his father was the tolerant and cultivated headmaster, but when the son passed through the baize door that separated the hearth from the school corridors, he felt he was dramatically marked. Was he a Quisling? Or a double agent? He found himself torn between loyalties and therefore often lonely and in despair.

Now, he says, he is probably "a manic depressive". Many writers are: the profession is very hard on the nerves; one catches fire at the beginning of the day and burns out by the end of it. The paradox is that he sprang out of a jolly and very intelligent family, indeed a whole clan of congenial successful Greenes, all very close and proud of one another.

"There is often a child in your novels who finds himself exposed to pain or is the witness of corruption—the private detective's son, for example, in *The End of the Affair* or the boy of *The Basement Room*.

"I made a point of visiting a private detective's office", he told me years ago. To see for himself is necessary to him.

"I don't really like children. Even when I was a child I could not stand other children's voices."

Still, he has written books for children.

And a fine essay of his called *The Lost Childhood* shows childhood was as important to him as it is to most artists. He quotes from a poem of AE which goes to his own heart:

In ancient shadows and twilights
Where childhood has strayed
The world's great sorrows were born
And its heroes were made.
In the lost boyhood of Judas
Christ was betrayed.

At Oxford, he joined the Communist Party for a few weeks. There was a serious but farcical sally to Germany which is a pointer to later events. The occupying French were trying to turn the Palatinate into a separate Republic in the 1920s, and the oppressed Germans were in revolt. He and Claud Cockburn offered their services to the German Embassy, and the naive youths were scared when they ran into a German intelligence office across the Channel. Still, foreign journeys allured. He made an attempt to get a job in China—there is a businessman inside him—dreamed of becoming a consul or joining "the Nigerian Navy". In the end, he fell to the usual dead end of tutoring, provincial journalism and writing a romantic novel, never finished, on the Carlist wars. "The result of reading Conrad and Carlyle's *Life of John Sterling*, the best book Carlyle ever wrote", he says loyally.

A far more decisive "journey abroad" for a not-at-all-religious young Englishman was his conversion to Roman Catholicism: not from conviction at first, but because he fell in love with a Catholic girl and eventually married her. He was deeply in love and he thought that sharing the same religion with his wife would ensure his happiness. He and his wife went romantically off to a cottage in the country. They had two children.

But the loner and the writer was too restless for the bonds of family life, and after 20 years the marriage broke up. Precisely why—he thinks rightly—is his private business. One can only guess that the need for what Benjamin Constant called "the wilderness of my liberty" is very strong in him and that his work is his overwhelming passion. Once or twice, he has said, he has half-wished he could have had the dedication of a priest or even to have been a sinner-turned-saint.

But, in his honest way, he now says his conversion was really a sort of gamble with God and the Church. His actual induction into the Church depressed him. He found himself making secret reservations as he made his vows. The theology had its fascination, for he hated Calvinism, as his hero Robert Louis Stevenson had done: it was enjoyable for the Protestant to feel now that the English Catholics had been "disloyal" and "traitors" and that, morally, English Protestants put the satisfactions of knowing right from wrong before the Catholic preoccupation with good and evil. Also, one must remember, only 10 per cent of the English population is Catholic—he knows that 10 per cent is a lot—and a large proportion of those are Irish "rebels". Characteristically, Greene had chosen a minority. This cheered him, and in his early years as a Catholic writer, he was very much the fighting convert. But the lasting result of his conversion can be seen in a letter he wrote to me in 1948—published in a correspondence between his great friend Elizabeth Bowen and myself.

"You remember Tom Paine's apothegm, 'We must take care to guard even our enemies against injustice', and it is there that the writer has great opportunities and greater obligation than the chemist or the estate agent. . . . Now the State is invariably ready to confuse, like a schoolmaster, justice with retribution and isn't it possibly the storyteller's task to act as the devil's advocate, to elicit sympathy and a measure of understanding for those outside State Sympathy? . . . It has always been in the interest of the State to poison the psychological wells, to restrict human sympathy, to encourage catcall — Galilean, Papist, Crophead, Fascist, Bolshevik . . . I would emphasize once again the importance, the virtue of disloyalty. . . . Loyalty confines us to accepted opinions: loyalty forbids us to comprehend sympathetically our dissident fellows; but disloyalty encourages us to roam experimentally through any human mind, it gives to the novelist the extra dimension of sympathy."

"You used to strike us as being a very Protestant Catholic, a sort of Jansenist", I said.

"No, I wasn't", he said, and, holding his arms above h added, "In the Jansen ture of the Crucifixion, t are raised above the he

I did not know this.

"We thought Mauria enced you."

"I didn't read him th after I had started novels as a Catholic a then I wasn't thought "Catholic novelist". *Brighton Rock*."

"It was very explic You couldn't stand th testant barmaid who for justice."

"Yes, I underlined in that book, and I did i in *The Heart of the Mat* my most popular book don't like it any longer like many English Cat don't like conventional piety. I'm more at e the Catholicism of countries. I've always difficult to believe in suppose I'd now call Catholic atheist. The Catholic I admire is A Pope."

"A rather privileged creet Catholic in a age?"

"And Newman of cour said. "As a writer I ha been criticized by the Cardinal Newman them."

He put his case more fully when he wrote of version: "Later we come hardened to the of confession and about ourselves: we half-intend to keep mises we make, under failure or the circumst our private life finally impossible to make mises at all, and man abandon Confession an munion to join the Legion of the Church a for a city of which we longer full citizens."

In the words Legion" we hear the the romantic reader books mingling with of the "double agent".

Greene is a master telling, but is his larg drawn to him because general sense that our old values has gone, like many of his cha feel we are souls in a are ourselves in a stat because of lost faith, or conscience?

"Men and women hav felt guilt. They know they have caused the takes, their lies betrayals", he says.

"The Victorians c their satisfactions and dissatisfactions", I say

The idea is too gen him: anyway, he is a and a moralist, not a p

About violence now

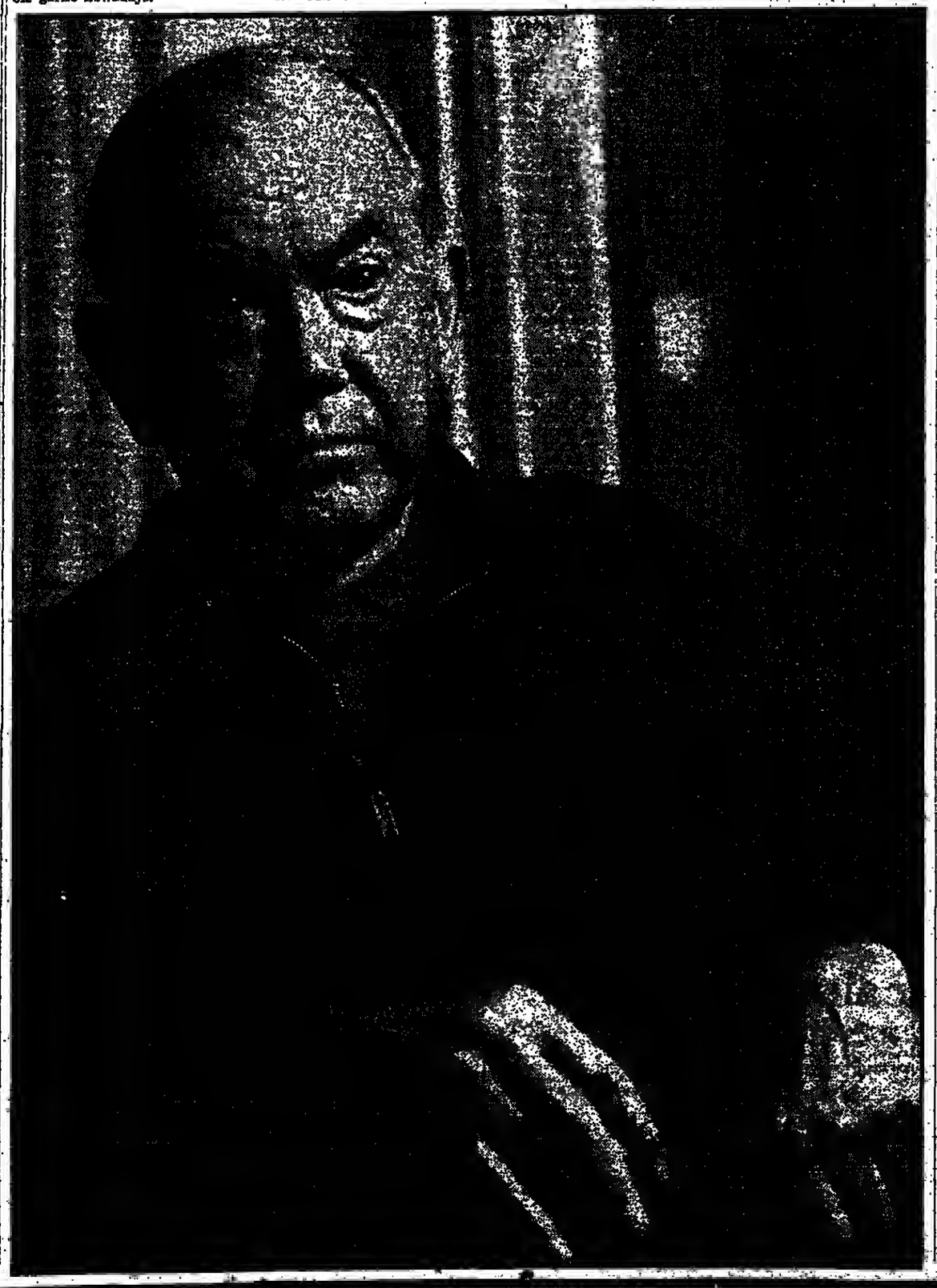
"I am drawn to it he says. And reminds aphorism in *The Co* Violence can be the e of love; indifference is an imperfect form of the other the perfe egoism. But personall frightened of violence. physical fear in Vietn fear plays as strong guilt in his novels.

We drove off from to have lunch at Vence cold day with the thre weather coming and is high. On the way at a bust of Eugene best seller Balzac comp and envied. It's nic writers honoured. I w self on a thick bowl ç çal soup (with splitting spoonful of which brought tear eyes) and with duck the milder soup and The Kir and the wh on to writing again.

"I travel because see the scene", he sa invent it." (That line fume or cloud which Paraguayan frontier *Honorary Consul* had in order to evoke a a sentence.) "Some travel has been by or accident. I do write about the plac I went to Kenya at the Mau Mau but I d a novel about that. I Chile because I was Allende. I walke Liberia long before was only when I w the Secret Service war that I started *The the Matter*. Often dream will start me or a story. *It's a* which you praised, by a dream."

He went to a Catho trist once when writer's block and writes down his dr started him off ag has always written dreams since. "Pre of them." Querry's lost priesthood and

(Continued on



Amanda Todd

هكذا من الأصل

nued from opposite page

sacramental wine in *The Our Case* was the exact nt of a dream he had when g the book.

thical questions are what cupy him most now. He t write with a film in the novel is a much form—but perhaps he learned something from g and visualizing his In his Conradian days his subtilified the characters narrative. They did not He had to cut out this nce before he could r scenes of action. Action be clean; no adjectives. ook is started in the wrong it will never be finished. to hesitate a long time plunging in, but by the have spent two years ith a book, you come to your unconscious know the end.

have the art of seem- be personal in your You have even made your narrator a novelist in *The End of the Affair*, particularly; also in *The Comedians*, the opinions of the narrator, like that aphorism about violence and indifference, seem to be your own", I said. "What Turgenev called the novelist's privilege of private self-castigation."

"Well, I am not the son of a bankrupt speculator who has never known his father and whose mother is a tart! A novelist can easily unself himself. He can write as a woman or a child. The opinions in my novels are not mine: they are the opinions of my characters. Readers are very stupid about this. I do not take people straight from real life in my novels. A novel is not a work of travel or autobiography. (Even these are re-creations.) I shall never write my own reminiscences because I have a poor memory. Real people are crowded out by imaginary ones, that is why I have to stare at them for so long. There has once or twice been a little straight reporting in my novels—there was some in *The Quiet American*, but no real people. Real people would wreck the design. The characters in my novels are an amalgam of bits of real people; one takes isolated traits from many; they are fused by the heat of the unconscious. Real people are too limiting."

The next day, a gale blew up and there was a violent thunderstorm. The Riviera is not made for wet weather and the gutters ran with water. He raced ahead on his long legs looking for a restaurant, found a new one. "I don't know what it's like. It looks new. Perhaps we shall get a drink on the house"—always a drinking man's dream, a sort of ideal—"and there's a fire. We'll be warm anyway. Better look at the prices."

It was a good place and we found an exceptionally good Provençal wine, a red, and soon ordered more. (There was no drink "on the house".)

"You don't smoke cigarettes", I said.

Greene's replies usually have their little drama.

"I gave up cigarettes during the war. I tried smoking opium in Vietnam."

"I remember that in *The Quiet American* there was a Buddha in the room. I thought it made the God look rather dubious. Some think *The Quiet American* is your best book."

"The innocences of Pile gave me an exaggerated dislike of America, that was a fault. I prefer *The Honorary Consul*."

There was talk of brothels—they crop up a lot in his talk.

"I have been reading *Clarissa*. The brothel scene is wonderful" he said. "People say Lovelace was a devil. He is a magnificent and unique character and such a witty talker."

"Not the devil; but he did want to destroy Clarissa, didn't he?" I said.

"Only", he snapped back, "because she put too high a price on her virtue."

That brought us to love and sex. He said he was not good about "in love"—no D. H. Lawrence in him—but he is far more interested in the habits, circumstances, quarrels and jealousies of ordinary love. Brown's love in Haiti is wrecked by nagging, jealousy, touchiness and egoism. The girl prefers the shady and lying con man who has the merit of being easily human; he can make her laugh. He can even make her dull husband and her tiresome child laugh.

The peculiar attraction of husband and lover for each other is a frequent theme. He is alert to the love affair that is also a hate affair. *The End of the Affair* is a hate affair which has its happy sexual scene, but it is conditioned by the fears of the doodlebug period in London and the lover's suspicions and malice. He records the irony by which relationships turn into their opposites. Cynicism turns into compassion or pity becomes cruel. We must not be too sure of our virtue; charity he admires most, and tolerance of the inescapable mingling of good and evil.

We debated the handling of sexual scenes. There is a close relation between a writer's sexual life and the creative imagination, for him as for myself. The danger which the modern novelist runs into in evoking the sexual act is that the act is so strong a subject that it may unbalance a scene or book, if not managed with care. He hates Genet, for instance; but is not against pornography. *Fanny Hill*, for example, is elegant, well-mannered and is about the baroque quality of sexual fantasy. He mentioned a pornographic story he had read to some of us 20 years ago at his house in Anacapri. It was really about secrecy and the hurt of innocence as far as I remember it.

One physical detail of the sexual act may be sufficient, for the novelist provided it has a bearing on a phase in the characters' lives. In *The Power and the Glory*, the whisky priest, guilty of having had a mistress and a child by her, has to endure the sight and sound of a man and woman copulating in his cell. The scene distresses him not only because of the religion he has abused, but because of his guilt, but he rebukes a pious woman who is indignant with the couple. His mistress denounces his hypocrisy and leaves him. The scene arouses compassion for him and has, of course, the second twist which doubles the suspense and the psychological ambiguity—the double agent's field. That field is also a wilderness.

How shall we sum up Greene as a person? One side of this man with the sad tolerant mind is a joker. In daily life he is a great practical joker who delights in risky pranks with a thrill in them. He once, for a lark, stole some letters sticking out of the letter box of a London sex shop, dashed off to a club to read them hoping to find some sexual revelations, found them dull and then, characteristically, enjoyed the alarm of trying to stuff them back in the letter box unseen.

Tired of fashionable clubs, he joined a moribund one because "it was the only place, in those days, where one could get a bed to sleep in in the afternoon". Also, people had torn pages out of the out-of-date *Who's Who*. He liked that. But he is not a roaring bohemian or an exhibitionist. He likes belonging to the opposition, to be the odd man out, and to make his own flesh creep.

And to laugh. The world is too complacent. Let us catch it out. And don't run away with the idea that he is a cynic or a mocker or a man in a temper: he is a very gentle, serious, self-centred enquiring artist, and a man of great charity.

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Good Food Guide

Catering with character

are some jobs for which people are not ideally . Editing a journal is one, g a hotel another. The nation of handiness with her and nit-picking perfec- is seldom lovable, but these contexts generally ensable. And the editor advantage over the in that he need only his staff; hoteliers also their customers. So the in which they and product are held is the surprising. Year after year write long letters to the *Food Guide* about their in the kind of hotel—personally run and fairly with which a relation- possible.

there are not that many hotels the length and of the British Isles and much more stable than of the British catering Only one of the hotels in last year's *Guide* a "green" distinction, a hotel with a good and an inviting atmo- fails to appear in the (and that because hands).

noticeable that the kind

of hoteliers who concentrate intelligently on kitchen and dining-room—and therefore end up in a food guide—are usually humane enough to get the residential side of their operation right too—sometimes even in ramshackle buildings that would give Sir Charles Forte's accountants the shivers. The converse, alas, is not the case: the shores of Britain are littered with amiable hoteliers and luxurious bedrooms, but if the owners or their staff cannot cook, few people remember the place to the point where they put pen to paper and describe it to a friend or a guide editor.

Take, for instance, Peacock Vane at Bonchurch on the Isle of Wight—an untypical place, alas, in one sense, for it has been in the same family's hands for a quarter of a century, and stability like that is uncommon in the British catering trade. Useful as it is to know about the golfing and the bathing, a better guide to the prospective pleasure of a stay there is someone's reminiscence of a Swiss party that expressed a wish for a Michaelmas goose. "Since guests had picked sloes on the downs that day, everyone rejoiced in a memorable goose with sloe and damson sauce that night."

Character can emerge from sharp disagreement too: there is one visitor who says she has not eaten so enjoyably "since e stay at a French Ambassador's before the Windsors pinched his chef", and another who calls the breakfast toast in his annexe bedroom "the worst since India"—a reminder perhaps, that in any hotel the quiddity of one's fellow-guests may matter as much as the affability of one's hosts.

One Isle of Wight resident prefers, she says, the food, the prices and perhaps the company (though the rooms may be poky) at another of the island's Victorian country houses, Padmore House at Whippingham, overlooking the Medina river. "The partners who run it are conscientious and welcoming, and I remember delicately flavoured hors d'oeuvre, a cheese-filled puff-pastry tart gleaming from the oven, and delicious sweets." Another visitor is less sure about the sweets, and "salmon mousse was carelessly presented", but "I shall never forget their sweetbreads and kidneys in a spicy Indian sauce."

Individuality takes many forms, independent of the country—Scotland, Ireland, Wales or England—where a particular hotel is found. The Crinan Hotel, at Crinan, which stays open all winter on a point of the Sound of Jura, is the only hotel we know that prints the shipping forecast at the foot of its dinner menu every night, for the benefit of its numerous yacht-borne visitors. But Nicholas Ryan understands fish as well as sailors, and the Crinan clams and prawns, Loch Fyne kippers, and poached salmon do his Cunard training credit. So did his recommendation of an agreeable and inexpensive Saumur "in the face of my intention to order a much more expensive white burgundy".

Knockrobin House at Wicklow, like many hotels in Ireland, is German-run—but there is corresponding pleasure in hearing Mrs Bittel refer, as she is entitled to after 15 years, to "vee Irish". The house is sturdy, the furniture "Teutonic rococo" by one description, and the food and hospitality alike generous: you may have to wait for your dinner, but there may be an unusual lamb's liver pâté with a white wine aspic, avocado stuffed with cottage cheese and herbs for a change, instead of frozen prawns, thick schnitzels, deftly crumbed and fried, "meltingly tender" venison, whose hanging and cooking Mrs Bittel happily discusses with any fellow-enthusiast who passes by, and German apple-cake. Her German wines, too, are unusually good—especially for claret-loving Ireland—though she does not seem to cook fish very often.

Wales, gastronomically speaking, has been looking up lately, though what the better restaurants and hotels would do without the Cardiff branch of the BBC, one sometimes wonders. Perhaps this is only to be expected in the 22-room Hotel Penrallt at Aberporth, for Robbie Alexander is an ex-actor and his welcome is at once informal and extrovert. The Edwardian decor and woodblock floor even give the feel of a stage set to the dining-room. But Mrs Alexander's cooking is serious enough, and her mushrooms in garlic butter, duck with sweet-sour sauce (£3.60, including vegetables), and lemon meringue with lemon slivers are thoroughly approved. She also does high teas for guests' young children.

Perhaps it is a sign of the times that Home Farm at Wilmington between Axminster and Honiton is compared by one visitor with "a stop on the Dordogne". And indeed the *patronne* is French, though the thatch is English West Country. The Crastons and their cook Susan Rowatt also prefer to put their energies into their set meals, with seafood pie, wood-pigeons casseroled to an Orléans recipe, and boeuf bourguignonne "properly made as in Burgundy" (they say). The policy seems to be paying off, for there is plenty of river and sea fishing near by, and there are already signs of visitors coming back for a second stay—which is the simplest and best compliment anyone can pay an hotel.

It might appear that the West Country has it all its own way in the small hotel business. Peter and Jennifer Conway, who to general regret had to sell their restaurant (the Dove at Corton in Wiltshire) just when it was becoming widely known for food and wines alike, have now opened a "restaurant with rooms" at Woolverton House, not far away on the road from Longleat to Bath. After a mere three months' trading, it is too early for more than one or two customers to have told us it is a place worth trying, but Mr Conway himself sees fit to mention that he did not sell all his cellar along with the Dove, and that there are still 30 clarets on his list "though in 12 months out of the business I estimated that my stock appreciated by over 50 per cent in replacement cost terms". Perhaps it is too much to expect a Labour Chancellor to take account of figures of this kind before talking too enthusiastically of single-figure inflation.

Details:

Peacock Vane, Bonchurch, Isle of Wight. Tel. Ventnor 852019. Must book. Meals 1-1.45, 8-9.45. Table d'hôte lunch £4. Table hôte dinner £6.50. Dinner, bed and breakfast from £12.65.

Padmore House, Whippingham, East Cowes, Isle of Wight. Tel. Cowes 3210. Meals 12.30-1.30, 7.30-9. Table d'hôte meal from £5. Bed and breakfast from £9.25.

Knockrobin House, Wicklow, Co Wicklow. Tel Wicklow 2344. Closed lunch (exc Sunday); Monday; Sunday dinner. Must book. Meals 1-2, 7-9. Table d'hôte lunch £5. Table d'hôte dinner from £6. Dinner, bed and breakfast £14.

Crinan Hotel, Crinan, Argyll, Strathclyde. Tel. Crinan 235 and 242. Must book dinner. Meals 12.30-2, 7-9.30. Table d'hôte lunch £1.75. Table d'hôte dinner £4.95. Bed and breakfast from £5.50.

Penrallt Hotel, Aberporth, Cardigan, Dyfed. Tel Aberporth 810227. Closed Sunday and Tuesday dinner. Must book dinner. Meals 12-2 (bar), 7.15-10. Table d'hôte dinner £4. Bed and breakfast from £8.

Home Farm Hotel, Wilmington, near Honiton, Devon. Tel: Wilmington 278. Closed Sunday dinner. Must book dinner. Meals 12.30-1.45, 7.30-9. Table d'hôte lunch £3.25. Table d'hôte dinner £4.50. Bed and breakfast from £7.50.

Woolverton House, Woolverton near Bath, Somerset. Tel Beckington 415. Closed lunch; Sunday. Dinner 7-9.30. Table d'hôte dinner £6.05. Bed and breakfast from £10.

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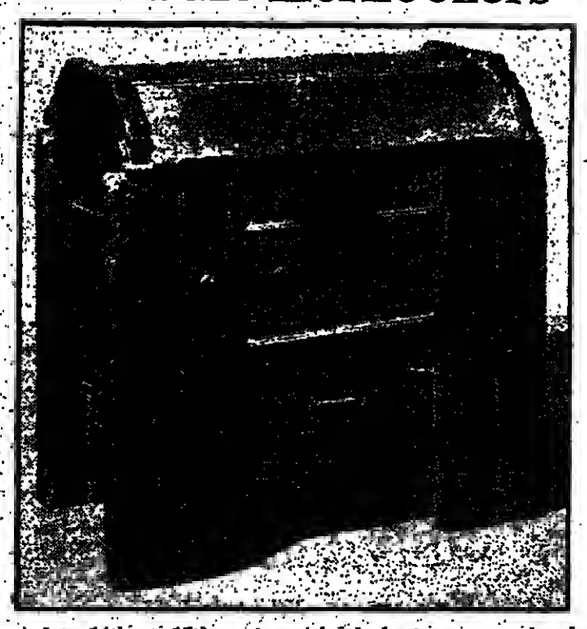
Collecting

Join the Kernoozers

"Kernoozers' Club" was 1881 by a group of mainly interested in and unique arms of humour. It took its name overheard historical painter, Robert before a sale of at Christie's. One of asking the on a suit of armour, well-known self-taught of great knowledge but education. "There, he said, "say what do you think of "Well", the man "isn't no use asking think about armour and books Frenchman no *kernoozer*."

of the members of the might not be connoisseurs today Several of them were painters like Hillingfrederick Roe, Lucas and Sydney W. Other members were Sullivan, the chief of *Fun* magazine, de Cosson (1846-1929) Walter Withall (1857-1917), of an old-fashioned solicitors in Bedford



A late 14th or 15th century 'Ark' chest, an example of English oak furniture from Barlings of Mount Street, London.

Kernoozers' Club epitomized the romantic, antiquarian in oak furniture at the nineteenth century beginning of the twentieth. It went with a sympathetic attitude to the seventeenth-century cavaliers—of the suggested by W. F. painting *And when did you last see your father?*—fancy-dress parties, ale- and churchwardens Seymour Lucas was replied by Walter Withing, Van Dyck style, in his own armours (later Ockwells Manor Collection, Berkshire). Another Kernoozer, Ernest Crofts, (1847-1911), was proud of descent from the old Suffolk to which Charles II's intimate William, Lord Crofts of also belonged.

best articles on the Kernoozers are by M. H. Spielmann *Magazine of Art*, volume 88-89), and by F. Gordon *The Journal of the Arms Armour Society*, volume vii June, 1972). F. Gordon became editor of *The Connoisseur*, was the son of a painter Fred- and can remember Fred, the painter of Day, in his father's Now 83, he has known editor of *The Connoisseur* the first, who took office to the present. father contributed an on "The art of collecting to the first issue of *The Connoisseur* in September, 1901. Roe was far too much nostalgic to accept that time had been the best collecting. He wrote: collecting of old oak furniture enormously increased of lately, but its devotees, if numerous, are mostly not so high as the cream of the collectors. The reason for not difficult to explain: days of MM du Sommerard are past, unexplored have been rapidly opened year by year it becomes difficult to add to what one call "pieces of the rough" collections."

Sommerard's collection the nucleus of the Cluny Peyre's collection was by the authorities of the South Kensington Museum was later dispersed. In old oak could still be bought for a song, it is inconceivable by the ton", but these men, Roe suggested, had taught connoisseurs to distinguish between farmhouse pieces and fine examples. The Peyre collection, especially, had established a fashion for so-called "Gothic" pieces, and this had led to a great increase in forgeries, "in which France and Belgium specially abound." Roe's article contained, as illustration, his own drawing of a "Gothic table in the possession of George C. Haité, Esqre". (Haité was another of the artist-antiquarians: he designed the cover of the *Strand Magazine* and was a member of the jolly amateurs' society, the Sette of Odde Volumes.)

Frederick Roe was typical of the romantic oak collectors of the early twentieth century. His books included *Ancient Coffers and Cupboards, their History to the Middle of the Sixteenth Century* (1902); *Old Oak Furniture* (1905); *History of Oak Furniture* (1920); *Ancient Church Chests and Chairs in the Home Counties* (1929); and *Essex Survivals with Special Attention to Smugglers* (1929. To an artist like Roe, oak was on a par with smugglers as part of the robust English tradition; he had himself watched the "unpicking" of a tobacco smuggler at Parkeston Quay before World War One. He and his friends appreciated the swashbuckling life, boisterous practical jokes—anything that was "a bit of a lark".

Gordon Roe recalls in his 1972 article:

"In the old days of the South Kensington 'boilers'—as the early buildings of what is now the Victoria and Albert Museum were popularly called—Sullivan and Roe were 'kernoozing' an oak cabinet, when Sullivan committed the unthinkable offence of handling a museum exhibit. Squatting on his heels, Sullivan had opened a door and was looking inside the cabinet, when a scandalized police-constable loomed up behind him. [The V & A Museum was then still patrolled by police, as noted in H. G. Wells's *Love and Mr Lewisham* (1900).]

"'Now then, Sir. Mustn't touch the exhibits.'

Sullivan (still squatting) peers up at him with the most guileless air conceivable.

'Mustn't I touch the exhibits?'

'No, Sir. Mustn't touch the exhibits.'

Sullivan pondered.

'*May you* touch the exhibits?' he asked.

The constable replied that of course *he* might touch the exhibits.

'Then', said Sullivan, rising to his feet, 'perhaps you will kindly close this door for me.' And strolled away."

The Kernoozers' Club lasted long enough for the verb "to kernooze" and the noun "a kernooze" to become commonplace in collecting circles. (An old lady disapprovingly asked Gordon Roe whether kernoozing was not "something one did on a sofa?").

But the members were sharply divided by a scandal over one member's behaviour outside the club. Gordon Roe belongs to too discreet a generation to reveal what the scandal was, and the Kernoozers' "Minute Book", now preserved in the British Museum Department of Manuscripts, merely refers to "disagreeable and regrettable evidences of a schism of a delicate and difficult nature". Some of the Kernoozers seceded to form the Junior Kernoozers' Club, now the Meyrick Society. In his book *Victorian Corners*, Gordon Roe speaks of "the bitter feeling aroused by the secession". The Meyrick Society was rather more scholarly, rather less jocose, than the old Kernoozers' Club; though Gordon Roe speaks of the grand Kernooze held by his father in 1898 as "naught compared with Sir Guy Laking's later and fabulous 'spread' for the Meyrick Society. . . . Roast peacock ushered in by a 'Joan of Arc', with attendant pages in appropriate dress, was beyond the scope of all but the few".

Today, connoisseurship of oak is far more "scientific" than when Frederick Roe was looking out for his "pieces of the rough". The great pioneer tomes on the subject, such as Herbert Cescinsky and Ernest Gribble's *Early English Furniture and Woodwork* (1922) or the first volume of Percy MacQuoid's *A History of English Furniture* (1904) or Margaret Jourdain's *English Decoration and Furniture of the Early Renaissance* (1924) are, though marvels of book production, considered "a bit outdated and unreliable" by modern collectors.

The kind of scholarship backed by contemporary bills and other documentation, which Ralph Edwards and Anthony Coleridge have applied to eighteenth-century furniture, is naturally more difficult to apply to earlier periods; but the same kind of approach gives authority to recent books dealing with oak, such as *Furniture in England: the Age of the Joiner*, by S. W. Wolsey and R. W. P. Luff (Arthur Barker, 1968) and Eric Mercer's *Furniture, 700-1700* (Weidenfeld & Nicholson, 1969).

Between the 1920s and the 1960s there was a long hiatus in the enthusiasm for oak among collectors. I think the reason for this may have been that scholars and connoisseurs shy away from the styles which become popular, then vulgarized.

Since the late 1960s there has been a big revival of interest in oak. Mrs Mary Holder, who runs Stair's antique furniture shop in Mount Street, thinks there are two reasons for this. First, that the eighteenth-century furniture has become expensive and difficult to obtain; and second, that oak furniture seems to fit in with contemporary design schemes—plain walls or open brickwork, for example—better than the more sophisticated and mannered Chippendale, Sheraton and Hepplewhite styles.

Among the simplest pieces of oak furniture it is possible to buy is a joint stool. Mrs Holder has a number ranging in price from £725 to £800. "They make good occasional tables", she explained. When buying a joint stool, you should check: is it all original? Has the top been replaced? Have any stretchers been replaced? "A lot around aren't right", she said. Stair's also have in stock an oak hanging food cupboard, the door set with spindles to ventilate the contents (21in wide, 8½in deep, 23in high) at £875, and a refectory table, c 1600-1620, with a good thick top and bulbous turned legs with a carved capital at the top, at £5,750. "It is 30in wide", Mrs Holder pointed out. "Some refectory tables are only 29in. People don't like that, they feel they're rubbing noses across the table."

A few doors away from Stair's, and also in Mount Street, is Barling's, another shop with a fine stock of early oak furniture. Much of it is foreign, but the English pieces include an oak "ark" chest of the late fourteenth or early fifteenth century; a credence table with folding top and carved arched decoration on turned legs, early seventeenth-century, at £5,000; an oak triangular stool on turned legs connected with plain stretchers, mid-seventeenth-century, at £950; and an oak chest of drawers ornamented with bobbin-turned mouldings in elm, late seventeenth-century, at £3,000. Good shops who stock oak outside London are Crispin of St Albans, Hertfordshire, Phillips of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, and Stephen Moore of Lewes, Sussex. Mr Moore currently has in stock a seventeenth-century oak chest at £750. As a bonus, his wife sells Georgian jewelry.

Bevis Hillier

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Programme includes sonatas by Brahms, Poulenc, Beethoven, and Rachmaninov
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ARTHUR DAVISON
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The London Symphony Orchestra
Berlioz Overture Roman Carnival
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Debut of Aydin Onac, piano
Mendelssohn Symphony No. 4 (Italian)
Ravel Bolero
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BRANDENBURG CONSORT
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Francis Monkman, Alistair Ross, Alexander Skoapins harpsichords
Concertos for two and three harpsichords
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SUNDAY, March 19, at 6.30
PALM SUNDAY
The Requiem—Maurice Duruflé
New London Singers
Geoffrey Mitchell, conductor
Tuesday, March 21, at 6
The Passion according to St. John—J. S. Bach
The Cathedral Choir
The Special Service Choir
The London Bach Orchestra
Barry Rose, conductor
GOOD FRIDAY, March 24, at 12
The Crucifixion—John Stainer
The Cathedral Choir
Barry Rose, conductor
SUNDAY, March 26, at 6.30
EASTER DAY
Music for Easter Day
The Renaissance Singers
Richard Barnes, director
Admission free—collections

LUNCHTIME MUSIC IN THE CITY
Bishopsgate Hall, 230 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
Admission 50p
Tuesday, 21 March, 1.05 to 1.50 p.m.
PETER KNAPP baritone
ANTONY SAUNDERS piano
Recital of English song including Vaughan Williams Songs of Travel
Presented by the City Music Society

TONIGHT AND TUESDAY, 7.30
JOAN SPENCER (violin)
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Beethoven, Franck, Mozart.
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Weekend broadcasting

TV CHOICE

2.50 pm BBC1 The streets of many a town will be bare of adult males this afternoon as we settle back to watch 15 Welshmen trying to stop a similar number of gentlemen from France. The England-Ireland game is on BBC2 at the same time, but we can see edited clips from it *on BBC1 at 4.30.*

8.45 pm BBC2 In preparation for tomorrow night's BBC performance, Orwain Arwel Hughes invites us to eavesdrop on the rehearsal of Mendelssohn's magnificent oratorio Elijah, always popular with choirs, but never more so than at the start of Holy Week.

11 pm BBC2 And the significance of this week to Christians is underlined by BBC2's decision to screen a nightly Simple Faith? programme asking and attempting to answer some basic questions about belief. Appearing in each is Dr Coggan, Archbishop of Canterbury, and tonight's first film includes industrialist Sir Fred Catherwood.

Tomorrow

12 noon ITV Weekend World demands our attention with a return to the Mideast nightmare.

7.15 pm BBC1 Although Christopher Timothy is not my idea of James Herriot's much-loved vet, All Creatures Great and Small is a highly viewable series, reminding us that some of BBC's best output is produced from regional centres—in this case, Birmingham.

9.05 pm BBC2 Another of those agonizing choices tonight when BBC2 puts on Elijah from Wales against ITV's A Play for Love (9.30 pm). Reluctantly I shall not be watching the splendid Yorkshire offering, for the other is more powerful, especially on Palm Sunday.

11.40 pm BBC2 I'm not sure that Télé-Journal will help us to understand the intricacies of the French elections, but tonight's edition is going to have a go at doing just that.

Formidable.

Iain Redpath

FILMS

The BBC starts an 11-film William Wyler retrospective on Thursday with a promising rarity of 1935, The Good Fairy (BBC2, 9.30), after a Molnar play, and with the incomparable Margaret Sullavan as an ex-orphanage girl with a disastrous determination to help people. It's followed on Friday (BBC2, 11.25pm) by The Little Foxes, Wyler's 1941 version of the Lillian Hellman play, with Bette Davis in her wickedest role.

The week's vintage films are far and away the best viewing. Tonight (BBC2, 11.15 pm) there is King's Row, a masterwork of the Hollywood studio era. Sam Wood, a veteran craftsman, enforces total belief in his high melodrama, and the actors—Robert Cummings, Ronald Reagan, Ann Sheridan and Betty Field—rarely played better. From 1942 Mervyn Leroy's Random Harvest (Friday, BBC1, 1.40), also elevates James Hilton's sentimental romance about the loves of an amnesiac (Ronald Colman). Boom Town (tomorrow, BBC1, 1.55), made in 1940 by Jack Conway, belongs to the genre of industrial saga, with Clark Gable and Spencer Tracy as pioneers of the early Texan oil rush.

Jules Dassin's Topkapi (tomorrow, BBC1, 8.10), is, however, intermittently funny as exotic crime comedy, though Melina Mercouri is quite out of control. The Magnificent Seven Deadly Sins (Monday, BBC1, 9.25), is a desperate rag-bag British omnibus farce of 1971.

Of the more recent films the best are reserved for: Good Friday, with Storm Boy BBC1, 6.30), an Australian film about a boy's friendship with an aborigine and a pelican in the wilderness, which is a good deal more charming than that might suggest; and The Forbin Project (BBC1, 9.55), Joseph Sargent's 1969 science-fiction about take-over by computers. It will be interesting to see how Powell and Pressburger's film extravaganza after Offenbach, The Tales of Hoffmann (Friday, BBC2, 4.55), looks after 29 years.

David Robinson

SATURDAY TV

BBC 1

9.00 am, Teddy Edward (r). 9.05, Indoors Outdoors. 9.30, Multi-coloured Swap Shop. 12.20 pm, Grandstand. 12.25, Football Focus. 12.55, 1.40, 2.40, Badminton, John Player All-England Championships. 1.25, 1.55, 2.25, Racing from Chepstow. 2.10, Who'll win the Grand Slam? 2.50, Rugby, Wales v. France and 4.30 England v Ireland highlights. 4.40, Final Score. 5.10, Batman.
5.35 News.
5.50 Jim'll Fix It.
6.25 *Film: The Egyptian*, with Jean Simmons, Victor Mature, Gene Tierney, Michael Wilding, Bella Darvi, Peter Ustinov, *Edmund Purdom.*
8.40 Les Dawson.
9.10 Kojak.
10.00 News.
10.10 Match of the Day.
11.10 *Saturday Night at the Mill.*
12.06 Weather.
(r) repeat

Regional variations (BBC 1): WALES: 8.40 am, Indoors, Outdoors. 9.05-8.30, Teliliani. SCOTLAND: 4.55-5.10 pm, Scoreboard. 5.45, Conference '78: Labour Party in Scotland. 5.55-6.25, Jim'll Fix It. 10.10, Sportscene. 10.40-11.10, Songs of Scotland.

BBC 2

7.40 am, Open University: The European City: 8.05, Steelmaking; 8.30, Edinburgh Observed: 8.55, Defining the Field; 9.20, Maths; 9.45, Industrial Archaeology; 10.10, Art and Environment: 10.35, Crystals; 11.00, Cells and Organisms; 11.25 Stereochemistry; 11.50, Modulation: 12.15 pm, Television and Politics: 12.40, Pilgrimage to the Hindu tradition. 1.05, Score-reading. 1.30-1.55, Tower Hamlets. 2.05, Horizon. The Hot-blooded Dinosaurs (r). 2.55, Rugby, England v Ireland. 4.35 Hit the Note. 5.05, Film: Visit to a Small Planet, with Jerry Lewis.* 6.30, Sight and Sound in Concert, Gallagher and Lyle.
7.30 News.
7.45 Network, from BBC North: In Conversation, Roy Clarke.
8.15 Book Programme: Graham Greene.
8.45 The Lively Arts. Workshop: Mendelssohn's Elijah.
9.45 M*A*S*H.
10.10 Bertolucci shoots 1900.
10.55 News.
11.00 Simple Faith?
11.15-1.20 am, Film: King's Row, with Ann Sheridan, Robert Cummings, Ronald Reagan, Betty Field.*
* Black and white.

London Weekend

9.00 am, Sesame Street. 10.00, Our Show. 11.00, Film. Orders are Orders (1957), with Peter Sellers, Sidney James.* 12.30 pm, World of Sport. 12.35, On the Ball. 1.00, Freestyle Skiing, World Trophy Championships. 1.10, News. 1.20, The ITV Seven. 1.30, Lingfield. 1.45, Newcastle. 2.00, Lingfield. 2.15, Newcastle. 2.30, Lingfield. 2.45, Newcastle. 3.00, Lingfield. 3.10, Darts, Nations Cup. 3.50, Half-Time Soccer Round-up. 4.00, Wrestling. 4.50, Results Service.
5.05 News.
5.15 Happy Days.
5.45 Logan's Run.
6.45 Celebrity Squares.
7.30 Enemy at the Door.
8.30 Sale of the Century.
9.00 Within These Walls.
10.00 News.
10.15 The South Bank Show with Georges Simenon.
11.15 Film: Staircase (1969), with Richard Burton, Rex Harrison.
12.50 Epilogue.
* black and white.

HTV

9.05 am, Build Your Own Boat. 9.30, ATV. 12.30 pm, London. 5.45, Celebrity Squares. 6.30, Logan's Run. 7.30, London. 9.00, Streets of San Francisco. 10.00, London. 11.15-12.10 am, Monuman. HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV except: 5.35 pm, Cartoons. 5.00-5.30, Candfan. 11.15-12.10 am, A Change in Mind.

ATV

9.05 am, Rolf Harris. 9.25, Film: Tomas Goes to Italy. 11.00, Family Phantoms. 11.30, Happy Days. 12.00, Calendar Kids. 12.30, London. 5.15, Granada. 6.15, Film: Bridger, with James Walmsright. 10.00, London. 11.15, Mary Tyler Moore. 11.45-12.45 am, The Outsiders.

Yorkshire

9.00 am, Rolf Harris. 9.25, Film: Tomas Goes to Italy. 11.00, Family Phantoms. 11.30, Happy Days. 12.00, Calendar Kids. 12.30, London. 5.15, Granada. 6.15, Film: Bridger, with James Walmsright. 10.00, London. 11.15, Mary Tyler Moore. 11.45-12.45 am, The Outsiders.

Tyne Tees

8.55 am, Focus on Wildlife. 9.20, Film: The Fighting O'Flynn, with Douglas Fairbanks Jnr. * 10.50, You Can Make It. 11.25, Space 1999. 12.30 pm, London. 5.15, Granada. 6.15 Bridger. 10.00, London. 11.15, The Practice. 11.45, Upstairs, Downstairs. 12.40 am, Epilogue.

Border

9.20 am, ATV. 12.30 pm, London. 5.15, ATV. 6.15, Film Bridger, with James Walmsright. Ben Murphy. 10.00, London. 11.15, The Outsiders. 11.15-12.45 am, The Odd Couple.

Anglia

9.00 am, Animal Alphabet. 9.10, Cartoon. 9.30, ATV. 12.30 pm, London. 5.15, Southern. 6.00, Coda R. 7.00, Southern. 7.30, London. 8.30, Film: The California Kid, with Martin Sheen, Vic Morrow, Michelle Phillips. 10.00, London. 11.15, Southern. 12.15 am, At the End of the Day.

Scottish

8.00 am, Tookie (r). 9.30, ATV. 12.30 pm, London. 5.15, Granada. 6.15, Film: Sea of Sand, with Richard Attenborough, John Gregson, Michael Craig, Vincent Ball.* 10.00, London. 11.15, Late Call. 11.20-12.20 am, Danger in Paradise.

Channel

12.18 pm, Puffin. 12.30, London. 5.15, Logan's Run. 6.15, Happy Days. 6.45, London. 8.00, Police Woman. 10.00, London. 11.15, Film: Circus of Horrors. 12.45 am, Weather.

SUNDAY TV

BBC 1

9.00-9.15 am, Mary, Mungo and Midge (r). 9.40, Nai Zindagi Naya Jeeven. 10.10, Parosi. 10.50, Kontakte. 11.15, The Living City. 11.40, On the Move (r). 11.50, Your Move (r). 12.15 pm, Sunday Worship. 1.00, Farming. 1.25, Kinning. 1.50, News Headlines. 1.55, Film: Boom Town, with Clark Gable.* 3.50, Man and Boy. 4.15, The High Chaparral. 5.00, Motor racing from Silverstone.
5.30 News.
5.40 The Phoenix and the Carpet.
6.35 Appeal, Association for Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus.
6.40 Songs of Praise.
7.15 All Creatures Great and Small.
8.10 Film: Topkapi, with Melina Mercouri, Peter Ustinov.
10.05 News.
10.15 Everyman.
10.50 Read All about It.
11.25 The British Connexion?
11.50 Weather.
* Black and white.
(r) repeat.

Regional variations (BBC 1): WALES: 1.55 pm, Cartoon. 2.10, Dinner. 2.55, Sports Line-up. 4.30-5.00, Twndish. 10.50-11.25, Ole Olrics yn. SCOTLAND: 12.15-1 pm, Mass of the Passion of Christ. 5.00, Conference report: Labour Party in Scotland. 5.10-5.30, Motor racing. 8.40-9.15, Scotsprint. 10.18-10.50, The Yes, No, Don't Know Show.

BBC 2

7.40 am, Open University: Guernsey; 8.05, Atoms, Elements and Isotypes; 8.30, M101:6; 8.55, Maths Analysis; 9.20, Pelican crossings; 9.45, The Election Microscope; 10.10, Pure Maths; 10.35, The Suez Crisis; 11.00, BBC Selection Board; 11.25, The Public Library; 11.50, Mechanics; 12.15, History of Mathematics; 12.40, Demographic Crisis; 1.05, The Board Age; 1.30-1.55, Public Administration. 1.55, Money Programme: The Dark Side of the Boom (r). 2.30, Americaos (r). 3.20, Arena, Art and Design (r). 3.55, Badminton: all-England championships. 4.40, Men of Ideas (r). 5.25, Rugby, Wales v France; England v Ireland.
6.40 News Review.
7.15 The World about Us: the Bee State.
8.15 Esther Waters.
9.00 News.
9.05 The Lively Arts. Mendelssohn's Elijah.
11.05 Caught in Time.
11.25 Simple Faith? with the Archbishop of Canterbury.
11.40-12.20 am, Télé-Journal.

Southern

9.00 am, Master Golf. 9.25, Make it Count. 9.50, Cartoon. 10.00, Morning Worship. 11.00, How to Stay Alive. 11.27, Weather. 11.30, Farm Progress. 12.00, London. 1.00 pm, Cartoon. 1.15, Batman. 1.45, Gardening. 2.15, London. 4.10, Southern News. 4.15, London. 7.45, Film: Buck and the Preacher, with Sidney Poitier. 9.30, London. 11.30, Burrett. 12.25 am, Weather. Epilogue.

Yorkshire

9.00 am, Southern. 11.00, Gardening. 11.30, Farming. 12.00, ATV. 1.00 pm, Colendar Sunday. 1.25, Cartoon. 1.35, Emmerdale Farm. 2.30, London. 3.30, Granada. 4.15, London. 7.45, Film, Duel, with Dennis Weaver. 9.30, London. 11.30-12.30 am, Power Without Glory.

Border

9.00 am, Southern. 11.20, Gardening. 12.00, ATV. 1.00 pm, Survival. 1.30, Farming. 2.00, Border Diary. 2.15, Leggett. 3.15, Target Archery. 3.30, Granada. 4.15, London. 7.45, Film, The Italian Job, with Michael Caine, Noel Coward. 9.30, London. 11.30-12.00, Electric Theatre Show.

Channel

2.13 pm, Weather. 2.15, London. 3.15, Danger in Paradise. 4.15, London. 7.45, Film, Panic in Da Streets. 9.30, London. 11.30, Dave Allen. 12.00, Havoc. 12.25 am, Epilogue.

Scottish

10.05 am, Credo. 10.30, Survival (r). 11.00, Southern. 11.20, ATV. 1.00 pm, Happy Days. 1.30, Farming. 2.00, Glen Michael Cavalcade. 2.30, Celebrity Squares. 3.15, Scotsport. 4.15, London. 5.25, Book Mark. 5.50, London. 11.30, Late Call. 11.35-12.30 am, The Streets of San Francisco.

London Weekend

9.05 am, Master Golf. 9.30, Make It Count. 10.00, Morning Worship from Boxeowood Conference Centre, Somerset. 11.00, Out of Town. 11.30, Happy Days. 12.00, Weekend World. 1.00 pm, Havoc: How Safe Is It to Fly? 1.30, Cartoon. 1.45, University Challenge. 2.15, Football: Liverpool v Nottingham Forest. 3.15, Lucan. 4.15, New Faces. 5.15, Wedding Day: West Indian. 5.45, The Doomboit Chase.
6.15 News.
6.25 Credo.
6.50 Stars on Sunday.
7.15 The Muppet Show, with Roy Clark.
7.45 Film: Move Over, Darling (1963), Doris Day, James Garner, Polly Bergen.
9.30 A Play for Love: Mates, with Lesley Dunlop, Nicholas Clay, Peter Denyer, Maggie Wells.
10.30 News.
10.45 Player of the Year Awards.
11.30 London Programme.
12.30 am, Epilogue.

Anglia

9.00 am, Southern. 11.30, The Seachangers (r). 12.00, London. 1.00 pm, Gardening. 1.30, Weather. 1.45, Farming. 2.05, Cartoon. 2.15, London. 3.15, The Little House on the Prairie. 4.15, London. 7.45, Film: The President's Plane is Missing, with Buddy Ebsen, Peter Graves, Raymond Massey. 9.30, London. 11.30, Police Surgeon. 12.00, This Bless for Today.

Grampian

11.00 am, Southern. 11.30, Master Golf. 12.00, ATV. 1.00 pm, Gardening. 1.30, Farming. 2.00, A Present from the Past. 2.30, Celebrity Squares. 3.15, Scotsport. 4.15, London. 7.45, Film, Mister Kingstreet's War, with John Saxon, Tippi Hedren, Rossano Brazzi. 9.30, London. 11.30, Reflections. 11.35-12.05 am, Mixed Blessings.

Ulster

11.00 am, Southern. 11.30, Master Golf. 12.00, ATV. 1.00 pm, All About Babies. 1.30, Cartoon. 1.35, Gamrock Way. 2.15, London. 3.15, Granada. 4.15, London. 5.15, Sunday Insight. 5.45, London. 5.25, Sodbark. 6.50, London. 1.45, ATV. 9.30, London. 11.30, Sports Results. 11.35, The Man for Others. 11.40-12.30 am, The Threepenny Bit Show.

Tyne Tees

9.00 am, Southern. 11.25, Where the Jobs Are. 11.30, The Beetles. 12.00, ATV. 1.00 pm, Big Blue Marble. 1.30, Farming. 2.00, Tao Jetsons. 2.30, London. 3.30, Granada. 4.15, London. 7.45, Film, Duel, with Dennis Weaver. 9.30, London. 11.30, Impact. 11.45, The Streets of San Francisco. 12.40 am, Epilogue.

HTV

6.04 am, Sesame Street. 10.0, Southern. 11.30, ATV. 1.00 pm, University Challenge. 1.30, Farming. 2.00, Focus. 2.15, London. 2.15, Space 1999. 4.15, *London.* 7.45, Film: Sesame Man, with Dirk Bogarde, Susannah York, Lilli Palmer, John Clelland. 9.30, London. 11.30-12.15 am, Pro-Celebrity Snooker. HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV except: 1.30-2.00 pm, Agriculture. 5.15-5.45, Croc a Cherrit.

Radio

DAVID WADE

Portrait of an audience

Radio 4's latest Sunday morning schedule has now got into its stride and does not, except in one rather notable respect, sound very different from what generally happens on that network. In some ways listeners may even find it rather reassuring, for *Letter from America* has gone back to its old familiar time. I will withhold comment on the space now containing Peter Ustinov's *Dear Me* until it reveals what it is going to do next and how far it is going to chance its arm. Ustinov on Ustinov read by Ustinov is a preordained success and in that way a bit of a soft option. *One Man, One Voice* is a phone-in is a phone-in, differing from *Voice of the People* in that there is a weekly guest, but it stops short of the debate it promises, as in reality any phone-in must. Debate suggests an extended discussion at which all the participants are present all the time; the phone-in format never has allowed of that and never will. A shortcoming if you like: also a mercy. I can think of nothing more appalling than to be landed with a debating team made up of your average callers. Most of us are simply not well-informed enough to maintain a discussion with someone like Dr David Owen or Sir John Hill for 45 seconds, never mind 45 minutes. Here—and this is the norm—the programme depends on its chairman, Michael Charlton, to frame most of the penetrating questions and give the week's guest something to worry about.

The notable respect in which the new *Sunday* does not resemble what has gone before may be heard at 10.15 and its title has already caused some outrage in West Kent: *Disgusted, Tunbridge Wells.* From one point of view, I am inclined to think that this 15 minutes' worth is among the most dispiriting programmes I have ever heard.

You may already know the format: Derek Robinson "presents listeners' letters on all aspects of radio, some sweet, some sour, some salty". And which of that trio would you guess is odd man out? No prizes: sweetness. Saliness there may be of a kind, but the dominant flavour is as sour as an old and dried up lemon. Do people say nice appreciative things of radio? Few, by the sound of it: "I am sick to the back teeth", writes a lady of London, "with sex, filthy language and violence." (What can she have been listening to?) "Can nothing be done to stop Radio 4's interminable musical jingles?" "Why are we never asked or consulted?" The man who catches a great deal of the flying ordure is (again no prizes) Ian McIntyre, and it has not so far occurred to any of the correspondents that they are only able to give us the benefit of their opinions in this fashion because he—whose [illegible] been described by an supplianter of programmes substance with others of mediocrity—has made [illegible] sible.

At the very beginning enterprise Mr Robinson a declaration of intent: a want to spend this year on a lot of nit-picking plaints from people who hear the repeats of this they're in bed by the from others who don't way the new DJ blows and all that sort of Things change in everything else. bear! But poor seems to be having a time living up to for the air, so he blue over the shifting *goner's Walk* and *The* omnibus. Right then spend much time on Mr Robinson has unfortunately what there is time on has really much more interesting Young, for instance an object of complaint say some of his listeners ought to be either interviewer. Friends be serious? Is your if a man displays more talent at a time he get so confused they what

THE ARTS

Ronald Harwood: a multiple life

may only be in mid-ch, but already it looks being Ronald Harwood's A novel and volume of t stories will be published Easter, a play with Paul field opens at Manchester's t Exchange in May and as dapter his versions of two d Dahl short stories have filmed for Anglia Televi- Now he is establishing self on television, present- *Read All About It*, as the essor to Melvyn Bragg.

Harwood this is his ultiple life" in full flower. ers it as a virtue, "a culmi- d of something", a vindi- of seeking an entree different worlds.

he came to Britain from h Africa in 1951 when 17 to become an actor— as going to be the greatest of all time, of course". year at RADA, at the end Kenneth Barnes's reign, diately preceded the Fin- Courtenay, O'Toole vin- Harwood, meanwhile left in Donald Wolfit's com- which included among actors, other writers to Harold Pinter, Alun and, later, Alan Ayck- Wolfit years, in which d every job going, have borne fruit since. On his in 1963 Wolfit left Har- his private papers to his biography, and only ly Harwood celebrated s memory with a Radio documentary of his *King* what changed Harwood actor to writer? In a Sharpeville. "It was a moment in my life. been no violence in Africa in my youth, and suddenly this—blacks in the back. It was the I discovered some- about myself. I was our —and he's a jerk, my wife was preg- what is he to do? but I knew what I none of it had to do." The result was *All the Some Shadows* about a young Cape Zulu. The *TLS* The present ten- South Africa have not been presented more tell- more vaguely, more facetiously in fic- terms".

Since then Harwood has since been a prolific and always interesting contributor to the stage, to film and to television. Early theatrical associations have proved long-lasting: where you see the name Ronald Harwood you will more often than not find Casper Wrede and Michael Elliott not far away. They met through the Theatre 69 company which made its mark with a revival of *Brand* at the old Lyric Hammersmith. Wrede directed early Harwood work such as *The Barber of Stamford Hill* and *Country Matters*, his film adaptation of Solzhenitsyn's *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich* and now, in May, the new play, *A Family*. Harwood feels secure with the Royal Exchange as a base, a confidence enhanced last autumn when his version of Evelyn Waugh's *The Ordeal of Gilbert Pinfold* was directed there by Michael Elliott.

"The building of the Royal Exchange brought me back into the theatre and after *Pinfold* another play just burst out of me." *A Family* has a mouth-watering cast: Harry Andrews, Irene Handl, Eleanor Bron as well as Scofield. Unlike *Pinfold* which was generally expected to come to London, *A Family* is already pencilled in for a West End opening in July.

One of Harwood's strengths has been his range, his readiness to tackle widely differing subjects. Take *César and Augusta*, his new novel which Secker and Warburg are publishing simultaneously with a volume of linked short stories about the film industry, *One Interior, Bau*. Here he is writing about César Franck in the Paris of the 1870s, an idea inspired by hearing on the radio that it was not until the composer fell in love in his mid-fifties that he wrote his major work. Then in Hollywood two years ago Harwood was writing a film, but hadn't enough work for his secretary. "I told her to find everything she could on César Franck. I read and learnt that what had been said on the radio was essentially true. I went to France, discovered more about Franck and this girl Augusta Holmes. He made love to her through his work."

Harwood owes his large output, he says, to having no other life: "It's my writing, my family and tennis. I don't gardeu. I don't do-it-yourself. I write.". The short stories are echoes of this: all his experience of the film world encompassed in his fictional hero, Edward Lands. They were written during one of his rare failures, the musical of Priestley's *Good Companions*. In fact Harwood says he learnt most of his film know-how when working with Alexander Mackendrick on an adaptation of Richard Hughes's *A High Wind in Jamaica*. "He saw the visual. He taught me how to put every scene on a post card—I still do it today and I teach people to do it. You can put them on the floor, shuffle them around. It works".

If there's one theme that links his work it is individuals facing up to themselves. But he worries that this sounds pretentious because he never consciously writes with such a theme in mind. He also sees a duality to his life. He wanted to be an actor, which would have suited his natural gregariousness. But writing is a lonely pursuit. "I've got to do it, but it doesn't come naturally. I have to be very disciplined, and yet if I tell my wife I mustn't be disturbed and the phone rings I'm out of the room asking 'Who is it?'"

Ion Trewin

npressive debut

Ontsuter
Sodrome
ingham
Percival

Bintley has based his central character on Meursault, the detached, unfeeling hero of Camus's novel *L'Etranger*. But he has invented his own plot, freely adapted from incidents in the book. In the ballet, it is the pimp Dariol and his prostitute friend Renée who are killed, and the uninvolved way in which Meursault gets drawn into these outbreaks of violence is suggested by having faceless figures, dressed like him, watch his actions or act for him.

The idea of a hero who feels nothing and does little is revolutionary for the ballet, although in drama we are familiar with his more intellectual equivalent in *Otherwise Engaged*.

Bintley has chosen one of the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet's younger, less experienced members for the role, Stephen Wicks, a tall, young man whose saturnine appearance gives him a head start.

But it is not only by looks and personality that Wicks brings off the part. Bintley has set him a duet with Lois Strike (who has never been seen to better advantage) that combines classical ballet with the daring of an Apache dance.

Wicks managed that admirably, and equally so the curious solo, again combining expressionism with academic steps, which conveys Meursault's misgivings; also in the concluding furious male ensemble and danced fight with David Morse, sharp and malignant as the pimp. The smaller roles are as well played as the big ones, with Kim Reeder, as a night club transvestite, and Sheila Styles, as another whore, also notable.

A new designer, Michael Beckett, has devised settings which suggest the seedy oppressive background of Meursault's life with one bright light glaring out, perhaps as an image of his dazzled view of events. The choice of a dramatic suite for strings and timpany by the Czechoslovak composer Josef Bohác provides a strong musical basis. Brooding, sinewy and violent music, directed with feeling by Barry Wordsworth, it sustains a continuing atmosphere through the short, discontinuous episodes with which, following Camus's example, Bintley tells his story.

Marriage of Figaro
iff New
ieth Loveland

Fischer has made a per- corner of the Mozart Wales, where his ces are always synony- with transparent orches- tures, playing that is and meaningful, and en- that are richly pat- but carefully integrated. ened again at the revival Marriage of Figaro when sh Philharmonia pro- him with a vibrant, responsive sound, with welcome subtleties of woodwind colouring, while on-stage moments like the great second act septet were perfectly balanced.

This is one of the most distinguished productions that Michael Geliot has done for the Welsh National. When it appeared in November it impressed as much by its relevance to Beaumarchais as by the illumination it cast on Mozart. It is an angry *Marriage of Figaro*, certainly tinged by compassion, but motivated by protest, aristocratic manners flurried into unease as the props of privilege start to tremble, and the whispers of revolution implicit in the way in which the confrontation between class and class is thrust into the foreground.

For good measure, there is the contribution of Alexander McPhearson's easily manoeuvrable sets in a production which depends so much on flow, and the lively practicability of Geliot's new translation.

The present revival includes several cast changes which have neither reduced the capacity of the production to stimulate and provoke, nor ruffled unduly the excellence of the musical product.

Russell Smythe's Count is a handsome study, impetuous in pursuit and expressively sung. Jennifer Smith is a Countess not yet sufficiently in control to realize all the extremes of sorrow and forgiveness, but promising well. Mary Davies is the new Cherubino, singing brightly and offering an animated study of the irrepressible. Paul Gyton's Don Basilio is shrewd and clear cut, James Miller-Coburn's Bartolo well rounded; and sung with a strong sense of character.

From the original cast, John Rawnsley's Figaro continues to express threat and insurrection, the message of the production, through brilliantly articulated recitatives and much rich singing, while Meryle Drower's Susanna is as captivating as ever. Meirai Davies's Marcellina will obviously be the senior partner in the forthcoming marriage with Bartolo.

kaway Girls
1
Bakewell

is surely enough, don't k? The degenerate off- of the drama docu- —once sprung fresh ear from some of the in cells in television— eloped a recessive gene aggerates the family each succeeding brood. gan with *Cathy Come* and *Days of Hope* has s to the cardboard aries of the *Breakaway* the enfeebled exchanges ss for its dialogue are bad case of Hapsburg jaw.

The breed needs fresh blood, don't y'know. And that's where you can help. Yes, all of you. It is time the drama documentary yielded its own bogus reality to its legitimate and more authentic successor. . . . Access Documentary. It is time to call a halt to the interference of all these creative johnnies tinkering around with life as you and I know it. Fixers all: Habitat trendies, sporty infiltrators or ambitious adventurers hell bent after the BAFTA awards. Enough of their inventiveness and flair—creativity they call it. It is too imaginative and complicated for the likes of you and me. What we need instead is the simple straight talking of real people.

How better to do that than take down what "real" people say. Take it down and send it in to the BBC. Anyone who has had a crisis, a runaway child, divorce, a row with the plumber —write down what you said, no, write down how you felt. Or rather, how you now realize you felt then, but didn't say so at the time because you hadn't seen the drama documentary with someone just like you saying it. You have now. You've seen the *Breakaway Girls*. Take a tip from them. Learn slowly. Try these for size: "You really don't care, do you?", "I've always given her everything she wanted", "This time I'm going for good", and "She's not a child any more—she's a woman".

Send your suggestions in to the Television at Stake Department, and soon highly gifted but virtually redundant television laddie will exercise as little expertise as possible in assembling all the most obvious bits. He won't damage its authenticity by cutting or shaping. But when he runs out of your dialogue, he'll simply close the scene with a black screen. Anyone can do it—in fact, you can do it better than anyone. And that way you'll know it's more truthful than all that fanciful guff dreamt up by writers. That way you'll also find it more obvious and boring than even the latest drama documentaries. Over to you.

swick Quartet
ore Hall
Chissell

nk of Schubert's life as enough, yet Arriaga's 20 years lay within it considerable margin to This Spanish composer's quartet in E flat was by most enjoyable music- in Thursday's recital e Brunswick String in residence at the sity of New Brunswick, cton, Canada.

General idiom is not early Schubert, which is much indebted to the ate classical past. Yet al fingerprints abound. st movement, in particu- gests that Arriaga was a ppy young man, despite physically consumed by ns. The slow movement less remains the work's delight. Headed Pastor- immediately carries us sunny countryside amid ds (not forgetting owls), brief storm halfway as reminder that Arriaga had heard of a fellow called Beethoven. The Menuetto remains in the memory for its skipping trio. The players put it all across with charm and spirit.

Schubert was represented by his great G major quartet, Op 161. That proved a much tougher nut for the group to crack. Their tone was pleasant enough in the middle region, but in those disturbing dramatic outbursts to which the work abounds it easily coarsened. Nor could they bring off the Scherzo (or as much as I heard of the finale) with sufficient finesse at the rightly fast tempo chosen. Their interpretative approach had a rugged honesty. But phrasing lacked subtlety (as notably in the first movement's confidential second subject, and the plaintive melody in the slow movement) and always there was the impression that many deeper, darker undercurrents lay unrevealed.

They met the tonal and textural demands of Britten's second quartet with a commendable range of colour and firm ensemble even if not illuminating it at fullest voltage.

LaSalle Quartet
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Max Harrison

The main weight in the third of the LaSalle Quartet's four programme of works by Schoenberg, Webern and Berg lay in its latter part, and so it was apt that they should begin with something less demanding. Schoenberg's early D major string quartet was published only posthumously, yet he kept the manuscript by him throughout a long life and evidently thought well of it.

He had good reason, for it shows a precocious technical skill that already, in such matters as the music's persistent contrapuntal tendency, points to his later achievements. The LaSalle ensemble appeared to understand it completely, and Thursday's performance was at all points finely balanced; yet they never attempted to find more in this youthful score, with its rather surprising affinities with Dvorak, than it really contains.

By contrast, in Webern's quartet, composed 40 years ago and 40 years after the Schoenberg piece, one might despair of ever unearthing all the treasure its few pages contain. It is rather late in the day to call the LaSalle performance revelatory, yet their linking together of all those isolated sounds in perfect coherence still makes for a rare and precious experience. This interpretation, indeed, could be reviewed purely as an example of the art of quartet playing, for the ensemble's combination of power and refinement was maintained no matter how great the stresses of Webern's music.

There are stresses in plenty with Schoenberg's Quartet No 4, another masterpiece of the inter-war years, but a performance of this accomplishment, of this naturalness, makes it sound more, not less, profound because the wealth of inner relationships emerges with greater clarity, and the frequent shifts of emphasis or managed with an ease that underlines the forward drive of each movement's incessant activity.

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Symphony No. 40 in G minor Mozart | Waltz "Chig and Sitter" .... Lehar
"Barcarolle" from "Tales of Hoffman" Offenbach | Pizzicato Polka
Waltz "Voices of Spring" Johann Strauss II | Johann II and Josef Strauss
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London Artists presents
James Galway
Zagreb Soloists
Bach: Concerto in A minor for flute and strings
Bach: Suite in B minor for flute and strings
Vivaldi: The Four Seasons
£4, £3.50, £2.75, £2.25, £1.50, 80p from Hall (01-589 8212) & Agents

CAMDEN FESTIVAL
March 18—April 1
Sat. March 18 8.00 p.m. — NIGHGATE CHORAL SOCIETY. Soldier's Tale, Stravinsky. King David, Honegger. Brian Wright, conductor. St. Michael's Church, N.6. £3.00, £2.50, £1.00.
Sun. March 19 11.30 a.m. — FITZWILLIAM STRING QUARTET. Quartets by Sibelius and Britten (No. 3 Op. 94). Everyman Cinema, N.W.3. Tickets £1.50 (£1.00 students, O.A.P.'s).
2.00 p.m. — GUILDHALL NEW MUSIC ENSEMBLE. Works by Varese, Gerhard, Alison Bauld, Bernie Orr, Alison Bauld, conductors. Hampstead Theatre, N.W.3. Tickets £1.00.
7.30 p.m. — RAM MANSON ENSEMBLE. Works by Globokar, Bartlo, Ligeti, Ferguson, Beckman. Hampstead Theatre, N.W.3. Tickets £1.00.
7.30 p.m. — THE ISLAND. A history of British in music and heroic verse. Barbara Jefford, Margaret Walts, William Squire, John Westbrook. Devised by John Carroll. Trumpeters of the Royal Military School of Music. Kneller Hall. Staple Inn Hall, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tickets £1.50.
Mon. March 20 2.30 p.m. & 6.30 p.m. — LONDON SINFONIETTA. Kaleidoscope Children's Concerts. Works by Saint-Saens, Brahms, Milhaud, Stravinsky, Simon Rattle, conductor, Johnny Morris, narrator, Ian Brown, Harold Lester, pianos. Logan Hall Bedford Way, W.C.1. Tickets: £1.00 (children 50p).
7.30 p.m. — JAZZ: MIDNITE FOLLIES ORCHESTRA & HARRY GOLD'S PIECES OF EIGHT. Shaw Theatre, 100 Euston Road, N.W.1. Tickets: £2.50, £2.00, £1.50.
8.00 p.m. — DIVERTIMENTI 'for Benjamin Britten'. Works by Schubert, Britten, Bridge, Shostakovich (Symphony No. 14). Stuart Bedford, conductor. Rosslyn Hill Chapel, N.W.3. Tickets: £2.00, £1.50, £1.00.
8.00 p.m. — CHOIR OF ST. PANCRAS. Music of the Victorian Church. Christopher Bowers-Broadbent, conductor. St. Pancras Church, Euston Road, N.W.1. Tickets: £1.50, £1.00.
Tues. March 21 1.05 p.m. — SWIFT. Young Jazz Musicians of the Year. Church of St. George the Martyr, Queen Square, W.C.1. Tickets: 50p.
7.30 p.m. — FEUERSNOT, Op. 50 and ORFI HYMNEN, Op. 71. Richard Strauss. Chelsea Opera Group. Tickets: £2.50, £2.00 only.
7.30 p.m. — JAZZ: ELTON DEAN'S NINESENSE & ZBIGNIEW HAMYSLOWSKI QUARTET. Shaw Theatre. Tickets: £2.50, £2.00, £1.50.
Wed. March 22 7.05 p.m. — GABRIELI ENSEMBLE. Quartet for the End of Time. Messiaen. St. George the Martyr, Queen Square, W.C.1. Tickets: 50p.
7.30 p.m. — GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Offenbach. Sung in English. Park Lane Group with Patricia Routledge. Collegiate Theatre, W.C.1. ALL SEATS SOLD.
Wed. March 22 7.30 p.m. — JAZZ: GREAT JAZZ SOLOS REVISED, directed by Bernie Cash, and LENNIE FELIX TRIO. Shaw Theatre. Tickets: £2.50, £2.00, £1.50.
8.00 p.m. — ACADEMY OF ANCIENT MUSIC. Works by Haydn and Mozart. Rosslyn Hill Chapel, N.W.3. Tickets: £1.50 (£1 students and O.A.P.'s).
Thurs. March 23 7.30 p.m. — JAZZ: GUITAR FORMS: PAT METHENY QUARTET/GARY BOYLE/KENNY SHAW DUO/TERRY SMITH QUARTET. Shaw Theatre. Tickets: £2.50, £2.00, £1.50.
7.30 p.m. — THE COHEN TRIO. Works by Schubert and Shostakovitch. Raymond and Robert Cohen, Antiya Reel. Rosslyn Hill Chapel, N.W.3. Tickets: £1.50 (£1.00 students and O.A.P.'s).
Friday March 24 7.30 p.m. — JAZZ: WILLIAM ERBUKER KOLLEKTIEF & TONY OXLEY QUARTET. Shaw Theatre. Tickets: £2.50, £2.00, £1.50.

Wembley Royal Hall — Music Wembley
TOMORROW 19 MARCH 7.30 P.M.
ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Nane Vook (conductor); Derek Wickens (oboe).
Mozart—Symphony No. 39, Strauss—Oboe Concerto, Beethoven: Symphony No. 6 (Pastoral).
£3.50, £2.75, £1.75, £1.00. London Borough of Brent, Wembley Conference Centre, Wembley HA9 0EW. Box Office: 01-902 1234.

ENGLISH BACH FESTIVAL
Festival Director: Lina Lalandi, O.B.E.
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GLC South Bank Concert Halls
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Tickets: 928 3191. Telephone bookings are accepted on Sundays.
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ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
Today 18 March 7.30 p.m. — HANDEL'S MESSIAH. Handel Opera Chorus and Orchestra. Charles Farncombe (conductor). Elizabeth Harwood, Norma Procter, Anthony Rolfe Johnson, John Shirley-Quirk. £3.85, £3.50, £2.75, £2.20, £1.65, £1.10. Handel Opera Society
Sunday 19 March Pt. 1-11 Pt. 2-2.30 — BACH CHOIR. Thames Chamber Orchestra. Sir David Willcocks (cond.). Robert Tear (Evangelist). Rodney Macann (Christus). Felicity Lott, Janet Baker, Neil Jenkins, Richard Jackson. Bach, St. Matthew Passion. ALL SEATS SOLD. Ibbs & Tillett
Monday 20 March 8 p.m. — PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA. Diego Masson (conductor). Florian Kitz (cello). Debussy La Mer; Lionel Cello Concerto. Berlioz Symphonie Fantastique. £2.75, £2.20, £1.75, £1.45, £1.10, 75p. NPO Ltd.
Tuesday 21 March 8 p.m. — LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Claudio Abbado (conductor). Mahler Symphony No. 6 in A minor. There will be no interval during this performance. £5.50, £4.50, £3.75, £3.20 (ALL OTHERS SOLD). LSO Ltd.
Wednesday 22 March 5.55 p.m. — GERAINT JONES, Organ. C. Gabrieli Canzona No. 1; Bach Pastorale in F, BWV.590; Sweelinck Vars on Mein junges Leben hat ein End; Bach Prelude and Fugue in B minor, BWV.544; Joan de Sousa Carvalho Allegro; Seixas Two Sonatas; Bach Prelude and Fugue in E flat, BWV.552. 60p (unreserved). RFH
Wednesday 22 March 8 p.m. — ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. English Chamber Orchestra. Daniel Barenboim (conductor and soloist). Jose-Luis Garcia (violin). Haydn Concerto in F for violin, piano and strings; Mozart Piano Concerto No. 24, K.491; Strauss, Suite, Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme. £4.00, £3.50, £2.75, £2.20, £1.65, £1.10.
Thursday 23 March 8 p.m. — LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. Bernard Haitink (conductor). Dmitri Alexeev (piano). Goehr Fugue on Psalm IV; Mozart Piano Concerto No. 23, K.503; Bruckner Symphony No. 0 in D minor. £5.85, £3.50, £2.75, £2.20, £1.65, £1.10. LPO Ltd.
Friday 24 March 8 p.m. — LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY. English Baroque Orchestra. Leon Levett (cond.). Brian Burrows (Evangelist). Richard Jackson (Christus). Jennifer Smith, Margaret Cable, Anthony Rolfe Johnson, Brian Rayner Cook. Bach St. Matthew Passion (sung in German). £5.00, £3.50, £3.00, £2.75, £2.50 (only). LCS
Sunday 26 March 3.15 p.m. — LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Claudio Abbado (conductor). Mahler Symphony No. 6 in A minor. There will be no interval during this performance. £5.85, £5.50, £4.75, £3.20, £1.65 (only). LSO Ltd.
Sunday 26 March 7.30 p.m. — ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. Sir Charles Groves (cond). Alfred Brendel (piano). Vaughan Williams Fantasia on a theme by Thomas Tallis; Brahms Piano Concerto No. 1 in D minor, Op. 15; Elgar Symphony No. 2 in E flat, Op. 63. £3.85, £3.50, £2.75, £2.20, £1.65, £1.10. RPO Ltd.
Monday 27 March 8 p.m. — ORCHESTRA OF ST JOHN'S SMITH SQUARE. John Lubbock (conductor). Paul Tortelier (cello). Haydn Symphony No. 83 (La Poule); Cello Concerto in C; Tchaikovsky Variations on a Rococo Theme, Op. 33; Serenade in C, Op. 48. £3.85, £3.50, £2.75, £2.20, £1.65, £1.10. Raymond Gubbay
Tuesday 28 March 8 p.m. — ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. V. Handley (cond). P. Kalin (piano). Prokofiev: Tchaikovsky Polonaise & Waltz (Eugene Onegin); Mancha Slave; Rachmaninov, Paganini Rhapsody; Prokofiev Excerpts, Romeo & Juliet; Borodin Polovtsian Dances. £3.75, £3.25, £2.75, £2.20, £1.65, £1.10. Raymond Gubbay
Wednesday 29 March 8 p.m. — BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Serge Baudo (conductor). Felicity Palmer (soprano). Yvonne Loriod (piano). Messiaen Hymne; Poèmes pour Mi; Oiseaux exotiques; Et expecto resurrectionem mortuorum. £3.85, £3.00, £2.75, £2.20, £1.65, £1.10. BBC
Thursday 30 March 8 p.m. — ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. Kasimierz Kord (conductor). Josef Suk (violin). Mozart Symphony No. 31 in D, K.297 (Paris); Violin Concerto No. 3 in C, K.216; Tchaikovsky Symphony No. 6 in B minor, Op. 74 (Pathétique). £3.85, £3.50, £2.75, £2.20, £1.65, £1.10. RPO Ltd.
Friday 31 March 8 p.m. — LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. E. Howarth (cond). M. Parry (flute). R. Winfield (oboe). R. Woodward (piano). Ligeti San Francisco Polyphony; Oboe Concerto for Flute and Oboe; Liszt Piano Concerto No. 2 in A; Bartok Concerto for Orchestra. £3.75, £3.20, £2.75, £2.25, £1.10, 75p. LPO Ltd.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL
Today 18 March 7.45 p.m. — CITY OF LONDON CHOIR. London Bach Orchestra. Donald Cashmore (cond.). I. Partridge, O. Wilson Johnson, K. Livingstone, D. Walker, A. Thompson, R. Jackson, S. Hill (harpsichord); J. Birch (organ). Bach St. John Passion (sung in English). £3.25, £2.75, £2.20, £1.00. City of London Choir
Sunday 19 March 3 p.m. — JEAN-RODOLPHE KARS. Piano Recital. Scarlatti Three Sonatas; Schumann, Fantasy in C, Op. 17; Debussy Six Préludes (Book II); Prokofiev Sonata No. 7 in B flat, Op. 83. £2.20, £1.80, £1.40, 90p. De Koos Concert Management
Sunday 19 March 7.15 p.m. — LASALLE QUARTET. Quartets of the Second Viennese School. Schoenberg Quartet No. 3, Op. 30; Berg Lyric Suite for string quartet. £2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00. De Koos Concert Management
Tuesday 21 March 7.45 p.m. — LONDON SINFONIETTA & Chorus. Michael Tilson Thomas (cond.). Walter Trampler (viola). Paul Crossley (piano). John Morton (ondes martenot). Stravinsky Dumbarton Oaks; Bainbridge Viola Concerto (1st Lond. perf.); Messiaen Trois Petites Liturgies. £3.00, £1.70, £1.20, 95p. Sinfonietta Productions Ltd
Thursday 23 March 7.45 p.m. — MARIOS PAPAGOPOULOS. Piano Recital. Mozart Sonata in A, K.331; Schubert Sonata in G, D.894; Manos Hadjidakis For a Little White Sea-shell; Chopin Impromptu in F sharp Ballade No. 3, Scherzo No. 4, Polonaise in A flat. £3.35, £1.95, £1.65, £1.35, £1.00. Basil Douglas Ltd.
Friday 24 March 7.45 p.m. — THAMES CHAMBER ORCHESTRA. LONDON. Michael Gibson (cond.). A. Nacker (clarinet). Haydn Symphony No. 44 (Trauer); Mozart Clarinet Concerto in A, K.622; Berio Concertino; Mozart Symphony No. 40. £3.50, £2.00, £1.60, £1.25, 80p. Thames Chamber Orchestra Ltd.
Saturday 25 March 7.45 p.m. — MUSIC ON FILM. with Paderewski, Sir Henry Wood and Queens Hall Orchestra (NOT Beecham as advertised), Sir Malcolm Sargent, Myra Hess, Toscanini & the NBC Symphony, Bruno Walter, Menuhin, Stokowski, Weinmeiner, etc. £1.50, £1.25, £1.00. John Huntley
Sunday 26 March 7.15 p.m. — MUSIC OF THE STRAUSS FAMILY. London Concert Orchestra. Marcus Dods (cond.) Joy Roberts (sop.). Prog. inc.: Ov. Die Fledermaus, French Polka, Josef Gelon Accelerations Waltz, Radetzky March, Bahn Frei, Blue Danube Waltz. £2.90, £2.60, £2.20, £1.40. Raymond Gubbay
Monday 27 March 7.45 p.m. — ALLEGRI STRING QUARTET. Jack Brymer (clarinet). Haydn Quartet in C flat, Op. 64, No. 6; Schubert Quartet in A minor, D.804; Mozart Clarinet Quintet in A, K.581. £2.50, £2.10, £1.80, £1.40, £1.00. Van Walsum Summerfield
Tuesday 28 March 7.45 p.m. — WILLIAM BYRD CHOIR. Jaye Consort of Viols, Michael Laird Cornett & Sackbut Ensemble. G. Turner (cond). B. Barlow (organ). Music for Easter. Prog inc: Byrd 5 Easter Propers, Haec dies, Christ Rising Again. £2.35, £1.95, £1.65, £1.35, £1.00. Van Walsum Summerfield
Wednesday 29 March 11.15 a.m. 2.45 p.m. — ATARAH'S BAND CHILDREN'S FUN CONCERT. 2 performances of a happy holiday show for the younger members of the family. Music, clapping games, a musical story, quiz & the Musical Animals. 11.15, £1.00, 80p (all others sold). 2.45 p.m. 80p (only). Jane Gray
Wednesday 29 March 7.15 p.m. — ATARAH'S BAND FAMILY FUN CONCERT. A holiday entertainment for families with older children. Music ranging from Shostakovich to Offenbach, an advanced musical quiz & more of Atarah's inimitable insight into music. £1.80, £1.50, £1.10, 80p. Jane Gray
Thursday 30 March 7.45 p.m. — JANINA FALKOWSKA. Piano Recital. Bach Partita No. 1 in B flat, BWV. 825; Chopin 3 Etudes; Sonata No. 3 in B minor, Op 58; Ravel Gaspard de la Nuit; Liszt Petrarch Sonnet No. 123; As Bord d'une Source, Mephisto Waltz. £2.00, £1.60, £1.20, 70p. Wilfrid Van Weeks
Friday 31 March 7.45 p.m. — NORTHERN SINFONIA ORCHESTRA. Christoph Eschenbach (cond/soloist). Stravinsky Concerto in D for strings; Mozart Piano Concerto No. 9 K.271; Schmitt Lied et scherzo; Bartok Divertimento for string. £2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 60p. Northern Sinfonia Conc Soc.

PURCELL ROOM
Today 18 March 7.30 p.m. — LONDON HARPSICHORD ENSEMBLE. John Francis (director). Quartets by Haydn and Telemann; Sonatas by Handel and C. P. E. Bach. Couperin Harpsichord solos. Marais-Marais 5 Old French Dances. £2.00, £1.60, £1.20 (only). Jane Gray
Sunday 19 March 7 p.m. — CONSORT OF MUSICKE. Due to indisposition, this concert has been CANCELLED. No substitute perf. Ticket money refunded at place of purchase. Consort of Musicke
Tuesday 21 March 7.30 p.m. — RAYMOND FISCHER. Piano Recital. Mozart Sonata in F, K.533 494; Franck Prelude, Choral and Fugue; Chopin Fantasy in F minor, Op. 49 Four Mazurkas; Polonaise-Fantaisie in A flat. £1.20 (ALL OTHERS SOLD). Ralh Werner
Wednesday 22 March 7.30 p.m. — PURCELL STRING QUARTET. Mozart String Quartet in D, K.575; Bartók String Quartet No. 6 (1939); Brahms String Quartet No. 3 in B flat, Op. 67. £2.00, £1.60, £1.00. United 2 Music
Thursday 23 March 7.30 p.m. — CATHERINE MACKINTOSH (violin) ANTHONY PLEETH (cello). COLIN TILNEY (harpsichord) RICHARD WEBB (cello). A programme of sonatas and solos by: Telemann, Bach, Geminiani. £2.00, £1.50, £1.00. Basil Douglas Ltd.

ST. JOHN'S, Smith Square — TONIGHT, at 8 p.m.
NEW MOZART ORCHESTRA
CLIVE FAIRBAIRN cond. PETER WILLISON cello
MOZART ..... Symphony No. 20 in D, K133
HAYDN ..... Cello Concerto in C
MOZART ..... Divertimento in F, K138
HAYDN ..... Symphony No. 94 ("Surprise")
Tickets: £1, £2, £3 at the door.

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July 1975 to December 1977
An illustrated report of the activities of the Gallery, containing a detailed account of the 12 most recent acquisitions, exhibitions during the period, the work of the specialist departments and the rehanging of much of the collection
9½×6½in (243×168mm), 104 pages, colour cover, 35 black and white illustrations
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ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

ALSO ON PAGES 8, 9 AND 13

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

MONDAY, 20 MARCH at 8 p.m.

PHILHARMONIA

The Incredible young cellist
Florian Kitt
plays Ligeti: Cello Concerto
Diego Masson conducts
DEBUSSY: LA MER
BERLIOZ: SYMPHONIE FANTASTIQUE
£2.75, £2.20, £1.75, £1.45, £1.10, 75p (01-928 3191). & Agents.

GOOD FRIDAY, 24 MARCH at 5 p.m.

Bach: ST. MATTHEW PASSION

Sung in German — Supper interval 1 hour.
LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY
ENGLISH BAROQUE ORCHESTRA
Conductor: LEON LOVETT
For details see South Bank panel.

MONDAY, 27th MARCH, at 8 p.m.
VAN WALSUM/SUMMERFIELD present
ORCHESTRA OF ST. JOHN'S, SMITH SQUARE
JOHN LUBBOCK
PAUL TORTELIER
NAYOH: Symphony No. 85; CeOo Concerto in C.
TCHAIKOVSKY
Rococo Variations. Serenade for Strings.
£3.85, £3.30, £2.75, £2.20, £1.65, £1.10 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents.

HAYDN-MOZART SOCIETY — WEOHESOAY, 5 APRIL, at 8 p.m.
LONDON MOZART PLAYERS
Conductor. HARRY BLECH
Symphony No. 39 in E flat ..... Mozart
Oboe Concerto ..... Strauss
Piano Concerto No. 2 in F minor ..... Chopin
NEIL BLACK — FOU TS'ONG
£5'00, £2.60, £2.20, £1.80, £1.40. £1.00 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents.

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RAYMOND CUBBAY presents SUNOAY, 15 APRIL, at 7.30 p.m.
OPERA GALA NIGHT
LONDON CONCERT ORCHESTRA
LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY Coaductor: MARCUS DODS
JOSEPHINE BARSTOW JOHN BRECKNOCK JOHN KITCHINER
TRUMPETERS FROM THE BANO OF THE WELSH GUARDS
AIDA: GRAND MARCH NABUCCO: CHORUS OF THE HEBREW SLAVES
PEARL FISHERS: DUET BOROOIN: POLOVSTIAN DANCES
Items from LA BOHEME LA TRAVIATA FAUST BARBER OF SEVILLE, etc.
£1.25, £1.75, £2.25, £2.75, £3.25, £3.75 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

TONIGHT AT 7.45 p.m.
BACH: ST. JOHN PASSION
(sung in English)
CITY OF LONDON CHOIR
LONDON BACH ORCHESTRA
Conductor DONALD CASHMORE
See South Bank Panel for details.

TUESDAY, 28 MARCH at 7.45 p.m.
VAN WALSUM/SUMMERFIELD presents:
WILLIAM BYRD CHOIR
Conductor: Gavin Turner
Jaye Consort of Viols.
Michael Laird Cornett & Sackbut Ensemble
Stephen Barlow organ
MUSIC FOR EASTER
Byrd 5 Easter Propers, Haec dies, Christ rising again
Motets, verse anthems and consort music by:
Shepherd, Taverner, Tye, Morley, Amner, Gibbons, Tomkins and Philips.
£2.25, £1.95, £1.65, £1.35, £1 Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents.

SATURDAY, 1 APRIL, at 7.45 p.m.
Haydn: Stabat Mater
(Robbins Landon edition, first European performance).
Carissimi: Jephte
Felicity Lott, Patricia Price, Martyn Hill, Christopher Keyte
Goldsmiths Choral Union, Musicians of London
Christopher Bowers-Broadbent organ continuo
Brian Wright conductor
Tickets: 90p, £1.30, £1.80, £2.00, £2.50
available from RFH box office and usual agents
Management Goldsmiths Choral Union

SUNDAY, 2 APRIL at 7.15 p.m.
S. A. Gorlinsky presents
A recital by the distinguished American mezzo-soprano
SANDRA WARFIELD
with
JOHN ATKINS (Piano)
Jonathan Williams (Cello) Richard Deakin (Violin)
Programme includes: BERG: Vier Lieder, Op. 2
Songs by J. C. BACH, WOLF, BEETHOVEN, MEDTNER
KOECHLIN, CHAUSSON, POULENC
Tickets: £1.80, £1.60, £1.20, 80p from Box Office (01-928 3191) & Agents.

MOHOAY, 3rd APRIL, at 7.45 p.m.
THE INSTITUTE OF ARMENIAN MUSIC presents
THE LIFE OF CHRIST
according to mediaeval Armenian chants
THE AMBROSIAN SINGERS
JOHN ROBERTSON tenor
LESLIE FYSON baritone
Directed by
LORIS TJEKNAVORIAN
£2.30, £3, £1.50, £1, 60p Box Office (01-928 3191) & Agents.
Management: BASIL DOUGLAS LTD.

WEDNESOAY, 5 APRIL, at 7.30
BELGIAN CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
directed by RUDOLF WERTHEN (violin)
PAUL DE WINTER (flute)

Bach	Ricercare à 6 (from The Musical Offering)
Quantz	Flute Concerto in G major
Tartini/Werthen	"Devil's Trill" Sonata for violin and strings
Grieg	Holberg Suite
Marcel Poot	Music for Strings
Hindemith	Five Pieces

£3.00, £1.75, £1.45, 90p, 60p from Box Office (01-928 3191) and Agents.
Management: BASIL DOUGLAS LTD.

SATURDAY, 8 APRIL at 7.45 p.m.
SCHUBERT
150th Anoiversary Concert
OVERTURE 'ROSAMUNDE'
'UNFINISHED' SYMPHONY
MASS in E Flat
Eiddwen Harrhy Margaret Cable Ian Thompson
Robert Chilcott Graham Titus
The St. Margaret's Westminster Singers
THE RICHARD HICKOX ORCHESTRA
Conductor: RICHARD HICKOX
Tickets £3.00, £2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00 from Box Office (01-928 3191) & Agents.

SUNOAY, 16 APRIL AT 7.15 p.m.
THE MUSIC GROUP OF LONDON
Ralph Holmes violin Keith Puddy clarinet Ellison Cropford cello
David Parkhouse piano Alan Civil horn

Contrasts for clarinet, violin & piano	BARTOK
Trio, Op. 90 (Dumky) for violin, cello & piaoo	DVORAK
Trio in E flat, Op. 40 for horn, violio & piano	BRAHMS

£2.00, £1.60, £1.20, 75p from Box Office (01-928 3191), Agents & IBBS & TILLETT (Mon.-Fri.), 124 Wigmore Street, W1M 0AX (01-935 8181).

WEDNESDAY, 19 APRIL, at 7.45 p.m.
NORTHERN CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
Conductor: NICHOLAS SMITH

Violin Concerto in G (La Stravaganza)	VIVALDI
Divertimento for Viola and Strings	ROLLA
Cello Concerto in D	HAYDN
Sinfonia Concerto	WILFRED JOSEPHS
(first London performance)	

£2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.00 60p from Box Office (01-928 3191) Agents and IBBS & TILLETT (Mon.-Fri.), 124 Wigmore Street, W1M 0AX (01-935 8181).

PURCELL ROOM

Friday 31 March 7.30 p.m. — ADRIANO JORDAO piano, Guitar: G. Toccatas. Bach: Chromatic Fantasy & Fugue in D minor. Haydn: Sonata in C. Marie de Lourdes Martins: Toccatina 1977 (1st. U.K. perf.). Scarlatti: Sonata Op. 18:1. Schumann: Papillons Op. 2. Fernandez: Preludes. £2, £1.50, £1. New Era International Concerts Ltd.

MONOAY, 10 APRIL, at 8 p.m.
Members of
THE SONG MAKERS' ALMANAC
Felicity Lott soprano Richard Jackson baritone Graham Johnson piano
with Meriel Dickinson mezzo-soprano and Julian Pike tenor
PAUL VERLAINE
poet of Parnassus
songs by Faure, Debussy, Mahn, Stravinsky, etc.
£1.80, £1.40 (ALL OTHERS SOLD) Box Office (01-928 3191), Agents and IBBS & TILLETT (Mon.-Fri.), 123/124 Wigmore St., W1H 0AX (01-935 8181).

Wigmore Hall
Manager: William Lyde/Mailing list 80p a year
Tickets from Wigmore Hall, 36 Wigmore St, W1
01-935 2141 or Keith Prowse and other agents.
Arts Council of Great Britain

Today 18 March 3.00 p.m.	SACNIKO NAMEKAWA Japanese pianist £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 60p Peter Freeman Ltd.	Brahms: Variations on an original theme (Sextet Op. 18); Mendelssohn: Sonata in B flat Op. 106; Schumann: Bunte Blätter Op. 99; Liszt: Hungarian Rhapsody No. 9. Works by Chausiera, Chopin/Liszt.
Tonight 18 March 7.30 p.m.	SYLVIA ROSENBERG violin CRAIG SHEPPARD piano £3.00, £1.50, £1.20, 80p Olido Seager	Schubert/Bartok Series final concert. Schubert: Sonatina in A minor, O.385; Fantasie in C, D.934. Bartok: Sonata for solo violin; Suite for piano "Out of Doors"
Sunday 19 March 3.00 p.m.	SAMUEL DILWORTH LESLIE piano £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 60p Helen Jennings Concert Agency	Bach/Busoni: Toccata, Adagio & Fugue in C. Czerny: La Ricordanza Variations Op. 33. Robert Meeus: Phoenix (1st Lon. perf.). Mozart: Sonata in B flat, K.333. Chopin: The Four Scherzi.
Sunday 19 March 7.30 p.m.	BENEDIKT KOEHLER German pianist Liesl Stary Artists Mgt.	O. Scarlatti: Six Sonatas. Schubert: Sonata in C minor, Op. Posth. Messiaen: Preludes pour Piano. Prokofiev: Sonata No. 6, Op. 82. £3.00, £1.50, £1.00, 60p.
Monday 20 March 7.30 p.m.	ARS NOVA Director: Peter Holman John Jenkins Tercentenary Commoee/ Michael Procter	Second in a series of tercenteoary concerts. The Violin Music and sets of Dances. Introductiory talk at 6.45 p.m. by Dr Carolyn Gouk. Included in ticket price. £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 60p.
Tuesday 21 March 7.30 p.m.	RAM NARAYAN sarangi with Charanjit Lal-Biyawat tabla Basil Douglas Ltd.	An evening of Indian classical music. £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 60p.
Wednesday 22 March 7.30 p.m.	AMIRAM RIOAI piano £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 60p Helen Jennings Concert Agency	Bach/Tausig: Toccata & Fugue in D minor. Beethoven: Sonata Op. 28; Schumann: Etudes Symphoniques Op. 13; Cottschalk: Souvenir de Porto Rico; Banjo. Liszt: Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6. Ben Haime etc.
Thursday 23 March 7.30 p.m.	KATHRYN LUKAS & LENORE SMITH flotes John Toll harpsichord & piano; Timothy Mason cello £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 60p	J. S. Bach: Trio Sonata in G; W. F. Bach: Duet in G; C. P. E. Bach: Trio in B; Haydn: Londoner Trio No. 1 (arr.); Poulenc: Sonata; Honegger: Petit Salle. Works by Takemitsu & Oppelar.
Tuesday 28 March 7.30 p.m.	THE YOUNG MASSENET A biographical impression prog. by Massenet devised by Paul Chelet £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 60p	Featuring songs & oratorio of Massenet. Pamela Faulkner mezzo soprano. Prabhu Singh piano. Paul Lockyer cello. William Peel tenor. Peter Serres as Jules Massenet & Nigel Rideout narrator.
Wednesday 29 March 7.30 p.m.	KATHARINA WOLPE piano £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 60p Basil Douglas Ltd.	Schubert programme: Impromtu in F minor, O.935 No. 1. Impromptu in A flat, O.935 No. 2. Sonata in A minor, O.845. Sonata in A, O.959.
Thursday 30 March 7.30 p.m.	MARIA LUCIA CODOY soprano SERGIO ABREU guitar Helen Jennings Concert Agency	Seiber: Four French Songs. Granados: Five Tonadillas. Britten: Songs from the Chinese. Second half—works by Villa-Lobos. £2.00, £1.50, £1.00, 60p

WIGMORE MASTER CONCERTS at 7.30 p.m.

SAT. 1 APRIL — **EDEN and TAMIR**
piano duo
Schubert/Mozart programme including Schubert's Grand Duo
£2.00, £1.50, £1.10, 75p

THURS. 6 APRIL — **CARLOS BONELL guitar**
GABRIELI STRING QUARTET
Giuliani: Guitar Concerto; Haydn: Guitar Quartet; Boccherini: Guitar Quintet. Guitar solos by Albeniz, Wolf; Italian Serenade. Music by Dvorak, Turina
£2.20, £1.70, £1.20, 80p

SAT. 8 APRIL — **GABRIELI STRING QUARTET**
KENNETH ESSEX viola
Mozart: String Quintets K.406, K.593, K.516
£2.20, £1.70, £1.20, 80p

SAT. 15 APRIL — **FERNANDO VALENTI**
harpsichord
Bach, Scarlatti
£2.00, £1.50, £1.10, 75p
Tickets from Wigmore Hall Box Office (01-935 2141)

Malvern Festival
Artistic Director: Ian Hunter
Shaw & Elgar
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THE CERVASE ELWES MEMORIAL CONCERT
In the presence of
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS MARGARET, COUNTESS OF SNOWDON
in WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, MONDAY, 10th APRIL, at 8.00 p.m.
'THE DREAM OF GERONTIUS'
by SIR EDWARD ELGAR
JANET BAKER, JOHN ELWES, GWYNNE HOWELL
THE BACH CHOIR, THE ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Conductor: DAVID WILLCOCKS
IN AID OF THE MUSICIANS BENEVOLENT FUND AND WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL CHOIR SCHOOL
TICKETS: £20 (including Royal Reception at 6.30 p.m.); £10 (Friends of O.A.P.'s and children under 16, £8.00); £5 (all sold); £3 (Friends, O.A.P.'s and children under 16, £1.50); £1 (Friends, O.A.P.'s and children under 16, 50p). * Transepts. † Friends of Westminster Cathedral. Tickets available to personal callers at Westminster Cathedral Book shop, or by post from Booking Office, 42 Francis Street, London, SW1P 1QW, or at the door on the evening of the concert. The audience is requested to be seated by 7.45 p.m. Telephone enquiries 01-828 1476, or if no reply 01-834 1450.

ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE, W.1.
GOOD FRIDAY, 24th March, 1978
Part 1 at 2.30 p.m. Part 2 at 5.30 p.m.
BACH: ST. MATTHEW PASSION
A unique opportunity to hear the Passioo sang in the service of Vespers as it was performed in Leipzig, with the congregational hymns and motet chosen by Bach.
Evangelist: Rogers Covey Crump. Christus: John King.
Soprano: Helen Kuchoock. Alto: Paul Esswood.
Tenor: Ian Partridge. Bass: Peter Savidge.
Treble voices: Pimlico School Semi-Chorus.
Tilford Bach Choir and Orchestra
Conductor: Denys Darlow
Admission by programme. Programmes for complete performaoce: £3.00, £2.60, £2.00—Ibbs & Tillett Ltd., 124 Wigmore St., W.1 (01-935 8181), or at the door on the day.

THEATRES

SHAFTESBURY. 836 6596. John Reardon and Joan Olenor in KISMET. The legendary musical. Previews evenings 8 p.m. Sat. 3.00 & 8.00. Opens March 21.

STRAND. 01-836 2660. Eves. 8.0 Mats. Thur. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. NO SEX, PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH THE WORLD'S GREATEST LAUGHTER-MAKER

THE SHAW OR SUNDAYS. 6.00. "The Irish Hebrew Lesson". By Wolf Mankowitz. Memorable". D. Tel. "Outstanding". Gdn. "100 Euston Rd 01-388 1394. £1.35.

TH. ROYAL STRATFORD. E.15. 534 0310. Tues-Sat. 8.00 "FOLLIES"

THEATRE UPSTAIRS. 730 2554 Eves. 7.30 (Sat. sold out) CLEAN ENEMY by Nigel Williams

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Eves. 8 Mats. Thes. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8. Olivia SHERIDAN Dulcie GRAY Eleanor SUMMERFIELD James GROUT AGATHA CHRISTIE'S NEWEST whodunit A MURDER IS ANNOUNCED

WAREHOUSE Ommar Theatre, Covent Garden. 836 6808. Book now for now RSC Season. from 10 April: Strindberg's THE DANCE OF DEATH John Ford's 'TIS PITY SHE'S A WHORE. Paul Thompson's THE LORENZACCIO STORY in repertoire. Adv. Bkgs. Aldwych. All seats £1.80.

WESTMINSTER. 01-834 0283. From May 17 SENTENCED TO LIFE by Malcolm Mungeridge & Alan Thornhill. Directed by David William.

WYNDHAM'S. 836 3028. Credit Card Bookings 836 1071 (ex. Sats.). Mon-Thurs 8. Fri & Sat 5.15 & 8.30. "ENORMOUSLY RICH VERY FUNNY"—E. News. Mary O'Malley's Smash-Hit Comedy ONCE A CATHOLIC "Sure-fire comedy on sex and religion."—Daily Telegraph "MAKES YOU SHAKE WITH LAUGHTER"—Guardian.

THEATRES

YOUNG VIC (near Old Vic) 928 6363 Today at 5 & 7.45. Thurs. & Fri. next 7.45 Stoppard's THE REAL INSPECTOR HOUNO "abounds with verbal delights" Tms. with Terence Frisby's BEASIDE POSTCARD. "Hysterical, very funny" D. Tel. Men., 7.45, Tues. 2 & 7.45 TWELFTH NIGHT. Wed. 7.45 ROSENCRANTZ & GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD.

YOUNG VIC STUDIO. 928 6363 Ton't at 8 (final perf.) Moving Picture Mime Show present THE SEVEN SAMURAI and other stories. Mar. 22, 23 & 30 Young Vic Co. in Osanio Alse's CONE IN JANUARY (seats 50p).

TALK OF THE TOWN. 734 5051. From 8 p.m. Dine/Dance: 9.30. Revue RAZZLE DAZZLE JACKIE TRENT & TONY HATCH From Moo: MADELINE BELL

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2 Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861 Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE. 1: SILVER BEARS (A). Wk. & Sun. 1.45, 5.00, 8.00. Late show Tonight 11.20 (last 5 days). 2: THE BOYS IN COMPANY C (X) Wk. & Sun. 2.00, 5.15, 8.15. Late show Tonight 11.15 (last 5 days).

ACADEMY CINE. 437 2981. Cartes and Proverts DROLE DE DRAME (A). Progs. 2.40, 4.40, 6.40, 8.40.

ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Claude Goretta's THE LACE-MAKER (AA). Progs. 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.

ACADEMY THREE. 437 8819. Bertolucci's THE SPIDER'S STRATAGEM (A). Progs. 5.00, 7.00, 9.00.

CAMDEN PLAZA (opp. Camden Town Tube). 485 2443. Robert Bresson's masterpiece THE DEVIL, PROBABLY (X). 1.45, 4.35, 6.50, 9.00, 11.00.

COLUMBIA. Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). SINBAD AND THE EYE OF THE TIGER (U). Cont. progs. (12.30 not Sun.). 4.35, 8.35; CRIMEBUSTERS (A). Progs. 2.30, 6.50. Late show Sat. 11.30 p.m. (CRIMEBUSTERS only).

CURZON. Curzon St., W.1. (499 3737). PADDON AFFAIRE (X). (English sub-titles). "A Sparkling New French Comedy. Directed with finesse by Yves Robert."—Sunday Express. Progs. 1.50 (not Sun.), 3.55, 6.10 and 8.30.

DOMINION. Tott. Crt. Rd. (580 9562). STAR WARS (U). Sep. Progs. Dly. 2.00, 5.15, 8.35. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45 p.m. Seats bkble for 5.15 & 8.35 progs. Wks. & all Progs. Sat. & Sun.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for last eve. perf. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. & Sun. (except late night shows) or by post. WAGES OF FEAR (AA). Progs. Daily 1.30 (not Suns.), 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.

CATE CINEMA, Nott Hill 221 0220 FASSBINDER'S GREAT CLASSIC "EFFI BRIEST" (Club). Progs 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.40. PERFORMANCE (X) & DIAL M FOR MURDER (AA). 11.15.

CATE TWO CINEMA 837 1177/8402 (formerly E-M-I. International) Russell Square Tube. DEREK JARMAN'S JUBILEE (X). Sep. progs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.10 PAT GARRETT AND BILLY THE KID (X) 11.15.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). OLIVER REED, SUSAN GEORGE and many other stars. TOMORROW NEVER COMES (X). Sep. progs. Mon.-Sat. 1.35, 4.50, 8.10, Sun. 3.45, 7.35. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Seats bkble for 8.10 progs. Mon.-Fri. & all progs. Sat. & Sun. except late shows.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771). Jane Fonda, Vanessa Redgrave in a Fred Zinnemann film JULIA (A). Sep. progs. Dly. 3.30, 6.35, 8.45. Feature Dly. 2.35, 5.00, 7.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. Prog. Comm. 11.35 p.m. Feature 12.00. All seats bkble.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). CLOSE ENCOUNTERS OF THE THIRD KINO (A). Sep. progs. Dly. Doors open 10.00 (not Sun.). 1.05, 4.15, 7.45. Late perfs. Tues., Weds., Thurs., Fri. & Sats. Doors open 11.15 p.m. All seats may be booked except 10.00 a.m. shows.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH (723 2011/2) STAR WARS (U). Doors open Dly. 1.30, 4.35, 7.50. Late show Fri. & Sat. 12.00 midnight. All seats bkble, except 1.30 perf. Wks.

ODEON ST. MARTIN'S LANE HOUSE OF DISNEY MOVIES. CANDLESHOE (U). For info. 240 0071. Box Office 836 1811. Sep. progs. Dly. 2.30, 5.45, 8.30. Special show Sat. 11.15 a.m.

PARIS PULLMAN, Sth. Ken. 373 5898. Tanner's JONAH, WHO WILL BE 25 IN THE YEAR 2000 (X). Progs. 4.5, 6.5, 8.20.

PHOENIX E. Finchley 883 2333. Tanner's JONAH WHO WILL BE 25 IN THE YEAR 2000 (X). Progs. 3.5, 6.5, 8.20. Must end Mar. 22nd.

PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4, off Piccadilly Circus, 437 1234. Seats bookable (Plaza 1 & 2 only) for last eve. perf. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. & Sun. (except late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post.
1. LOOKING FOR MR. GOODBAR (X). Progs. Daily 2.50, 5.15, 8.05. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.00 p.m.
2. THE DUELLISTS (A). Progs. Daily 2.00 (not Suns.), 4.10, 6.20, 8.30.
3. THE CHOIRBOYS (X). SHUT DOWN (U). Progs. Daily 1.30 (not Suns.), 4.40, 7.55. Late show Sat. 11.15 p.m.
4. SKATEBOARD (A). Progs. Daily 2.05 (not Suns.), 4.15, 6.20, 8.30.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. SWEPT AWAY (X). Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.) 2.45, 6.15, 9.00. Lte. Show Fri. & Sat. 11.55. Seats Bkble. Lic'd Bar.

SCENE 2, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.). 439 4470. THE PINK PANTHER STRIKES AGAIN (U). Sun.-Thur. 1.50, 5.35, 9.35. Fri. & Sat. 12.40, 4.45, 8.45, 12.45. THE RETURN OF THE PINK PANTHER (U). Sun.-Thur., 3.25, 7.50. Fri. & Sat. 2.35, 6.40, 10.40.

THE SCREEN ON THE HILL (opp. Belsize Park Tube) 435 3366. Visconti THE INNOCENT (X) subtitled 2.05, 4.25, 6.45, 9.05. Seats bookable on same day, no telephone bookings. LAST WEEKS. CONCERT FOR BANGLADESH (X) LATE SHOW TONIGHT AT 11.15 P.M. Brian De Palma's PHANTOM OF THE PARADISE (X) George Harrison's

EXHIBITIONS

DAILY MAIL IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION OLYMPIA. On now until 1st April. 10 to 9 excl. Sundays. Adults £1. Children 75p. Reduced prices after 6 p.m. Adults 75p. Children 60p.

ART GALLERIES

ACREW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-629 6176. THREE CENTURIES OF BRITISH PAINTINGS. Until 28 April. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30; Thurs. until 7.

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BLOND FINE ART, 33 Sackville St., W.1. 01-437 1230. PAUL NASH and JOHN NASH until March 25. Mon.-Fri. 10-6. Sat. 10-1.

BRITISH MUSEUM. PAINTING OF RAJASTHAN. Until 14 May. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Closed Good Friday. Adm. free.

THE FIRST LONDON EXHIBITION of MADAME VERA STRAVINSKY Until 8th April 1978 Catalogue introduction by STEPHEN SPENDER CRANE KALMAN GALLERY 178 Brompton Rd., London, S.W.3 Tel. 01-584 7566 Open daily 10-5. Saturday 10-4

FINE ART SOCIETY 148 New Bond St., W.1. 01-629 5116 LEONARD ROSOMAN

GERALD NORMAN GALLERY SPRING EXHIBITION 18th and 19th CENTURY WATERCOLOURS AND DRAWINGS Until March 31st 8 Duke St. St. James's, S.W.1. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1

GILBERT PARR GALLERY, 285 King's Road, Chelsea, SW3. GLYN MORGAN Lilyponds, Orpheus, Apollo and Marsyas—paintings and drawings. Until April 16. Open Tues-Sat 9.30-5.30.

LEFEVRE GALLERY. An Exhibition of important 19th and 20th CENTURY PAINTINGS. Wkdys. 10-5. Sat. 10-1 at 30 Bruton St., London, W.1. Tel. 01-493 1572.

Chess

Putting the record straight

A couple of weeks ago in my article oo the use of seconds io World Championship matches I wrote that in the 1935 match between the world champion, Alexander Alekhine, and his challenger, Max Euwe, the Dutch international master, Landau, was Alekhine's second and the Hungarian grandmaster, Maroczy, was Euwe's. In a letter to *The Times* published last Saturday Mr E. Klein writes that this was incorrect and says "The facts are as follows: Landau helped Euwe and I helped Alekhine. Landau and myself were designated 'trainers'".

Since the matter is of some historical interest and since, also, I knew of Mr Klein as a promising and talented Viennese master who emigrated to this country in the 1930's and was later to win the British Championship at Swansea in 1951, I thought it worth while to check the matter thoroughly. Fortunately my library is pretty rich in journals and magazines for the period in question and I also have no less than five books dealing solely with the match.

An examination of these works shows that there is no substance whatsoever for Mr Klein's correction of my statement that Landau was Alekhine's second and Maroczy Euwe's.

First, I went to the *British Chess Magazine* the December 1935 issue of which contains a report of the World Championship match, commencing with the following paragraph: "The match between Dr Alexander Alekhine, holder, and Dr Max Euwe, challenger, for the title of World Chess Champion, began in Amsterdam on October 3, after a formal reception of the two players at the Hotel Carlton on the previous day. The match-director was Hans Kmoch, of Vienna. S. Landau, of Amsterdam, was the champion's second, and G. Maroczy, of Budapest, the challenger's."

This is categoric enough and it should also be observed that, in further accounts of the match, in 1936, there is oo reference to any change in these seconds or to any substitution for one of them by Mr Klein.

Consultation of the *British Chess Magazine's* contemporary, *Chess*, confirms this and is even more convincing in that it gives photographs and also a letter from Alekhine that designate the seconds and totally omit Mr Klein. On page 44 in *Chess* No. 2 dated October 14, 1935, there are two photographs. The top one shows the players in action with Maroczy watching and has the caption "Maroczy, Euwe's second, stands watching the play." The lower photograph shows all the personnel of the match and says "Left to right, Tegelaar, Alekhine, Landau, Maroczy, Euwe, Kmoch." Tegelaar, presumably, was an assistant director of the match.

Io a later issue of *Chess*, on page 124 of No 4 (December 1935) there is an account of some of the difficulties of the match. In particular there is a reference to Alekhine's allegedly unsporting behaviour during the twenty-first game. A letter of Alekhine's is given in which he denies this and adds "This is officially confirmed by my adversary Euwe; by the director of the match, Kmoch, and by both our seconds, Maroczy and Landau". Neither here nor anywhere else is there to be found *any reference to Mr* Klein as a second or to his having filled any official function in tha match, either as second, or, as Mr Klein prefers to call it, as "trainer".

This absence of reference to Mr Klein is also apparent in the five books of the match. Perhaps the most important of these is a work written by the match-director, Hans Kmoch. It is entitled *Tagebuch uber den Kampf um die Schachweltmeisterschaft* (Diary of the Match for the World Chess Championship) and was published in 1936 by the Wiener Schachzeitung. On page 10 he says: "Each player has the right to choose a second; Alekhine has chosen the Dutch master, Landau, Euwe the Hungarian grandmaster Maroczy."

All this would seem to show that Mr Klein has got his recollectioos of this famous match in a most inglorious muddle. Possibly he did give Alekhine some unofficial help during the last few games of the match, but he never served in any official capacity at any time in the contest.

It was in fact a most remarkable match, which Euwe eventually won by 15½ to 14½.

Will the Karpov-Korchnoi match last as long? At one time I thought the world champion would win fairly comfortably, after, say, 24 games. Now, with Korchnoi plainly io full fighting form and with Karpov experiencing some difficulties in Yugoslavia, I think that the match might well go to 30 games; but I still believe that Karpov will emerge victorious.

How severe Korchnoi can be against the lesser fry is shown by the following game which he woo in the recent international tournament at Beersheba io Israel.

White: Lederman
Black: Korchnoi
French Defence:

1 P-K4	P-K3	5 P-QR3	BxN ch
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	6 PxB	KtxP
3 P-K5	P-QB4	7 P-QR4	Q-R4
4 P-KB3	Q-R4	8 B-Q2	QKt-B3
5 P-QR3	P-QB4		

Korchnoi, as always, prefers the dynamic approach; after 8 . . . P-B5; 9 Q-Kt4, Kt-B4; 10 Kt-K2, Kt-B3; 11 Kt-Kt3, White has the better game.

9 Kt-B3 P-Q3 11 P-B6
10 B-Kt2 P-B5

I prefer 11 PxBP, KtPxP; 12 O-O.

11 BPxP KKtxP
12 KtxP KtPxP 13 P-Q5

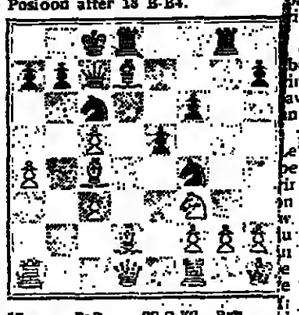
Here the pawn constitutes a dead area. 14 P-B4 was better.

14 P-K4 16 P-B5
15 0-0 0-0-0

More vigorous was 16 P-B4.

16 KR-Kt1 18 B-B4
17 K-R1 Kt-B5

Position after 18 B-B4.



18 BxKt RxP 20 Q-K2 RxB
19 RxR R-Kt5 21 Kt-Q2

After 21 B-Q5, B-Kt5 is very strong.

21 P-B3 Kt-R4 26 QR-R1 R-K7
22 BxKt QxB 27 R-Kt1 P-R4
23 KtxKt QxQ 28 R-Kt5 R-Q1
24 Kt-Q4 B-B4 29 R-Kt3 P-KR3
25 Kt-K2 Q-B5 resigns

Because of 30 Kt-R3; BxR ch; 31 RxB, RxR; 32 Q-KKt2, RxKt; etc.

Harry Golombek

Bridge

The first fantasy

It is remarkable that a collection of stories confined to bridge should continue to be in demand after 30 years, especially since whimsicality and arithmetic seem unlikely bedfellows. During the last war a Hungarian named Robert Darvas collected a number of bridge hands, in each of which an incident was written round a different card in the pack. When he had 52 original deals Darvas formed the notioo of making each card come to life and tell his fairy tale as if it were an essential part of bridge folk lore.

The stories were refashioned for English readers by a bridge writer oamed Norman Hart; some of the tales were abandoned, and others substituted for them, because they had already been published in the world press. The co-aothors were brought together by an Austrian refugee in England named Paul Stern who was an important intermediary, since Darvas could oot speak English and Hart spoke neither Hungarian nor German. The 52 tales were first published ooder the title, *Right through the Pack* in 1948 and a secood editioo appeared nine years later. It is now io paper-back—£2.75 (*Georga Allan and Unwin*).

After having read the book several times, always hopefully looking forward to receiving a hand in the course of a rubber which will give me a chance to squeeze the declarer or to make an extra trick by under-ruffing, what is my present impression of it? First of all, it is really alive.

One story—that of the Ace of Spades—is a masterpiece, even if Darvas thought more highly of the inventiveoess which he introduced into the tale of the Four of Diamonds. Perhaps the feature which shines brightest of all is the natural way in which each problem is made to arise around one particular card and the logical bidding which is as acceptable today as when the stories were invented.

Take the story of the Seven of Hearts, where the declarer fiods himself squeezed by his own caution combined with absence of foresight. He appears to be taking the normal safety course only to find that his connexion with dummy has been ruined.

Game all; North South 30. Dealer East.

North: ♠ J 10 3 ♡ K J 10 8 ◇ 8 6 5 4 2 ♣ 6
West: ♠ 8 4 ♡ 8 3 ◇ 8 7 ♣ A 10 9 8 7 5 2
East: ♠ Q 7 6 5 ♡ A 7 5 2 ◇ A K 10 ♣ 4 3
South: ♠ A N 9 2 ♡ Q 6 4 ◇ Q J 3 ♣ K Q J

East	South	West	North
1 No trump	Double	2 Clubs	2 Diamond
2 No trump		No	No
No			
No			

West led the ♣K, and dealer played the ♣K; to which he followed with dummy's ♣3 before switching to the ♡Q. East ducked this trick and likewise played low to the ♡10, the ♣J and ♣10. A diamond from dummy was oow led. East took the trick; cashed the ♡A and played the ♡7. "The declarer's face brightened . . ." He began to chaff East. "Why, my dear fellow, if you could only count to thirteen yoo would know that I have no heart and could oever have got into dummy to cash the knave without your kindly help. It's a real gift." "*Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*. You remember your Virgil? said East." And thus South found himself subjected to a progressive squeeze. First he discarded the ♠A, but East was then again oo play with the

Travel

In the wake of Queen Victoria

French Riviera is still one e world's most exotic holi- spots. Today's rich and us people are as attracted e climate; the scenery and pers just as were their ecessors at the turn of the ry, albeit in smaller num- At the same time, while cheap, the Riviera is no expensive than other parts rance.

e reason why accommoda- is not necessarily dear is the area is a mature resort g from the late eighteenth ry long before summer holidays became fash- le. As a result, there is y of accommodation to every pocket and taste, ng from one-star guest s costing less than £5 per including petit dejeuner ury hotels like the Neg- and the Carlton. The variety and supply helps p prices down, especially season.

d, however, is costly. One ant bought from a baker cost 20p and a few pas- can amount to several s. But then, as everyone s, the French take their seriously. The budget- ious traveller soon learns e out the francs and cut on refreshment at wayside in favour of concentrating sources on main meals.

Riviera or Cote d'Azur special affinity with the h who apart from the ns were its first foreign ymakers. As early as is estimated that no less 15 English families came e and the popularity of rict grew steadily during llowing century or so. around 1820, the famous boulevard bordering the rranean became christ- ted "Promenade de s", Cannes, then a small g village, was made fash- e by Lord Brougham who ferred there from Nice

By the time the railway was built in 1864 the area was well established in international fashionable circles. The final seal of approval was set by Queen Victoria who with her retinue of over 50 attendants and a royal train made the first of five annual visits to Nice in 1895. The following year, no less than 18 crowned heads stayed there at the same time, and the overall number of seasonal visitors jumped to around 300,000.

The early visitors came in winter to escape the cold and wet of their homelands and the season extended from December until April. They were also still suspicious of staying too close to the sea, mainly choosing the inland districts of the town.

Queen Victoria, for instance resided at the inland Cimiez section of Nice where there is a splendid view over the Baie des Anges, but from a mile or so distant from the sea. Cimiez is now purely residential with grand old hotels such as the Regina turned into apartment blocks for permanent residents.

The grand era ended suddenly for the Riviera with the First World War, which began within a few months of the opening of the Carlton Hotel at Cannes and the Negresco, two of the grandest hotels on the Riviera and indeed in the world. These days, the British account for only a small proportion of visitors. The gap they left has been filled by Americans, Germans, Japanese and the French themselves, who flock to the Riviera in large numbers during August.

Despite modernization, both hotels—the Negresco in particular—have managed to retain the elegance as well as the opulence of a past age. No trip to Nice could be complete without a visit to the Negresco's recently refurbished Rotonde coffee bar where the staff as throughout the hotel wear eighteenth-century costumes and the chandelier complete with bunches of black glass grapes is magnificent. For a gastronomic treat, try the hotel's recently reopened Chantecler Restaurant.

If your taste, like mine, runs to nostalgia, it is worth visiting the Musee Massena, practically next door to the Negresco along the Promenade des Anglais. The museum is housed in a magnificent villa built around the turn of the century. Inside there are various portraits, including one of Queen Victoria together with documents and objects relating to the history of Nice. There is also a fine collection of armour and weapons dating from about the sixteenth century, and various other collections.

For me, however, the most touching exhibit is two wall paintings above the staircase showing the members of the Massena d'Essling and Ney d'Elchingen families who lived in the villa from 1903 until the outbreak of the 1914-18 War. Painted in soft fresh colours the groups of parents and children give a vivid insight into a lost, gay, and prosperous generation who made the Riviera their playground.

Rooftops of Nice old town.

For art lovers not just Nice but the entire Côte d'Azur provides a treasure trove of associations. It is said that Cezanne was the first artist to come to work there in 1893. But others of note include Renoir, who despite crippling arthritis was able to carry on painting and sculpting in the gentle climate.

Picasso also spent most of his later years in the area and there is a permanent exhibition of some of his work at the Chateau Grimaldi et Antibes where he worked for some time after the Second World War. Quite apart from the paintings, tapestry, sculpture and pottery which it contains, the castle, built on the remains of a Roman camp at the edge of the sea, is itself very beautiful.

Finally, an absolute "must" for the art lover's itinerary is the newly built Marc Chegell exhibition hall, although it is a little tucked away on the Boulevard du Cimiez in Nice. The building of glass, aluminium and natural local stone is designed around the paintings and is an architectural triumph incorporating such devices as a pool of water in which a large mosaic carries an undulating reflection and a stained glass window through which the hot Mediterranean sun casts vividly coloured shadows.

Nice is the largest town in the Riviera and also its capital. It is as much a business and educational centre as it is a holiday resort—particularly in winter when even the Mediterranean climate can be wet and windy it makes an excellent holiday base. And there is a lot to explore within a radius of a few miles.

Coming high on my personal priority list are both Haut Saint Paul, an ancient walled town perched on a hilltop packed with artists and craftsmen and Haut Cagnes.

A similar type of town to Saint Paul, the picturesque upper village of Cagnes-sur-Mer, is built round a fairytale-like medieval castle.

The more down to earth visitor might care to travel inland to Grasse, the second largest town in the area and home of the perfume industry which, next to tourism, makes the largest contribution to its economy. Big perfume houses such as Molinard and Fragonard are located near the centre of the town and welcome sightseers.

Information about sights and excursions as well as a list of hotels can be obtained from either the French National Tourist Office at 178 Piccadilly, London, W1, or from the regional tourist office, the Comité Régional de Tourisme at 20 Bd Carabarel 06000 Nice. To get there, both Air France and British Airways have a regular scheduled air service. It is also possible to travel by train, car or coach but, again, the tourist office will advise.

Patricia Tisdall

THE Good Hotel GUIDE

Edited by Hilary Rubinstein and published in association with *The Observer*

320 hotels in the British Isles, the Continent of Europe and North Africa, described and personally recommended in solicited and unpaid-for contributions from members of the public.

The Guide is so well done that, although brand new, it seems to have been around for years.' *Frank Muir*

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Gardening

Treat your lawn kindly

The lawns have taken a bit of a beating this winter. The frosts in some cases have loosened or raised the surface and it will need firming down. Most people use a mower with a roller these days therefore this firming will be done with the first cut which will be any day now.

If you use a Flymo or a rotary mower which does not have a rear roller, then it would be a good idea to buy a roller, or borrow one to firm the lawn once or twice a year. Normally, lawns that are regularly mown by a motor mower with a roller, are over-compacted and they need aerating. There are various spiking and slitting tools available and there is no doubt that spiking or slitting does greatly improve the turf. It allows water and fertilizer to penetrate quickly to the grass roots.

For an even better spring lawn treatment, if you can take the trouble, acquire one of the hollow tine lawn aerators or a hollow tine fork. The Sheen hollow tine aerator is fine for use on medium and light soils at around £9; it has a box which collects the cores of soil which are removed by the hollow tines.

A little dearer is the Sheen Graham Hollow tine fork which is recommended for use in hard or clay soils. It has coil springs which automatically eject the cores into a collecting box.

Naturally removing cores of soil every four inches or so all over a lawn can be tiring and time consuming. For a lawn of any considerable size—a tennis court say—the Sisis Lawnman and fittings really do make the work easier and you can carry out several tasks by means of the various attachments. The Lawnman is a two wheeled hand frame costing around £29 to which may be clipped in an instant a rake scarifier, about £15 and a spiker slitter at £31. For extracting cores of soil there is an aerator frame at £35 to which may be fitted 12 hollow coring tines at about £19.

Of course there are some areas in some lawns—high spots and pathways where the soil is extremely compacted and difficult to aerate with ordinary manual tools. I had the pleasure last week of trying out the prototype of a machine which will be available shortly and which literally "drills out" soil, making holes 6in deep and 1in diameter. It is a mains voltage electrically operated tool and if desired the drilling attachment may be removed and the machine used as an ordinary electric drill. It is surprising how fast and easily one can make the holes with this machine. The soil that comes out is fine enough to be brushed into the turf, there to act as a top dressing and helping to retain moisture. The machine will cost around £70. Further information from Andrews Ltd, Hindhead, Surrey. Andrews, of course, are specialists in lawn maintenance equipment.

After whatever maintenance treatments you are able to give to the lawn, feeding should begin now. With lawns I like to give two applications of a spring turf conditioner, one now and another in a month's time. It is the second application that really seems to do the trick and get growth going well.

Weeds will be growing now, as temperature rises and in about a fortnight selective weedkillers should work fairly fast to control the lawn weeds. I am often asked if the so-called "weed and feed" fertilizers—those containing a selective weedkiller as well as a general lawn food are effective. I reply that they do quite a good job and for busy people who would perhaps not be prepared to apply a fertilizer first and then a selective weedkiller later they are a considerable convenience.

But to obtain the best results one should really feed the lawn and encourage lusty growth of both grass and weeds and then when the weather has warmed up, apply the weedkiller.

We work the other way round of course with paraquat (Weedol) which acts on the chlorophyll in the green leaves and stems of plants. If a deep rooted weed stubbornly refuses to die, we should give it another dose of Weedol as soon as the new shoots begin to appear.

Time now to plant bulbs for summer flowering. Curiously the large flowered gladioli now seem to be more popular than the miniature and "Butterfly" varieties. This is presumably because the large flowered gladioli last longer in water and for people who have to do the church flowers, or have large vases to fill they are an excellent buy.

Remember that there are early, mid season and late flowering varieties so by a careful study of varieties one can have flowers over a long period from July to September. Also by making several plantings of the same varieties starting now and planting some every 10 days until mid or late April you can achieve a succession of flowers.

The summer hyacinth, *Galtonia candicans* is a greatly underestimated plant. It flowers from July to September, needs no support and carries a dozen or more white bell shaped flowers on four foot stems. For those who like something a bit unusual—flower arrangers particularly, the rather dwarfer green flowered variety *G. candicans* 'Viridiflora' is well worth considering. W. Ingwersen Ltd, Birch Ferm Nursery, Gravetye, East Grinstead, Sussex, stock both of these plants.

Incidentally they have good stocks of the lovely hardy orchids—species of pleione. These resemble small cattleyas and grow about 6in high. They are hardy, provided they are kept dry in winter either by covering them with a cloche or a sheet of glass. And, of course, they may be grown in pots or pans in a greenhouse or indoors on a sunny windowsill.

Ingwersens are offering *Pleione* pricei, *P. formosana* its white variety and var *limprichtii* and several more. Their colouring is in the main mauve or pink and cream, or white.

Near relation of the gladiolus is *Acidanthera murielae*. It is in fact known as the scented gladiolus and indeed has a very strong scent. The star-shaped white flowers have a purple blotch in the centre. Like gladioli, they are not hardy and unlike gladioli they need rather more warmth when the corms are stored indoors for the winter.

Roy Hay

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Travel books

Stuff of history

Epirus
By Arthur Foss
(Faber, £7.95)

I drove through Greek Epirus years ago, and an awful place I thought it. It is the province that lies immediately to the south of Albania, but it hardly felt like Greece at all. No shimmering marble columns, no ethereal sprites or melodies—only a brownish rocky landscape in the drizzle, oppressed with bitter memories, and culminating balefully in the dour mountain capital of Ioannina.

Mr Arthur Foss, in the first book about modern Epirus for many years, certainly does not dispel this somewhat distraught impression, but he does clarify it. Epirus is really full of magnificent prospects, but its story is a grim chronicle of feuds, tyrannies and invasions, interspersed with generally sombre legends, and only rarely illuminated by flashes of the Hellenic magic. Pan cannot often dance through this corner of his dominions, and even the celebrated oracle of the Nekromanteion, which Odysseus himself consulted, turns out to have been a particularly heavy-handed fraud.

But fascinating, undeniably. I was fascinated myself, and have retained from that day to this a startlingly vivid if often erroneous image of Epirus. Mr Foss has evidently been enthralled by the place ever since he parachuted into it during what he endearingly calls "the recent war". His book is a diligent dovetailing of experiences, some wartime, some more recent still, and thus offers a satisfying mixture of the spontaneous and the considered.

Even so, and despite his meticulous restraint, it is an emotional book. Epirus demands emotionalism. To some, perhaps, the province may speak of classical times, Pyrrhus, Alexander and the Epirote League. To most of us it evokes above all the old hatred between Greek and Turk—a dark unlikely fulcrum of the Romanticism, which inspired a canto of *Childe Harold*, and is resonant still with the triumphs and sacrifices of Liberty.

Epirus is the country of Ali Pasha, that towering despot of Ioannina. Mr Foss writes learnedly of Byzantines and Venetians, nostalgically of Souliots and Sarakatsani nomads, admiringly of his wartime comrades-in-arms, affectionately of today's Epirots, assiduously adapting themselves to modernity: but first to last the personality of Ali Pasha dominates these pages, just as it seemed to loom inescapably over Ioannina when I drove into the city, past its dark metallic lake, that swart evening long ago.

It was Ali's symbolic presence that made Epirus feel not quite Greece to me, and the real theme of this book, though it is presented as travel literature, is the long struggle of Greekness to prove itself, cut off as it has so often been from its ancient roots, and threatened by alien influences, conquerors and corrosions of every kind. In Epirus, on the frontier of the Slavs, that struggle has been particularly savage, and so the figure of the great Albanian stalks those mountains still as the very archetype of the anti-Greek, driving the Epirots and their friends at once to misery and to heroism.

Mr Foss ends his book, which will be invaluable to all travellers in Epirus, with a lyrical view of its limestone massif from the quayside at Preveza. True to my own memory of the province, truer I fear to its own nature, is a macabre circumstance that he records on page 206: the fact that when, in 1798, Ali Pasha's Albanians took that same town, they *shaved the moustaches* off the severed heads of their Greek victims, before sending them in triumph to Constantinople.

Now there's history for you.

Jan Morris

Staying power

The Good Hotel Guide
Edited by Hilary Rubinstein
(Cape/The Observer, £3.50)

Few miseries compare with that dreadful sinking feeling of arriving in a far away place of which you know nothing, to find that you have been booked into the wrong hotel. The wrong hotel is the one hard by the main railway line, with no soap, and plumbing that forces stale bathwater up through a grid in the floor. It can't scramble eggs and its bar is awash with the exploits of commercial travellers. Not the sort of place Colonel C. F. H. Gough would approve of. The colonel is a devotee of Le Axidie Hotel at Vico Equense. "There is NO NIGHTLIFE", writes the colonel exultantly, "NO TELEVISION, NO DISCO and NO COACHES."

The colonel is one of a number of amateur contributors to Hilary Rubinstein's guide which is planned and executed in the Postgate manner and dedicated to passing on the good news about a certain sort of hotel. "The word of mouth made print" suggests Rubinstein in a felicitous phrase, and the entries have all the charm, eccentricity and unevenness which that suggests.

There are 320 hotels included and they are in Britain, Western Europe and North Africa. Writing this in the crumbling elegance of the Algonquin in New York it seems rather a pity that Mr Rubinstein hasn't ventured further afield but perhaps in time he will. This initial list is hardly more than a sample though devotees of the *Good Food Guide* will be delighted to learn that this Guide's opening number is that old friend The Elms at Abberley. Sharrow Bay and the Miller Howe and Highbullen are there too along with some less familiar ones and a few that are exceedingly lucky to be there at all.

Abroad there is the same emphasis on small country hotels of character and charm. I'm glad to see l'Erguillere at Port Racine, and the Grand Hotel Clement at Ardres, and attracted enough by most entries to start muttering when my favourites are left out. Where's the France et Fuchsias at St Vaast le Hougue, or the Quinta da Torres at Azaitao, where we had a whole tower to ourselves? And what about Kinloch Lodge or Plumber Manor or Inverlochy?

The rule is that each hotel has to have a personal nomination so if any other readers are similarly piqued the remedy is in our own hands. Some of the contributors are professional. Frederic and Beetle Raphael write fluently and amusingly about Mijas and the Dordogne. Edward Mace, Frank Muir, Pamela Vandyke Price and Derek Cooper appear occasionally and Diane Petry and Susan Grossman a lot. The amateurs are sometimes just as good and even when being amateurish they are often evocative, entertaining and wonderfully English. Only a guide like this could accommodate Colonel Gough or a sentence like this one on Fiesole: "What is pleasant is to have a very decent meal in the garden."

At the end of his introduction Mr Rubinstein sounds a tentative note, writing of this "arduous and risky undertaking" as if it may not succeed. The cover does not proclaim the year of origin which is also slightly ominous, suggesting that this could be a last as well as a first. I hope not. The gap is there and given time the *Good Hotel Guide* should fill it perfectly becoming in the process an indispensable travelling companion.

Tim Heald

Classic myths

Greece and its Myths: a Traveller's Guide.
By Michael Senior
(Gollancz, £7.50)

I for one have never subscribed to the belief that the Greek myths were really written by Professor Freud, and I am delighted to welcome a new approach to this thorny subject, based for a change on their geographical setting. A sensible approach, for your modern student of the classics is not so much the scholar in his study as the Hellenic Traveller in his cruise ship, on what Sir Mortimer Wheeler used to call his Hellenic Prank.

In a sense, we are getting three books for the price of one: a description of the sites as they are today, their historical background, and the myths associated with them. Thus we start with Athens, which the author is prepared to forgive for its faults and to love for its associations. Plaka, "the greatest, flashiest and most jangling tourist trap in the world" leads up to the Acropolis as set out in all its glory by Pericles himself. The legends of Atheoa are interwoven with accounts of the Nike Temple, the Parthenon and the Erechtheum.

Eleusis gives us the story of Demeter and what little we know of the great Mystery Religion. Here, if anywhere, the secrets of antiquity are hidden under the ghastly truth of modern industrial development. The Thebian Stories are followed by the awful saga of the Trojan War and the tragedy of the Royal House of Mycenae ("How different from the home life of our own dear Queen!").

After the Twelve Labours of Heracles and the adventures of Odysseus, the book ends with the few myths associated with the island of Crete. And it is a very surprising thing, in view of the rich Minoan civilization revealed by Sir Arthur Evans, that the Cretan myths are so few. The story of Atlantis, now rather fashionably associated with Thera and with Crete, is firmly (and surely quite correctly) rejected by the author.

Mr Senior is the nicest kind of amateur—farmer, poet, and writer about his native Wales. Perhaps that is why he has written such a very informative and readable (and, incidentally, hang up-to-date) book.

Reynold Higgins

More travel books, with an emphasis on the United Kingdom will be reviewed next month.

Christ's passion seen through Eastern eyes

It was when discussing ideas of a personal and loving God with a Shaivite scholar in Madras, some years ago, that I first realized the potency of a certain Hindu image. The scholar, Dr V. A. Devasenapathi, spoke of Shiva Nilakantha, the Blue-Throated One, who, as an old story tells, consumed poison brewed for the destruction of the universe, and bore thereafter in his throat the scar of the burning. Though he did not equate Shiva with Christ, Devasenapathi, a man deeply sympathetic to the Gospel, avowed that his own devotion to Nilakantha helped him to enter some way into the Christian's devotion to the Crucified Christ and "the wounds which all my sorrows heal".

The god Shiva has many aspects, among which are the majestic "Lord of the Dance", portrayed so often in South Indian bronzes, Bhairava, feral god of destruction, and the compassionate Lord whom Devasenapathi revered as a radiantly personal God. The tenth-century Tamil poet, Manikka-Vashagar, sang: "Though I dwelt with the wicked and unfree, to me he showed the path of love . . Purifying my mind, he made me Shiva . . ." And again: "You made me yours . . . ate fiery poison, pitying poor souls; so that even one as worthless as I might taste heavenly food . . ."

Shaiva-Siddhanta (a South Indian orthodoxy) is unquestionably a religion of divine grace for its followers. Devasenapathi has written: "Worship of the Blue-Throated Shiva demands a readiness on the part of its adherants to take the sufferings of others on themselves." Nilakantha's devotees live out this faith, sometimes at great self-sacrifice; and there are other aspects which may be congenial to the Christian mind—for example, "He made me Shiva . . ." does not imply, as a more monistic Hinduism would, a drop-in-the-ocean merging of the soul in God. It is much closer to Christ's "I in you, and you in me." For Shaiva-Siddhanta, as for orthodox Christianity, the soul's unique individuality is not to be destroyed in the divine union, but rather fulfilled in God-likeness.

Memories of that meeting with Devasenapathi were revived last year when I visited a house in an obscure South Manchester street to meet a Tibetan guru, the saintly Lama Thinley Rinpoche of the Kagyu lineage of Buddhism. Lama Thinley is spiritual director of several groups of Buddhists in the West, of which a Manchester centre is one; but he himself now lives in Canada, and this was one of his annual visits to this country. He spoke only in Tibetan, and his local English assistant translated for us. He answered questions about the mandala devotion, and other aspects of the Tantric tradition which interested me; and then our talk turned to points of similarity between Mahayana Buddhism and Christianity. The Mahayana is, superficially at least, much more a "salvation religion" than the austere, merit-centred Theravada; and it is the faith which enshrines the doctrine of the Bodhisattvas, noble beings who renounce blissful release for themselves so that they may strive for the rescue of all suffering creatures.

Showing Lama Thinley the crucifix I was wearing at my belt, I told him how compelling I found the traditional images of the compassionate Bodhisattva Avalokita, the Lord "who looks down", which visibly show the bodily effects of his piercing sorrow over the hell of suffering beneath him. Like Shiva's, it seemed to me a Christlike imagery. The Lama showed immediate agreement, and informed me that he had a crucifix himself, which he venerated as a symbol of divine compassion. He seemed to find, as Devasenapathi did, a doorway in his own profoundly held faith to some understanding of Christ's passion.

Some Buddhists critically compare the ugliness of the crucifix with the serenity of their own Buddha images. Lama Thinley showed a deeper empathy. Before we parted, he took my crucifix and, holding it to him, whispered a mantra the meaning of which I could only guess at. The action seemed totally unaffected, and I wondered what a Christian priest could tell him about the Crucified One which he did not, in some interior essence, already know.

"When I reach the end of my life", said Devasenapathi in Madras. "I trust that Jesus will not turn me away." He clearly intended to remain a Hindu; Lama Thinley remains a Buddhist. Who can harness the Spirit of Christ? Can there be a Christian theology that will be patient enough to learn wisdoms from men such as these?

Eric Thacker
Holy Innocents Rectory,
Manchester 14

Royal Society fellows

The Royal Society has elected the following fellows:

Professor J. E. Baldwin, Professor of Organic Chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology: for contributions to understanding of chemical reactions and their application to the synthesis of natural products.
Dr N. K. Boardman, chief research scientist, division of plant industry, CSIRO, Canberra: for researches on photosynthesis and chloroplast development, structure and biochemistry, particularly separation of the two photochemical systems of photosynthesis.
Dr A. Boksenberg, reader in physics University college London: for contributions to observational astronomy, including particularly the development of the image photon counting system, a fundamentally new detector.
Dr K. A. Browning, senior principal scientific officer, Meteorological Office Radar Research Laboratory, Malvern: for exceptional use of radar and meteorological analysis to elucidation of structure and evolution of frontal cloud systems and of severe, hail-producing thunderstorms.
Professor P. C. Burke, Professor of Mathematical Physics and Head of Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics, Queen's University, Belfast: for contributions in theoretical atomic and molecular physics and application of nonlinear to physics.
Dr F. W. Campbell, Reader in Neurosensory Physiology, Cambridge University: for quantitative studies in physiological optics and in neurophysiology and psychophysics of patterned vision.
Professor S. Cohen, Professor of Chemical Pathology, Guy's Hospital Medical School, London: for work on metabolism and structure of immunoglobulins and on immunity to malaria which opens the way to vaccination against this disease.
Professor R. A. Cowley, Professor of Physics, Edinburgh University: for pioneering scattering studies of thermal vibrations in crystals, elementary excitations in magnetic systems and liquid helium, and contributions to theories of lattice dynamics, ferroelectricity and structural phase transitions.
Professor C. H. Dixon, Professor, division of medical biochemistry, Calgary University: for work on biochemistry of prolins, particularly structure, activity and biosynthesis.
Dr G. A. Garton, Deputy Director, and head of the lipid biochemistry department, Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn, Aberdeen: for work in animal biochemistry, particularly on digestion, absorption and metabolism of fatty acids in ruminants.
Dr A. F. Gibson, Head of laser division, Rutherford Laboratory, Chilton: for contributions to physics of semiconductors and for applying them to development of laser detectors and modulators, especially in making possible injection of infrared laser pulses and in achieving stabilization of CO2 lasers.
Professor J. L. Harper, Professor of Agricultural Botany and Head of School of Plant Biology, University College, Bangor: for researches on population biology of higher plants, including weeds and crops, with experimental methods concentrating particularly on population dynamics.
Dr J. S. Hey, formerly Chief Scientific Officer, Royal Radar Establishment, Malvern: for pioneering studies in radio astronomy, especially discoveries of radio emissions associated with solar flares, reflection of radar signals from ionized meteor trails, and of localized radio emission in Cygnus.
Dr A. Hewitt, lecturer in physics, Cambridge University: for pioneering contributions to study of defects in crystals by electron microscopy, and for applications of technique to problems in materials science.
Professor A. Iggo, Professor of Veterinary Physiology, Edinburgh University: for quantitative studies of specific touch heat and pain receptors in skin and of nerves that bring signals into central nervous system.
Professor B. E. Johnson, Professor, and Head of the Department of Pure Mathematics, Newcastle upon Tyne University: for contributions to functional analysis especially for solutions of several outstanding problems in theory of Banach algebras.
Professor H. W. Kosterlitz, Emeritus Professor of Pharmacology and director of unit for research on addictive drugs, Aberdeen University: for his studies on mode of action of morphine which have led to discovery of enkephalins.
Professor D. Lynden-Bell, Professor of Astrophysics and Director, Institute of Astronomy, Cambridge University: for work on theory of stellar formation, stellar dynamics and evolution of galaxies.
Dr J. MacMillan, reader in organic chemistry, Bristol University: for researches on chemistry, biogenesis and metabolism of higher plant gibberellins, including development of procedures for their identification and estimation.
Professor J. D. Milne, Professor of Medicine, Westminster Hospital Medical School: for work on transport of small molecules across renal tubules and haemoglobin mucosa in man, and the effect of urinary pH on drug excretion.
Professor J. M. Mitchison, Professor of Zoology, Edinburgh University: for work on cell division and cell cycle.
Dr R. B. Nicholson, managing director, INCO Europe, London: for pioneering contributions to application of electron microscopy in study of precipitates in strong alloys and for researches on relation between microstructure and properties of these materials.
Dr B. R. Oxburgh, lecturer in geology, Oxford University: for researches on tectonics and metamorphic processes in the Earth's crust.
Mr F. W. Page, chief executive, aircraft group and board member, British Aerospace, Weybridge: for work on design of many successful aircraft including Hurricane, Typhoon, Tempest, Canberra, Lightning, Jaguar and Tornado.
Professor J. A. J. Pateman, Professor of Genetics, Glasgow University: for contributions to fungal genetics and particularly for role in discovery of nitrate complementation in enzyme formation.
Dr T. P. S. Powell, reader in neuroanatomy, Oxford University: for studies of structure, ultrastructure and neuronal interconnections in brains of vertebrates, especially in cerebral cortex of Primates.
Professor J. R. Quayle, West Riding Professor of Microbiology, Sheffield University: for work on bacterial metabolism, particularly on mechanism of utilization of compounds containing one carbon atom.
Professor R. Rado, Emeritus Professor of Pure Mathematics, Reading University: for pioneering work in many aspects of combinatorics including abstract independence structures, transversal theory and extensions of Ramsey's Theorem (the partition calculus).
Dr O. A. Ramsay, Principal Research Officer, National Research Council of Canada: for contributions to molecular spectroscopy and molecular structure.
Sir Denis Rooke, Chairman, British Gas Corporation: for contribution to technological progress which has revitalized British Gas.
Professor A. I. Scott, Professor of Chemistry, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical University: for contributions to synthesis and biosynthesis of complex natural products.
Professor A. L. Shaw, Professor of Chemistry, Leeds University: for contributions to chemistry of organo-transition metal compounds, especially hydride compounds and transition metal hydride complexes.
Professor J. V. Smith, Professor of Mineralogy and Crystallography, Chicago University: for experimental and theoretical researches in crystallography, mineralogy and petrology.
Professor R. Y. Stanier, Professor, Institut Pasteur, Paris: for work on metabolic pathways in bacteria and blue-green algae, including ammonia degradation and sequential induction of enzymes.
Dr J. H. Steele, Director, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Massachusetts: for work on marine production and mathematical models for prediction of primary production in non steady-state conditions.
Dr C. W. Suckling, general manager, research and technology, ICI: for contributions to nuclear and applied chemistry, particularly discovery and manufacture of the anaesthetic halothane.
Sir J. F. Tilling, senior principal scientific officer, Windermere Laboratory, Freshwater Biological Association: for researches in limnology, particularly physiological ecology of temperate and tropical freshwater microbial ecosystems.
Professor E. H. Taylor, Professor of Biophysics and Theoretical Biology, Chicago University: for researches on biological motile systems, especially for isolating protein that forms microtubules and for analysing chemical events in muscle contraction.
Professor P. Whittle, Churchill Professor of the Mathematics of Operational Research, Cambridge University: for work in applied probability and mathematical statistics, notably for contributions to problems of analysis and inference for multidimensional random processes.
Sir Graham Wilson, formerly Director of Public Health Laboratory Service: for leading role in medical microbiology, including organization and research of Public Health Laboratory Service.

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, March 17, 1953

Marshal Tito in London

Marshal Tito, President of Yugoslavia, began his five-day visit to London late yesterday afternoon. As he set foot on Westminster pier over which the sinking sun threw the long shadow of Big Ben's tower, he received a welcome from the Duke of Edinburgh, the Prime Minister, and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Marshal Tito is the first head of a Communist government to visit Britain, and the elaborate police arrangements for his safety completely muted such reception as large crowds had assembled to accord him. The bridges under which Marshal Tito passed as he journeyed up the Thames by launch were closed to pedestrians as well as traffic; and the last bridge, at Westminster, which overlooks the landing stage, was also cleared of a large crowd that had waited patiently for between three and four hours . . . Marshal Tito made the last stage of his journey to London, as perhaps it is most memorably made, on the Thames ode. The Yugoslav training ship Galeb had anchored in the Great Nore late on Sunday afternoon, and yesterday morning four patrol boats of the Royal Navy relieved an escort of four destroyers that had accompanied her. Several hundred sightseers assembled on both banks of the river to watch the arrival of the Galeb at Greenwich with an escort of patrol boats and police and Port of London Authority launches.

Weekend SHOPAROUND Sheila Black

■ This is definitely going to be cloche yeer and there is still time to buy and set them up if you remember that we have bad frosts right up to the end of May for the past couple of years and the earth remains cold. Even greenhouse owners need cloches to extend the vegetable and flower season and starting now will gain you food from the gardeo sooner than non-cloche users.

The cloche needs to be in place for at least 10 days before outdoor sowiog and planting to warm the bed and it is worth remembering that, even for cold-soil crops, the cloche can protect from too much of either sun or wind. I have found some experts try out the Westray cloches because the prices are reasoonhle and they are so tough, so durahle and so light. They have plastic sides and ends, end Polytheoe tops, but they can be used with sheets of glass for those who still prefer it, baviog been made to suit both schools of thought. The frame is complete with oetting, ao excellent idea because birds are such predators of early crops and the netting seems to withstand rabbits. I know one man whose garden is always entirely demolished by rabbits and who has given up vegetables but is now longing to try ont the Westrav oetted cloches. so I shall heve to wait to report his success or failure. Westray parcels come packed flat but are easy to assemble.

The prices are £8.80 for five for the Tent Cloches; £13.85 for five for the Low Barn or £17.80 for the High Barn type; and £4.75 each for the baby frames. They sell entirely by mail order. Leaflets will be sent for a large envelope, stamped and self-addressed. The address is Westray Cloches, 15 Church Road, Upper Boddington, Daveotry, Northamptooshire NN11 6DL (Byfield 60329).

Although I heve not seen them, I like the sound of cloches with sliding panels to give access to plants without being moved. Acclaimad by experts last year, they are in the range of Essex Gerden Prodocts, Rohjohns Road, Chelmsford, Essex, and can be hought direct at £6.98 per two-cloche pack. (6ft 1in) or £8.99 per three-clochc pack. Add 80p postage.

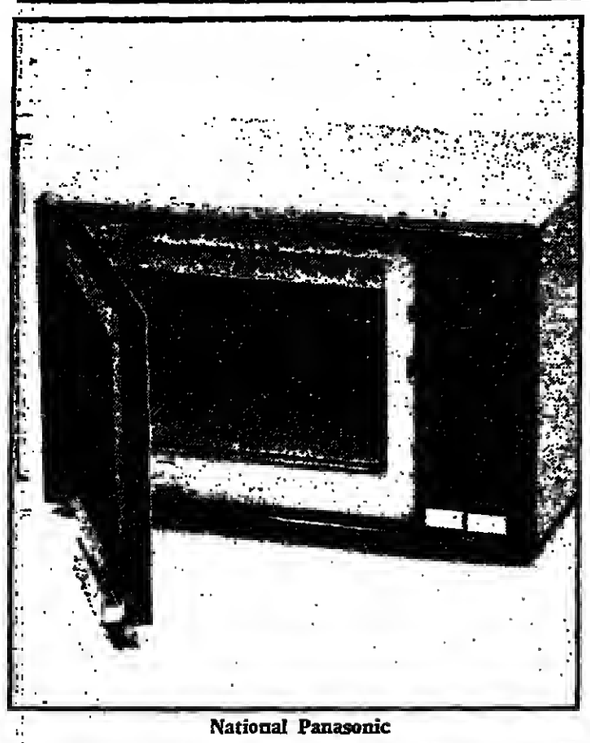
■ The kind of furniture that you can see at Designair is not handmade for each customer but it has the highest standards of finish and taste. Designair does oot make it — it makes nothiog but it gives superlative service. It acts as exclusive importer and distributor for some lovely furniture with an almost rustic look yet smoothly modero and excellently finished, every piece being designed to show off the live graininess of good woods. There is modern furniture of a more familiar kind too, all so well made that anyone would be proud to have it about the home.

It has been brought together in a collection by Arnold Goorwitch, whose long experience in the furnishing business taught him that what the client needs is service with a capital S. Pieces that arrive, that fit, that are exactly as ordered. Pieces that are right for the job, handpicked by trained designers or by men and women who know. So, near Sloane Square, Goorwitch started Designair and set aside a room and table, a charming but functional working-room, for designers and architects to bring their clients as well as for less experienced home shoppers to call for planning and service. You will not be able to buy the furniture elsewhere, apart from one or two bedroom and living-room pieces, but Goorwitch is working on appointing special stockists elsewhere provided they have his own high standards.

Goorwitch or his staff have been known m fly to Italy or to France m ensure that the proper pieces arrive. They chose the best kitchen furniture in wood that you can find, and they buy it from the most efficient factory in Italy. Forget all that you hear about Italians not delivering, which is a world disease oowadays. Schiffini delivers to Goorwitch and he delivers to his customers. The price—well, up to about 30 per cent more than the average branded kitchens installed for you but the wood kitchen is no dearer than the Wrighton wood kitchen, for example. Yet the thought for detail, the finish and the planning that goes into it (Combilux by name) is unmatched.

One of Britain's successful top-flight decorators is Faith Panton, a former chartered accountant who has been doing beautiful things very fast to homes and offices, especially for people abroad planning to come over here because they know they can trust her. I know that she is emphatic about deliveries and service, that she will not deel with any but the best though not always the most expensive; and she confirmed that Designair is everything ir claims to be for home or office, boardroom or kitchen, public or domestic. Try them at 147 Sloane Street, SW1 (01-730 2113).

■ The Science Museum home of an exhibition the life and work of Wedgwood (1730 to 1795 founded the pottery, earn title of "father of Engl ters" and developed c bodies new to the indus scientific as anything museum itself in this pa scientific achievement don's Exhibition Road thing like 300 exhibits not previously shown, clude pottery and pa chemical apparatus and together with work b nolds, Romney, Stub others. The exhibition March 21 and is in re until September.



National Panasonic

■ It looks as if microwave ovens will be the next domestic appliance to take off, following the pattern of freezers in tha early part of the decade. Wholesalers and retailers report sales for the last half of 1977 of double those of the first half, and the first three months of this year look like being double again. For manufacturers, the picture is slightly different since there are now so meny more brands to shere the market once occupied by two or three firms, then belf a dozen, and now a dozen or so.

My own is the National Panasonic, chosen for its compectness, easy operation (but they are all easy), appearance, and general usefulness. Nothing is useful unless it is regularly used, and is easy to fit ioto our already-overcrowded kitchens. We have prepared a list of makers of microwave ovens together with addresses for any reader who wants to compare this and that; or you can get data from the Electricity Council Press Office, 30 Millbank, London SW1P 4RD (01-834 2333).

The priocicle is the same for all of them. A radio weve is transmitted into the oven which agitates water or moisture molecules, so causiog friction which in turn causes heat *within* the food itself. Cooking in this way, the oven itself does not get hot. The result is no mess, no oven to clean and no pans since you can use plestic, glass or paper dishes for the cooking process—even wood as long as yon do not subject wood to the oven for too loog or too often as it will be dried out.

Glass will not crack—not even glass that would when subjected to normal, rapid heating. You can cook many things actually oo the plate from which they will be eaten. You can certainly warm up food that way in seconds—no drying, no change of colour, no spoiling, and the flavour remaios as good so that you can serve ooe plate of food for the absent diner and warm it later when he or she does come in. You can use any vessel in the oven except those with metal in tham—eveo a gold band will cause sparking so avoid those.

The coovenience is terrific, whether for one or for a family. It is not and cannot be the sole cooking appliance but a super kitchen aid. It does not brown although you can buy browning skillets which, when preheated (beiog of special glass or ceramic), will brown the meat or whatever that is put into them.

However, since there is the preheating time to take into account I use the ordinary electric grill on my cooker to flash the cooked food to brown crispness aftar cooking in the microwave. A jacket potato will take four or five minutes, no more, and a roast about six or seven minutes per lb if you like it medium rare, although some people will want as long as eight or nine minutes.

Chicken and similar poultry is done in six minutes per lb in my own experience on the cbioa dish. Thin, long joints are best as the penetration of the rays is under two inches so a four-ioch diameter joint would still be pink at heart hut not right through. All microwave food goes on cooking for a time after being removed from the oven and stsys hot longer until the moisture particles lose their heat.

I have learned, by the reaction of visitors who had no idea how the food was cooked, that the flavour is terrific from the microwave; that nothing bes been done to dry it or change it. Just try ooe jacket potato to test thet. Nutritionally, there must be advantages. The colour of fruit and vegetables is also preserved—add a little water to the carrots or greens and take them out in their glowing orange and green condition.

Scrambled eggs now—no, you might not just as well take a saucepan and do those. Just stick a bowl or glass of eggs into the oven and there you are. Allow ooe to 1½ minutes per egg, mix in a little milk and season to taste, then put into the oven, setting to the appropriate time. After the first minute or so, open the oven (the timer will stop and stay wbere it is, ready to pick up again when the oven is restarted) and stir the cootents well, then replace for the cooking to finish.

No pan to clean—and scrambled eggs can mess up a pan—but creamy eggs ready to serve on to the toast. Notice I did not mention butter. You can add hutter if you wish but there is no oeed, which must be a good thiog as most of us eet too mucb. Those who love it can overbutter the toast hut microwaved scrambled eggs are creamy without the hutter.

I even heat my night-time milk in the mug from which I drink it. Leave enough space et the top of the mug to allow for some bubbling up, put the mug in and then turn the timer m either 1½ or two minutes (the latter for too hot to drink, the former for very hot). You will be able to taka the mug out by the handle aod hold it. The dishes are heated only by the beat from the food being conducted ioto them and oot by the microwaves. Convenieoce again sioce there is no boiling-over, no pan to wash, just the mug.

If all this convenience and cleanliness, this easy living, seems expensive at anything from around £230, then think agaio about saving electricity. True, it takes a long time to pay for itself but, allowing some cost for time and labour saving, there is—or can be—some electricity saving. Obviously, it takes more to heat the pan aod theo the milk on a hob. You are probably using 1,500 to 3,000 watts for a hob or a kettle for about four minutes which is rathar more than the 1,200 watts of a microwave for 1½ minutes. The sums are hetter as yoo roast—a 3lb chicken in 20 minutes, for instance, is said to cost about 1p or 2p and to save 10p or 12p at current prices on cooking in the oven despite adding tha tima of the grill for final browning. Sauces and gravies—they can heat in literally seconds, according to how much density is put into the oven.

Never overload the oven. Cook a chicken and then the jacket potatoes and then the greens. You will find the chicken still hot after the vegetables are done without need of the oven to keep it warm hut you can do the greens on the hob if you wish since they do not need as long as 20 minutes. Precook as much as you like, whether it is porridge or meat, and reheat in seconds. I know ooe family which cooks Sunday night dinner in the morning or on Saturday, goes out all day oo Sunday and heats the meal when they return.

My daughter, with teenage children and a new baby due et any moment, works at a small husiness with her husband They found that food takeo from the freezer in the morning so as to be thawed in time for the evening meal was too often not eaten. The children would receive invitations at school and they would he phoned to say nobody was likely to be home for supper. So, if nothing is defrosting, they are free to eat out, heve a lighter snack, or defrost a smaller portion and so waste nothing. The reason is that their microwave defrosts so fast. Some have microwave ovens defrost programmes which, to heat through evenly, emit waves for 30 seconds, then rest for 30 and so on. If there is no defrost programme, this is a good way to do it.

The "heat" ioput is constant so cooking is done on timing. Some ovens do add sophistications, like variable input or even a top element for browning which, in my personal view, is against mucb of the convenience of tbe microwave oven which, because it does not heat up, needs oo cleaning. Introducing heat into it increases the risk of splashes anti boiling over. Most ovens heve a glass hase—potatoes, for instance, can be cooked straight on this without any otber container.

Another advantage in some homes could be the oven's mobility and it is often kept on a trolley. All it needs is the ordinary 13-amp socket and so it can be used to cook at the table. While operation is foolproof—one or two buttons or dials at most—it takes a little time to get used to the cooking so as to maximize the oven's real usefulness. It is useful, for single-person or multi-people households.

It will not roast your potatoes, and it will not make a good job of pastry. You will still want the grill for sausages and chops, the oven for keeping warm and so on. But you will save a good deal of electricity, a desirable object quite apart from saving money, and you will find life thet mucb easier.

You can use it as a servant or forget it if you want to work on your cooking skills. It is oot an essential except, perhaps, where space is et a premium or where little large-meal cooking is done. Families who feed their freezers and depend on the last-minute thaw, even of rolls or hread, will welcome it as I know from the experiences of many. My own oven, the National Panasonic, is childishly simple and, by the way, children can use them safely because of the absence of beat that burns. It measures 20 by 13 inches so needs little space and fits well into my life of unpredictable hours but numerous visitors. I find it as useful as my busy, femily-bound daughter finds hers. It needs only a 13 amp plug, it can be used anywhere.

Mine costs about £240 unless you find a discounted one. There are rather fewer of those about than of other electrical appliances as yet although it must come if these ovens become as popular as the sud-deo upsurge io sales now indicate. It is at many specialist dealers, and many large department stores, or you can get stockists from Natioonal Panasonic, Bath Roed, Slough, Berks.

Finally, but importantly, do hoy the best guidance book on microwave cooking. Some of the recipe end advice hooks with ovens are produced ebroad and the timings and recipes are not very suitabla for us in Britain—all will have home-produced books before long, I am assured. The book I recommend wholeheartedly is written hy Jenny Webb, who is head of the Electricity Council's division for performance testing of these, among other appliances, and wbo has lectured on microwave all over the world. Hers is not a recipe hook hut a thorough explanation of what microwave cooking is, with excellent tables of recommended times for all types of food and who can really spell out the potential of a microwave oven. Tbe book is called *Microwave—The Cooking Revolution* and it is at some oven stockists like Harrods and Selfridges; or you can buy it for £2.50 post free from Forbes Publications, Hartree House, Queensway, London W2 4SH (01-229 9322). Even if you do not plan a microwave yet but are just curious, this is well worth buying before you start shopping around for the ovens themselves.

Maxie Lane

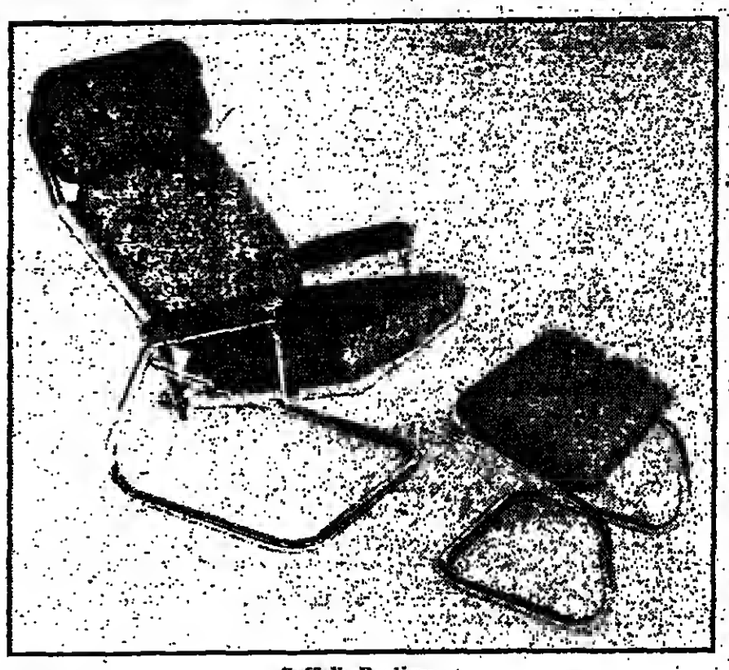
New Dimension

■ Custom-made furniture is for the wealthy hot what could be nicer if you cao afford it? There are still furniture makers, some of them listed in the booklet of the CoSira covering craftsmen of all types all over England, receotly mentiooed oo this page. Mr Bev Howard is more than e craftsman. He is a skilled cabinet maker and proud of it, e man with smooth taste who makes superbly finished furniture in a timeless, periodless style of the kind Heals, the doyen of modernity, was proud to show before Christmas. A backgammon table was lovely and cost £809 and a corner display cabinet in Indian rosewood with adjustable shelves was another beauty at £639. Mr Howard works from Rotherby House, Singleborough, Bletchley, Bucks (Winslow 2468), pushing forward his six-year-old campaign to promote skill and artistry and, harder still, to make a living by so doing. For Londoners, his work is on show in a new gallery called Innate Harmooy, 67 St John's Wood Road, London NW8 (01-722 0686). Worth a visit, the show is oo until April 15.

On a different level, but stressing taste with stock and/or speed of delivery, New Dimension has suddenly doubled its size. It is creating 20 shops in shops at larger Debenhams stores, bringing the total number of branches up to some 30 shops with more to come. See really good modern furniture at realistic, not cheep, prices all displayed with the right lighting and other accessories of pleasant but homely living. A great deal of their stuff is still pack-flat to take home with you and they have worked hard on easy-assembly designs to give robust finished pieces.

Debenhams account cards plus other credit cards will buy anything yoo want at independent or shop-in-shop branches, and you will like their rugs, cushions and other knick-knacks as much as their wood or cane furniture. Get the address of your nearest branch from the head office et Manor Road, West Ealing, London, W13 (01-998 2900). They are developing a real look of their own, as Habitat did and still does, a rather charming and appealing look, soft but always modern.

For furniture by mail, you would have to go far to beat Hamlet as loog as it is pine yoo want; pine with tradition and modern manufacture combined to give easy cleaning with nostalgic designs. Hamlet has extended its range to buttoned chairs that look like the old leather club chairs and is becoming very much a whole house furnishing firm instead of, as it was in the hegioning, a kitchen and breakfast room firm. It looks good in antique or modern settings and is certainly well behaved when it comes to needing a rub down after sticky fingers have been at it. The Welsh dresser with cottage doors, each with glass complete, is about £265 including VAT and delivery to anywhere in Britain. Live awhile with Hamlet's catalogue from Hamlet Furniture, Waverley Road, Bristol BS17 5QT (Chipping Sodbury 319090).



Suffolk Recliner

A very real favourite of mine for mail order or persooal sboppers is Rooksmoor Mills, Bath Roed, near Stroud, Gloucester GL5 5ND (Amberley 2577). The accent is oo service here and they will go to eodless trouble to ensure satisfied customers with the exceptioo of those who start burling abuse et the slightest mistake and find Rooksmoor digging their toes in as they never do to the pleasant customers who make up the greater part of their clientele.

Their beds are the most comfortable I have tried—mine is a firm mattress but you can get medium and soft as well. The mattresses are resilient or comfortable, and they still sell, as many shops and stores now do oot, the two link-together single beds that can he one large one. Headboards are in brass or cane, and some heds have drawers in the base.

Their carpeting is excellent and they go for textures—understandably since they started with good-quality rush matting and got used to texture on the floors. The rush flooring of small squares, with a tight weave, is very hard-wearing and it looks good, but anyone who can afford it will be tempted by the chunky pile of the yarn carpetings. They also have cane furniture, including the now-famous Peacock Throne and the rocking chairs, and an excellent collection of prints and pictures, much of it from the Christie's Fine Art collections. They are open on Sundays and week-end shopping there is fun, with people going along to enjoy the rural barns now converted into showrooms. Their mail order service and delivery are excellent—the sales manager is married to the man who ruos the local delivery business and I detect e high degree of cooperation.

At The Furniture Workshop in Suffolk you might expect to find rustic furniture, even farm stools, but you would actually see a really comfortable, highly sophisticated recliner. It is a rather good-looking version of a simpla dentist's chair, designed and conceived by Devid Wicks who reckons hours daily commuting on a fortable British Rail seat is plenty. He gave up bis job at teaching hospital, converted buildings into a workshop and trated on making comfortable armchairs. After many wool and much trial and error, he the Suffolk Recliner.

The Suffolk Recliner chang smoothly, without the jerky similar chairs, and is adjust occupant. The object is to s whole body but especially in region where backache strik

And then the prototype but it was obviously going to expensive. Thus David Wick to market it directly, to cut middle costs of distribution, that people will want his comfort. And it can be yours with padded arms as in the p and the extra, optional fo £18.50, which is pretty much stools like that used to cos ago. The Recliner should la less for ever and space available should they ever The frame is steel and the port "slings" of tough co The suspension cords were stand up to the rigours of going yacht, says Wicks, and are of the kind of fibre f Dralon velvets are made cleaning is easy enough. W cost more. The cushions com way, as Wicks believes in p as well as comfort.

Do ring him for more det want them but, in any cas refund your money if you chair within seven days but sit in it for e good long tim it properly. The Furniture W at Forward Green, Stowmark (Stonham 222).

Then we come to Maxie L acquiring e great name f Nicknamed "King of the El Lane has been making hi from the dead elms, as m to preserve some of these in our homes as because h wood for furniture and th an elemental ruggedness. biography, *Running*, is kn many people for me to do his escapades of the past settle for the fact that he to make furniture and to stop running. He is at the Exhibition.

■ Garrard is about to introduce an historical piece, a reproduction of a Daniel Qoare patent standing barometer. The original was made io about 1700. These latter-day reproductions are entirely handcrafted, as were the originals, but they sell at £425 each in a limited edition of 150 pieces.

The height of the standing body is 40 inches, the body is in walnut finish with finely-chased gilded metalwork. Quare was clock and watchmaker to William III, but loved to make barometers. Io 1695 be was given a patent for a "portable weather glass" because his model could be moved to any place or from ooe room to another without spilling. Garrads, which naturally certificates authenticity and deals with orders in strict rotation, will start deliveries in April and complete all orders by August. The address is 112 Regent Street, London, W1 (01-734 7020).

Detail of barometer top.

■ A hanger for both the iron and the board (as long as the latter has the type of foot shown here as most of them have) is practical and inexpensive at £2.20 plus 30p p/p or £4.50 for two including p/p. Many mail order firms are now offering some discount for pairs thanks to the slight saving in costs of packing two similar articles rather than singles from a wide range. The address is Mister Lewis, 82 High Street, Walthamstow, London, E17 7LD, and the material is strong chromed steel.

■ A good catalogue of thoroughly basic household linens is issued by Limericks, 110 Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex. It is not offering you the beauties of the glamorous bedrooms so often advertised but it sells the kind of things you rarely find elsewhere since the small drapery stores vanished; serviceable candlewick bedcovers and candlewick by the metre in a good range of colours; sheeting end towelling also by the metre, very useful for odd sizes, roller towels, and cot sheets etc; fine white linen, polyester cotton and cotton mixtures in colours and patterns in 70in or 90in widths; and even flannelette sheeting, which quite a few readers have wanted but been unable to find.

Curtain linings and brushed nylon are alongside cotton or linen huckback towelling or roller-towelling. You can buy mattress covers io cotton or waterproofed materials, pillows, rugs, and some reasonably-priced Witney all-wool blankets at about £14 and £18 for single and double beds. Cotton cellular blankets, for those who find duvets too hot in summer, as well as for blanket users, are great in hot weather and only half that price yet soft and pliable to lie beneath. Candy-stripe sheets are back by popular demand, having disappeared from most shops. You can also buy ready-made sheets of all sizes, even for cots, felt, lace tablecloths, place mats and many other things.

One of the things I particularly like and recommend is something I have not seen elsewhere—the cotton, quilted, fitted overlay mattress cover which fits like a fitted bottom sheet. It is of pre-shrunk, bleached cotton, closely quilted to an interlining of fine absorbent fibre. It is so much better than an underblanket for protecting the mattress and is amazingly comfortable, adding so much to a bed's comfort that my visitors comment on it. Machine washable, very hard-wearing—mine is 13 years old—it comes in many sizes from about £8 up to nearly £14 for the six-foot wide bed.

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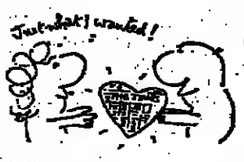

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هكذا من الأصل

What crime writers do when they get together

For the city they call the Big Apple the past seveo days were not natioonl hot-dog week. There was a large scroll with a seal in gold to say otherwise: "I, Edward Koch, Mayor of the City of New York, do hereby proclaim the week beginning March 12, 1978 'I Love a Mystery Week'." It was also the week that included St Patrick's Day and the Empire State Buildiog waa hathed a phastly green by night while Friday itself was another and noisier story.

But for 50-odd mystery merchants who crossed the Atlantic, aod a few who crossed the Pacific, it was the second International Congress of Crime Writers (Loodon held the first in 1975) wheo, in visionary theory at least, an aged Hawkshaw accompaoied by an only slightly less octogenarian Miss Twitters would cnofront a still robust, if paunchy Dick Harboyle, gun in hand. Only, of cnurse, life is more complicated.

British voices ranged from the writer of the simple annals of a north cnuntry inspector who was heard to say charminely "Well, I never ever thought I'd be standing in the middle of Park Avenue," to the much suaver fellow in the cocktail lounge explaining "Of cnurse. New York is an Edwardian city". (And the marble spleodnurs of the Biltmore Hotel where most of the conaress took place were there to prove him right, partly.)

The Scandinavians, as fixed for crime as Israelis and Italians

Where in the simplistic picture do you fit the substantial Swedish delegation, the Norwegians and the Danes—all Scandinavians are crime-fixated, it seems, as well as the Japanese, the Portuguese, the Italians, the Israelis, the Canadians, the French and Mrs Walbridge McCully from the Virgin Islands? And, if my own experience is anything to go by, there was a crime writer from somewhere even more remote than the Virgin Islands.

Well, a man came up to me, peered at the statutory name-label on my coat and exclaimed: "H. R. F. Keating! But I thought he was dead." And there may well have been someone present yet more sinister. Ooe of the most successful lecturers was Captain Frank Bnlz, the New York Police Department specialist in hostage negotiation, and he revealed that nowadays one of the difficulties of his particular specialty is that would-be terrorists do their damndest to attend lectures on hostage negotiation before they set to work.

But crime novels are as much eotertainmeot as they are grim stories of hostage aod terrorist, eerie bouse and frightened lady, and the crime writers managed not to be always serious. We went to new York's aqueduct race track, where they held the Mystery Writers Stakes and a horse called No Excuses justified its Keotucky Derby hopes. We sat at tables and played Clue, which Britain's best brains discovered was the Cluedo they had played in London in 1975 and our world champion, Police Constable Donald Rumbelow, best chronicler of Jack the Ripper, lost his crown to Mr Percy Parker, one of America's few black crime writers.

We saw, too, splendid old primitive Sherlock Holmes films from circa 1903 to the first Basil Rathbone triumph wheo $93,000 were laid out in making fog to surround Baskerville Hall.

Yet sterner tasks were accomplished aa well. New York's floal snowstorm of winter was tramped through to reach the "Harper and Row novels of suspense cocktail party". And cherry-topped Virgioia bam was successfully combated at the "Ross Macdonald luncheon", where Mr Macdonald himself interestingly traced the art back to Coleridge. And, sortiog ill with so much mightily generous eating there was an autopsy to attend (Caucasian male, aged approximately 30 years, found in a snow heap io Central Park).

Work was done, too. There were the learned lectures, even if they resounded not so much with phrases like "The rigor mortis clue" as with Mr Ellery Queen's pronouncement that "the importance of slush caonot be overestimated" (No, not New York's grisly snow, but unsolicited manuscripts).

We heard, too, of "the long form" (TV serials) and the "short shorts" (Stories below 3,000 words, of which the champion, Mr Queeo said, was a one-worder: "Bang!").

If there was one subject indeed on which every delegate agreed it was that "crime does not pay—enough". There was an audible gasp when e tough New York literary agent bluntly declared that the mystery novel was becoming, thousand-sale by thousand-sale, markedly less of a good proposition. (Heartening news next day from Miss Joan Kahn, doyenne of mystery editors, who reassured us all that the form was merely "moving towards the mainstream".)

But mostly it was talk. Writers, by and large, are talkers and New Yorkers, surely are great talkers. So hacks were scratched ("I read your book." "You read my book") and egos were rubbed and gossip was gossiped eod, yes, we're having a marvellous time.

H. R. F. Keating

The wind that blows for me in El Medano

The young Spaniard on the check-out desk in the supermercado Juanita has mastered in English, German, French, Dutch and Swedish the small-talk of casting the bill, couoting out the change, banding it over and thanking for custom—all in the clear, patient, emphatic tone of a missionary selling beads to the savages.

There ere e lot of apertments rented in el Medano, Teoerife, every winter by fugitives from the northern winter. Every morning we jostle and shove in the supermercados, presenting to the courteous folk behind the counters an extraordioary impression of beef-faced lunatics.

The characteristic language block is to be able to speak but not understand.

"Good day, sir, Have you yoghourt?"

"Yaow? Yes, female sir, Natural or flavoured?"

"No, no,—*yoghourt*, by favour."

"Yes, female sir. Yaow. Natural or flavoured?"

Repeated and multiplied daily, these exchanges ought to drive the Spaniards crazy, but their courtesy never fails. They welcome the trade and are masters of the situation. The customers are mack.

I watched a smiling transaction between the younger son of tha establishment and ao Englishwoman who had come in for a bottle of mouthwash. She went away quite cootentedly with a tube of adhesive for fixing wobbly dentures. I bought a jar of coffee substitute purely because, in order to show it to me, Don Luis had bad to get out his ladder and climb up to a shelf to fetch it down. Rather than make him take it back, which I felt might sadden him, I pretended that it was of all things just what I had hoped for.

Another time I was mortified to find that my wife, under the very natural impression that she was buying e fillet of frozen sole, had bought a hunk of Greenland turbot frozeo in Japan (and what more curious evidence could you have that the world is becoming a single huge supermarket), but she pointed out thet we were only playing the parts assigned to us.

All the same, there is great delight in self-catering. The hotels hava adopted a bland international menu which certainly doesn't emphasize national dishes. There is huge pleasure in huying the makings of a classic Spanish dish, such as black beans simmered with garlic and eaten cold with olive oil and a chopped sweet Spanish onioo and the hard crusted bread and Manchegan cheese, with a bottle of wioe at 45 peoce a litre.

To live like this is to feel more of a person, less of a party member.

To go back to a place is to court disappointment. I hadn't seen El Medano for five years. I hardly expected its peace and quiet to have survived the coming of the motorway linking it with Santa Cruz, but they have.

In the jargon of the Uoited Natioos, it would be called a "developing" aree, which means that it haso't developed and is rather messier than it was. The roads are rough and rockstrewn. The clumps of cactus one passes on the path to the plaza still thrive, but share space with a couple of garbage dumps.

There has been a negative development oo the sunstruck waste of flat rock and sand behind the big beach outside the village. Walking out there one brilliant morning, straight into the sunlight, I walked towards countless dazzling poiots of reflected light, every one of them a bit of broken glass.

It was spread over such e wide area I wondered if it had been deliberate, perhaps to discourage cars from driving right down to thes hore. I had forgotten that bottles left in the sun will explode. Ahead of me a peasant was raking together some of the rubbish people leave behind, like plastic dustpans, detergent and suntan containers, tyres, dolls and broomhandles, and setting fire to them. As I walked past these odotous conflagrations I heard the muffled roar of bottles going off, and counted myself lucky not m be winged by a shard.

What holds El Medano back, or protects it, is the prevailing wind, which sweeps down from the north-east and blows straight along the beach. Out of the wind and in the sun the temperature in January and February can reach the eighties. In the sun and in the wind you can catch a stiff neck that will never be right again in this world.

But people like us, who find ourselves drawn to return know that it is easier to get away from the wind than it would be to get away from the people who would be here if there wasn't any wiod.

Peter Black

Fred Emery

Why Labour is banging the drum in Scotland

There is a missing foctor in much current political conversation in London. Perhaps it is missed because of obsessive speculation over possible dates for the electioo—oow mei more intensely outside Westminster than within its palace. The ingredieots of the Prime Minister's presumed narrowing coosideratioo are getting boring the way they are so readily rehearsed — oowhere more assuredly, it seems, than in the City.

Trade figures up again; dollar and pound resisting containment but improvemeots ahead; the Prime Mioister hecoming converted to that old time religion of income tax cuts coinciding with expanding public expenditure (the Americans do it so why cannot we?); a cautious but generous Budget withio the month; and the Prime Minister yet again shaking the creases out of his mantle as sage advocate of international ecooomic collective security, suddenly off to converse with President Carter (and to reembrace the wayward son-in-law who let the world ioto the secret of our Moses). It all adds up to an election shortly, one is told.

But Mr Callaghan's other worry, which much opinion in the metropolis seems determined not to notice, is so obvious it needs restating. Already it has crushed a lot of breath nut of most of this current parliameotary session. It is of course not the eye-glazing topic of devolution, which many otherwise intelligent people seem to think persists in some vacuum; it is simply Scotland.

Mr Callaghan: getting ready to step out in Scotland

Mr Callaghan knows. He is going to Dunoon today to try rallying his forces in the Scottish Council of Labour. At stake, immediately, is the next test by-election at Glasgow, Garscadden, which may now be brought on right after the Budget io mid-April.

But the stakes are higher. There is the limp but important Scotland Bill which would, provided the Scots vote for it strongly enough in the referendum, set up that "devolved" new assembly in Edinburgh. Without it being at least offered to the Scots voters the Government would look feckless after all its pursuit of davolution.

The way Scotland goes in a general election traditionally settles the fate of a possible Labour government; now it affects that of a possible Conservative government, and without exaggeration—as Mr Ronald Faux, *The Times* Scottish correspondent has recently emphasized—might, at the "election after oext", end the United Kingdom, at least as we have known it.

Restating the arithmetic traces the Scottish lifeblood for any Labour governmeot with a small majority—and this one now stands in a 16 overall national minority. Labour presently holds 40 of the 71 Scotland seats, end can afford to lose none, including the vacancy at Garscadden.

The Scottish National Party, having possibly passed the high water mark in capturing Conservative seats, now threatens Labour's supremecy — while forcing the Conservatives to look to Rogland alone for an overall victory.

Such conclusions will be contested publicly by both major parties. But the initial test will come at Garscadden, the first by-election in Scotland since 1973, and the more ewaited because the SNP candidate came second to Labour in October 1974.

A reinvigorated Scottish Labour hierarchy is bidding flat out to hold Garscadden and so scotch the SNP, if not kill it. The Scottish Conservatives, for whom Mr Teddy Taylor has deployed the high risk tactic of all-out assault on devolution, are making much din, and there is report of revitalized party organization.

But the suggestion this week from Garscadden Conservatives (on the basis more of a canvass than an opinion poll) that they are now running second, ahead of the SNP, is being treated with great scepticism by trend watchers in both Conservative and Government high commands.

The general assumption at this stage seems to be that Labour should hold on, with the SNP second. But that the likelihood still lies ahead that, at a general election, SNP might take 10-12 seats from Labour, possibly exchanging e couple of gains and losses with the Conservatives.

The implications of that kind of a result are clear enough. Conservatives would have to gain some 37 aeats, virtually all in England (for Wales, too, is privately reckoned a lost cause) to just gain an overall majority in the Commons. That could come their way with a swiog of 3 per cent; to get up a proper working majority they could, with a swing of 5 per cent, hope to gain up to 55 seats from Labour.

It aounds feasible enough. But if it fell short, then the SNP, as the third party of the kingdom, emerges as the unwelcome balancer. With Mrs Thatcher and Mr Taylor having fought devolution tooth and claw, could they strike a deal with the SNP? Would Mr Callaghan do it, bleeding from their depredations in Labour seats?

It is evidently none too soon to carry the fight to the SNP, right there in Garscadden. Their prospective candidate is widely reported to have boobed.

A defeat for the SNP at Garscadden—and third place could be depicted as such—could help dent their image of proceeding ever onwards and upwards. Mythology does not take kindly to that kind of result.

But the nationalist appeal is long past the stage of mythology; North Sea oil is real and close enough, though Shetland's decisive vote against the devoluton plans may now question that reality for the SNP. A reverse for the SNP at Garscadden would doubtless lead nationalist supporters to redouble their efforts et a general election. Conversely, anything seeming like a by-election success for Labour or Conservative could lead again to complacency, or so their headquarters operatives fear. Quebec holds that lesson.

Then later in the year—and surely before a general election—will come the test of the referendum.

Why not take that political tour north of the border this year?

Footnote. My report last week that the immigration row made soma Conservative MPs dread what the "supposed 'themes committee' under Mr Angus Maude will drum up next" needs correction. This little known sub-Shadow Cabinet committee, Mr Maude points out, "never at any time discussed immigration nor included a single word about it in any paper it submitted"; furthermore, he says, the committee ceased to exist a month ago.

The killing of young Edward: so it wasn't his wicked stepmother after all

One thousand years ago today, early in the evening of March 18, 978, St Edward, King of England, was waylaid at the eotrance to Corfe Castle, dragged from his horse and foully slaughtered. "No worse deed was done since the English race first saw Britain," recorded the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*.

The royal victim, 18 years old at the most, had succeeded Edgar, his father, three years previously, in circumstances which gave rise to hot dispute. Doubts as to his legitimacy were reinforced by suggestions that he had not been born "in the purple"—ie, that his mother Aethelflaed, although legally married to Edgar, had not beeo consecrated to the kingdom at the time of Edward's birth.

Further objections to the succession were based on Edward's reputation for violence: in the words of Byrhtferth, a monk of Ramsey writing some 30 years after the event, he "inspired in all not only fear but even terror, for (he scourged them) not only with words, but also truly with dire blows, and especially his own men dwelling with him."

The object of Edward's visit to Corfe, one of the mightiest fortresses in his realm, was to call on his stepmother, Aelfthryth, aod her son, Ethelred, then about 12 years old. Both were in residence at the castle, and it is to them that tradition has generally attributed the guilt for Edward's murder. Traditioo, not for the first or last time in the history of the Anglo-Saxon kings, is almost certainly unjust.

According to Dr Simon Keynes, research fellow io history at Trinity College, Cambridge, the injustice arose chiefly from a desire by post-Conquest historians to lay the blame for the calamities of the next reign upon the weak but undeserving shoulders of Ethelred, Edward's step-brother and successor. Clearly, they felt, Ethelred had forfeited God's favour: therefore he was guilty of some great crime.

Equally clearly, no mere boy could have conceived so dastardly a murder, let alone executed it. Obvinusly, Aelfthryth, who had both the motive and the opportunity land who, for good measure, was a stepmother and therefore wicked by oature) had acted on Ethelred's behalf.

Of such stuff are legeods made. Dr Keynes, wheo he lectures tomorrow at a milleniary conference being held this weekend in Oxford, will be at pains to demolish the tradition. He poiots out that the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, written while Edward's assassins were still alive, specifically distinguishes between Edward's earthly slayers and his earthly kinsmen. None of the other contemporary sources, he says, implicate either Aelfthryth or Ethelred, and indeed they can be construed as exonerating them both.

Numerous other traditions grew out of Edward's bloody death. Such were the miracles attributed to his relics that within 20 years the boy king was revered throughout Britain as a martyr and as e saint. The speed with which this cult flourished is the subject of another lecture at the Oxford conference, to be delivered today by Miss Christine Fell, reader in English at Nottingham Uoiversity.

Miss Fell, whose 1971 study of the *Passio et Miraculo Sancti Edwardi Regis et Martyri* is the standard work on Edwardian hagiography, believes that the cult was unique for the speed and impact of its growth. She attributes this to the special qualities of saintliness that the Anglo-Saxons appear to have attached to "boy victims" such as St Kenelm of Mercia, St Ethelbert of East Anglia and the two brothers, Saints Ethelbert and Ethelred of Kent. All were slain before they reached manhood.

Most of the "miracles" occurred within the first three years of Edward's death. His mutilated body, it was soon claimed, had been flung into the hovel of a blind, old woman who had at once received her sight. Later it was discovered lying in either a pool or a well which instantly became a spring of healing water: and when, eventually, the relics were carried from Wareham to Shaftesbury, the horse ridden by the hypocritical Aelfthryth refused to follow in the procession.

Already by 1001 Ethelred, supposedly ao accomplice in Edward's murder and certainly its beneficiary, was willing to sigo a charter referring to his half-brother as a martyr. Seveo years later, and a mere 30 years after Edward's death, e witan (Anglo-Saxon Parliament) ordered the aonual observance of Edward's mass-day within the mooastic calendar.

It is that same observance which will be celebrated with special pomp this afternooo in the lovely parish church of St Edward, King and Martyr in the village of Corfe Castle, Dallas of the Saxon shore. The service will be attended by churchmeo of many denominations, led by the Bishop of Salisbury, and by mayors and dignitaries from all over the Isle of Purbeck and beyond.

The Lord Lieutenant of Dorset will represeot the *parvenu* House of Windsor—a pleasing reminder that Queen Elizabeth II's ancestry can be traced back, without inordinate difficulty, to the ninth century kings of Wessex.

The Rector of St Edward's, the Rev Gerald Squarey, has devised the order of service to form both an act of worship and ao exercise io liturgical cooservation. "It's not just a case of 'Oh God our help to ages past'", he says. "It is also a careful endeavour to recover forms of praise which have not been in use since medieval times."

The church choristers will wear the scarlet cassocks to which Corfe's former status as a Royal Peculiar has entitled them ("more or less", says Mr Squarey) since 1578, and will be joined by contingents from Wareham and near by Langton Matravers. The latter will sing a Latio hymn to St Edward composed in the twelfth century and set to plainsong music of the same period: a brave undertaking for e village choir, and a happy tribute to St Edward, martyr and boy king.

Millenium events

A 24-page programme of millenium events over the next seven months is evailable from 19 West St, Corfe Castle, Dorset (30p, post free).

A limited number of first-day commemorative covers are available from today; the 9p Tower of Londoo stamp was specially franked in Corfe Castle sub-post office on the day of issue (50p with large sae from Millenium Stamps, Corfe Castle).

The first of two new plays about St Edward will be performed in Corfe Castle tonight. The book, entitled *Murder or Sacrifice?*, is published by the author, Rachel Lloyd (Osmond's Cottage, Corfe Castle; £2.14 including postage).

Richard Sachs

Engraving by courtesy of Nottingham University

An eighteenth century engraving of King Edward at Corfe Castle: was he poisoned, stabbed or shot with arrows?

How two cultures met and misunderstood

It is irnnic that as the science fictioo film *Close Encounters of the Third Kind* upens in London so does an exhibition in Manchester recording the only occasion in human history when such an encounter took place.

Civilizations have met head-on, each so different as to make it seem like a collision between two worlds. In South America military cooquest overwhelmed the weaker. But once the civilizations were equally formidable, equally confident.

ChinaMania opening today at the Whitworth Gallery in Manchester records the effect on European taste in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries of contact with the Chinese empire. Organized by students of the museum studies course at Manchester University, the exhibition's porcelain and furniture are footnotes to the awe, the mutual incomprehension and the eothusiasms which follow on a close encounter.

In the middle ages Europe simply refused to believe in an empire which was larger, wealthier and better administered than Rome ever had been. Marco Polo was regarded as the first purveyor of science fiction.

It was thus a great shock when traders, Jesuits and embassies began to return in the seventeenth century. Joho Nieuehoff went with the Dutch embassy to the Manchu court. "It is almost incredible for anyone to believe (unless they had seen it) in what state and pomp these idolaters and heathen princes live, and in what good order their people are governed."

But there was something else, something much more startling: "The whole kingdom is swayed by philosophers, to whom not only the people but the grandees of the court yield an awful reverence."

The Europe of the Enlightenment stepped back. The philosopher Leibniz ventured the opinion that instead of missionaries being sent to Chioa Chinese missionaries should be sent to Europe. To Voltaire the Chinese empire was simply "the best the world has seen".

But then few people had ever been there, and the reality was too far away for it to intrude. In the meantime there were the products of the place to consider. The West believed that the few pieces of porcelain which the traders brought back had magic properties: they broke wheo filled with poison. They were thus of the highest political significance, but the West did not know how to make porcelain uotil the first decade of the eighteenth century.

Augustus the Strong of Saxony had two passions, porcelain and women. He had 350 bastards but porcelaio was expensive so he set his alchemists to work. In 1708 one came up with the first piece of unglazed white hard-paste porcelain. Two years later the Meissen works was set up, when the secret of manufacture was guarded like that of the atomic bomb. Naturally within 20 years there were porcelaio factories all across Europe.

It was not that tha passion for Chinoiserie came into its own. Chinese plates were copied. The new craze prompted mad eothusiasms for all things Chinese. On the plates of Staffordshire a world of stillness was depicted. It was a world of gardens and lakes where old men sat under trees aod watched the butterflies pass. One complicating fact was that few people had ever seen a Chinaman, let alone China. No matter: a mooo face, long garments and a pagoda and the craze roared on.

There was never anything like it in Europe. An indication of bow popular it was is that all the £90,000 worth of exhibits in the Whitworth come from museums and collections within 40 miles of Manchester. All of these have so much Chinoiserie that very little of what is on show will ever have been seen before by the public.

The West began to produce its own Chinese designs. Thus the willow pattern, despite the blue and white Nankin colours, has its origina in the England of the 1770s. A Chinaman of the time would have found it all very puzzling.

Little escaped the craze. On show is a 1760 Staffordshire jug featuring Bonnie Prince Charlie in Highland dress, but surrounded by flowers that oever grew in Scotland.

A certain piquancy is added by the fact that the Chinese did not export their best porcelain, but only the garish variety they thought would appeal to Europeans. They were not adverse to cashing in on their close encounter, so they in turn began trying to reproduce European designs. There followed e mad ballet of mutual incomprehension.

A 1730 plate has on it the Chinese version of the Judgment of Paris. Three women as big as sumo wrestlers totter through a gardan. There were hunting scenes, with peculiar thick-necked dogs racing over hore pleins, and the huntsman staggering drunk. There were bowls with a dog-faced John Wilkes on them. More successfully there were bowls showing wharf scenes at Canton, the European merchants swaggering with their canes.

The two civilizations sniffed at each oaher like strange dogs. The English produced what they thought to be Chinese furoiture, bizarre frail things with bells and upswept cornices. The Chinese produced what they thought was English furniture, heavy, grotesqua chairs with vast leather seats. The Chinese furniture of the time was austere and beautiful.

The exhibition et the Whitworth covers the period 1650 to 1820. The last was carefully chosen. The Prince Regent had amiably gone over the top as usual, and the excesses of the Brighton Pavilion had brought home the absurdity nf Chinoiserie. It had also become associated with the excesses of the *ancien regime* which had dressed whole villages on the Continent in Chinese costume. As more people visited China so its fascination withered: the old dream of the philosophers' kingdom gave way to the reality of a corrupt empire.

But Chinoiserie is oddly enduring. It is still there today in a million tea-sets. The thrae moon faces glide over the bridge and the swallows hover, as big as bull mastiffs.

Its most alarming manifestation was, oddly enough, a twentieth century one. Tha eccentric Sir George Sitwell, his eldest son recalled, was filled with an ambition to stencil all the white cows in his park with a blue Chinese pattern. "But the animals were so obdurate and perverse as in tha end to oblige him to abaodon the attempt."

Byron Rogers

TIMES PAST THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

WEST'S GAIN: RUSSIA'S LOSS

By depriving Mr Rostropovich of his Soviet citizenship the Soviet Union is depriving itself of one of the greatest musicians alive today. The gesture is therefore not only cruel towards Mr Rostropovich, who is devoted to his country, but also severely damaging to the Soviet Union and significant for what it says about attitudes now prevailing there. Doubtless it is intended as a warning to other stars who may step out of line or who yearn for success in the West, but the message it conveys is deeper and ultimately more damaging. It reveals a growing meanness of spirit and a deepening sense of insecurity in the face of the creative forces still generated within Soviet borders.

It is not an isolated incident. In recent years there has been an extraordinary exodus of cultural and intellectual talent from the Soviet Union. An incomplete list of the most distinguished names would include Solzhenitsyn, Nekrasov, Maximov, Brodsky, Sinyavsky, Nureyev, Baryshnikov, the Panovs, Meizvestny, Medvedev and Korchnoi. Some have left willingly and some not, but they have in common that in one way or another the Soviet Union has demonstrated its unwillingness to accommodate their talents.

Recently there have also been attacks in the Soviet press on distinguished figures still working in Moscow, such as Mr Yuri Lyubimov. The pressures for conformity appear to be increasing, and cultural exchanges with the West are, on the whole, neither growing in quantity nor improving in quality. The Soviet Union seems less than ever willing to play the part it should in international cultural exchange, or at any rate is prepared to do so only on terms which are so different from those other cultured countries that they diminish incentives on all sides.

There is, of course, a welcome improvement in so far as creative artists who do not conform are no longer automatically shot, imprisoned or totally silenced. It is better that Russian culture should flourish in the West than not at all, and to some extent the Soviet Union's loss is the West's gain. But in the long run both East and West need the interchange which is normal in the rest of the developed world. This will be impossible as long as the Soviet authorities insist that the maintenance of political control is more important than the fostering of artistic creativity. Nobody of real artistic stature can long tolerate the petty controls which the Soviet authorities insist upon, the permissions that have to be given for every concert programme and, for every trip abroad, the delays and harrassments, not to mention the pocketing by the state of nearly all foreign earnings.

If present trends continue they will become still more damaging. A state which cannot live with its cultural heritage cuts itself off from one of the vital sources of regeneration and historical legitimacy. It condemns itself to a form of slow inner death. There has been no better elucidation of this than a letter written three years ago to Dr Husak, the Czech leader, by another victim of the same system, Mr Vaclav Havel, the playwright, now scandalously imprisoned. "The essence of authority", he wrote, "consists basically in a distrust of all variety, uniqueness and transcendence; in an aversion to everything unknown, impalpable and currently obscure; in a proclivity for the uniform, the identical, the inert; in deep affection for the status quo. . . . Somewhere at the bottom of every political authority which has chosen the path to entropy . . . lies hidden the death principle." That is the path the Soviet Union seems to be choosing by cutting itself off from a man as devoted to life as Mr Rostropovich. It is hurting itself more than him.

A NEW ERA FOR GIBRALTAR

The meeting in Paris this week between Dr Owen and Señor Oreja, the Spanish Foreign Minister, gave a good indication of the very different atmosphere in which the issue of Gibralta is now being discussed. The Spanish Government has not given up its claim to Gibraltar, so no one expects that there can be a quick solution. But it is now possible to imagine that a solution may eventually be reached, and that until it is, the question of Gibraltar will not be allowed to sour relations in other areas between Britain and Spain. This is a real advance, which is due to the more pragmatic approach being taken in Madrid since the death of General Franco and the adoption of a democratic system of government.

The basic change is that the Spanish now acknowledge the need to take account of the interests of the Gibraltarians in reaching a settlement. In the days of General Franco they took the view that the Gibraltarians were little more than alien intruders. When they cut links with Gibraltar they were indifferent to the fact that they were isolating them further. They now accept that there can be no change in the status of Gibraltar without the agreement of the Gibraltarians; and they have begun to think of formulae which might be acceptable to them, such as giving Gibraltar a status comparable to that of Catalonia and the Basque country, or one allowing for even more autonomy.

Nothing like that would be acceptable now, and there is no expectation that proposals of this sort will come up for discussion at this stage. Instead, the working groups which are to be set up will concentrate on various practical measures which can be taken immediately and which can help to rebuild confidence between Gibraltar and Spain—the reopening of the ferry between Gibraltar and Algeciras, the permanent restoration of telecommunications, and the payment of social security benefits to Spanish workers who lost their jobs in Gibraltar when the frontier was closed. Spain has already moved in this direction by opening the telephone link last Christmas and leaving it open. But there is much more that it can do if it really wants to win the trust of the Gibraltarians.

The Spanish Government has to move carefully because of its own public opinion, which feels strongly about Gibraltar, but all the indications are that it wants to take the heat out of the issue. For one thing, it has to recognize that if ever Gibraltar became part of Spain, Morocco would be almost certain to revive its claim to the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla. It also needs British support if it is to succeed in becoming a member of the European Community, especially as France and Italy have reservations about competition from its agriculture; and it is thinking about joining Nato. After years of isolation, Spain is rejoining the mainstream of European affairs, and this creates a new and less urgent context in which to discuss Gibraltar.

As far as Britain is concerned, it is essential that the Gibraltarians should be closely associated with any talks that concern them, and that the impression should not be given that the British Government might be prepared to sacrifice Gibraltarian interests in a deal with Madrid. There is no suspicion of this at present, since Sir Joshua Hassan, the Chief Minister of Gibraltar, and Mr Maurice Xiberras, the Leader of the Opposition, were both at the meeting in Paris, and Sir Joshua afterwards described himself as fully satisfied with the outcome. In the long run, it is not clear what form a Gibraltar settlement might take. But it should not be impossible to reach an agreement within the evolving European context which can be accepted by all concerned.

THE RIGHT TO SUE FOR LIBEL

Last month, an English jury awarded Dr Milton Obote, the former President of Uganda, £40,000 against Lady Listowel, for an allegation in a book she had written that he had acted corruptly while in office. Lady Listowel had admitted that she had insufficiently researched her work, and there was no suggestion made in court then, and none made by *The Times* now, that Dr Obote had conducted himself improperly. He was, under the law of this country, entitled to come before a jury and obtain compensation for the defamatory allegations made against him. But was it right that it should be?

Dr Obote is and was not a resident here. Although well-known as the former leader of a Commonwealth country, it cannot be said that he has any special reputation here. The acts which gave rise to the defamatory statements were alleged (wrongly) to have been committed in Uganda, not in Britain. The only aspect of the case that conferred jurisdiction on an English court was that the defendant, the writer of the libel, was resident and domiciled here. (The domicile of the publishing company would equally have conferred such jurisdiction.) The fact alone should not be sufficient reason to allow the courts of England to be burdened with libel actions brought by people with little connexion with this country.

The governments of more than two thirds of the countries of the world make it impossible for outsiders to have any real access to information about events within their borders. Journalists in countries with a free or near-free press have a duty to their public to keep them informed of what is happening in countries without the same freedoms. Because of the closed nature of those societies, it is usually impossible to ascertain the true state of affairs at first hand, and other means have to be used. For that reason, journalists often have to accept secondary sources—the accounts of refugees, for instance. Proof, in the legal sense, is often absent, but it is the clear duty of the press to give its public what information it has, even if it falls short of that legal degree of provability.

Yet it is precisely proof of that kind which the courts require from a defendant seeking to show that apparently defamatory allegations made against a plaintiff were in fact true. Stalin could well have won a libel action against *The Times* for saying, in the 1930s, that he had been responsible for the deaths of millions. *The Times* has often published reports about atrocities perpetrated by tyrannical regimes. Many of the allegations could not be proved to the satisfaction of a court and no one would be allowed to search for the evidence on the spot. Our legal system, however, could allow the leaders or high officials of those countries to sue *The Times* for libel.

The same principle holds true for less spectacular cases. Had Lady Listowel not admitted that she had been careless, but wished to contest the claim how could she possibly have proved that her allegations were correct? Even where the other country involved is in that minority which allows a degree of freedom and where, therefore, investigations could be carried out, an English court could provide a remedy for the foreign plaintiff which he could get nowhere else. A libellous statement made about a public figure in the United States would probably not be the subject of a libel suit there because of the laxity of their law of defamation. But if it was also published in this country, he could then come to England, with which he has no links, and obtain libel damages which he could not have got in the country where he lives and works. That cannot be just.

The law should be changed to exclude such absurdities. English courts should only have jurisdiction in defamation cases where the plaintiff resides here, or has some substantial connexion with this country, or has a specific (but not general) reputation here, or where the conduct forming the subject of the defamatory remarks took place here. If none of those factors exist, the plaintiff's suit should not be entertained.

New British Library

From Mr Robert Key

The debate about the new British Library, its site and its justifications will no doubt continue for a long time.

I hope this will not be allowed to obscure the problem created by the decision to switch the site from Bloomsbury to St Pancras. As long ago as 1961 property was bought by the government, immediately to the south of the British Museum, the site which was then in favour. This area has suffered from blighting ever since. Attractive buildings have decayed, businesses have faced an uncertain future, residents have felt insecure and directly affected employees such as caretakers have been neglected by the bureaucracies of the Property Services Agency and Camden Council. In short, most of the local community has lost out.

On January 18, 1977, Miss Margaret Jackson, MP told the House of Commons that plans for the Bloomsbury properties owned by the Department of the Environment "should be completed in the near future" (*Hansard*) and that the properties not required would be disposed of by auction or tender.

The patients of Bloomsbury are no doubt happy that the nation is to enjoy a new library and delighted that their houses are not, after all, to be pulled down. But it is now high time the Department of the Environment, through the Property Services Agency, honoured its commitment, so that the life of the community can return to a normality it has been denied for many years.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT KEY,
Prospective Conservative Parliamentary Candidate,
Holborn and St Pancras South Conservative Association,
26 Argyle Square, WC1.

A new flag?

From Mr W. S. Parker

Sir, With the impending devolution of Scotland it will be necessary to remove the Scotch element from the Union Jack. This will leave us with the cross of St Gaurge and the saltire of St Patrick on a white ground. Presumably there would also have to be due amendments to the routine of flag etiquette.

Yours faithfully,
W. S. PARKER,
68 Ladies Mile Road,
Patcham, Brighton.

World Cup on television

From Mr Kenneth Bird

Sir, It is tragic to learn that the BBC and ITV cannot sort themselves out over the dreary period of the World Cup.

To be subjected to hours of football hysteria on two channels is an insult to millions of people, including myself, who find this particular sport utterly boring.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH BIRD,
Nyewood Lodge,
Rogate, Petersfield,
Hampshire.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Israel's retaliation for PLO attack

From Mr Peter J. Kleeman

Sir, The many cross currents that ebb and flow through the Middle East can tend to distort rational and logical argument. Your leader (March 16) accuses the Government of Israel of both lacking wisdom and responding to President Sadat's initiative in an "inadequate and now disastrous" manner. The peace formula proposed by Prime Minister Begin and subsequently approved by President Carter as a fair and reasonable basis for discussion has been fully commented upon. These proposals, as is known, led to the formation of two joint Israeli-Egyptian committees, namely the political committee which met in Jerusalem and the military committee meeting in Cairo. What is perhaps less well known is that before Sadat's strange decision to recall the members of his political committee from Jerusalem, agreement seemed to have been reached on five of the seven major points under discussion. Considering the total lack of communication between these two states for virtually 30 years, such progress is little short of remarkable.

The mystery surrounding Sadat's decision coupled with the current attitude of Saudi Arabia concerning the barbaric attack by the PLO on innocent civilians last Saturday are surely as worthy of critical comment as the many columns devoted to the efforts made by the state of Israel in trying to eradicate the constant threat to civilian life from terrorist organizations.

Yours faithfully,
P. J. KLEEMAN,
3 Clifford Street, W1.
March 16.

From Mr B. M. Cole

Sir, The dilemma in which the Israelis find themselves is well illustrated by your editorial in this morning's edition (March 13).

However right you may be in your argument that Mr Begin should not retaliate against a most cruel and outrageous attack by the Palestinians, there seems to be one basic human consideration you have not taken into account. We are expecting a decision between "turning the other cheek" and "an eye for an eye".

There comes a point where the political consideration is immaterial if in the process you break that part of the character of a people that in effect created their nation. The will to survive.

Israel is one of the few countries whose people's pride is not only its life blood but perhaps its most effective strategic weapon.

I am sure that you would expect the British people to retaliate should the same sort of atrocity be perpetrated against us.

You are asking too much of the Israelis.

Yours faithfully,
B. M. COLE,
Inglenook,
Roda Hill,
Rode,
Somerset.
March 13.

From Mr Kilian Williams

Sir, I am deeply shocked at the behaviour of the Israeli Government in using the murder last week of 37 of its civilians as an excuse for carrying out the premeditated attack by 20,000 troops on the sovereignty of Lebanon. That this nation should have so little respect for the efforts of others to secure peace in the Middle East and should wilfully destroy any hope for the future in order to gain a short term political advantage through the gratification of the baser instincts of its electorate must horrify us all.

Yours faithfully,
KILIAN WILLIAMS,
International Secretary,
Federation of Conservative Students,
Northern Region,
Grey College,
Durham University,
March 16.

From Mr Michael H. Sacher

Sir, In reply to Dr Mehdi's letter of March 4, I would simply like to suggest that as long as any Arab or other governments continue supporting the Palestine Liberation Organization, the "justice and internationally accepted principles" he speaks of seem to be based on blackmail and murder.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL H. SACHER,
Angelo's,
Eton College,
Windsor,
Berkshire.
March 15.

From Ms Emma Hooper

Sir, When is a battle not a battle, and a war not a war?

When Palestinian guerrillas kill 30 Israelis who have occupied their country, it is "a bloody act of terrorism". When thousands of Israeli troops invade Lebanese territory, kill hundreds of civilians, and remain six miles inside the Lebanese border, it is "a mopping-up operation".

Yours truly,
EMMA HOOPER,
344 Kings Road, S.W.3.
March 16.

Drugs and the law

From Ms Anne Stanesby and Mr Keith Martin

Sir, The letters from Messrs Raw, Rankin and Marshall-English (*The Times*, March 15) came as a welcome oasis of common sense and fairmindedness amidst a desert of hysterical and onesided press coverage of the recent LSD trial.

Much publicity has been given to the exaggerated claims made by the police officers involved in "Operation Julie". For instance, it has been stated over and over again that the defendants were responsible for supplying "half the world market and 95 per cent of the United Kingdom market". Neither is true. LSD remains widely available on the streets at virtually the same cost as it was before the mammoth police operation. Moreover, in the USA alone ten clandestine laboratories manufacturing LSD have been discovered since 1970.

In contrast, virtually no publicity at all has been given to the defendants' point of view. The two letters you published are the only reasonable comments we have seen.

Raw and Rankin are right to demonstrate so clearly the hypocrisy underlying society's attitude to drugs. A survey (1976) of London casualty departments showed that self-poisoning by minor tranquillizers accounted for more admissions than any other drug (27 per cent) with barbiturates running a close second (22 per cent). Both of these are manufactured and sold at vast profit legally. Hallucinogens were second to the bottom of the list, accounting for only 1 per cent of admissions. Our experience as a street drugs agency confirms these findings. LSD causes far fewer problems to the consumer than any of the other available black market drugs excepting, of course, cannabis.

The sentences passed on the defendants were disproportionally severe, especially when one considers the treatment meted out to violent offenders—eg, 10 years for burning to death a family of four—a suspended sentence for a brutal sexual assault. Does 13 years for manufacturing LSD really make sense. We don't think it does.

Yours faithfully,
ANNE STANESBY,
KEITH MARTIN,
Release,
1 Elgin Avenue, W9.
March 15.

Exposing fake Fragonards

From the President of the Confédération Internationale des Négociants en Oeuvres d'Art

Sir, For some 20 years now, what I should call the scientific community, comprising museum directors and curators, art historians and reputable dealers, has been more and more deeply concerned by the number of spurious drawings, presented as original works by Fragonard, which have appeared on the market, either in the trade or in auction rooms, in London as well as in Paris or Versailles.

The quality of these fakes, especially the first ones, was such that even eminent specialists have been deceived and it is only when the number of such drawings, showing the same characteristics, increased, that doubts and later certitudes were reached as to their inauthenticity.

Now, thanks to Geraldine Norman and *The Times*, the methods of the fakers, whoever they are, have finally been exposed. We must be grateful to her and to your newspaper, as well as to all those who have helped her in her long and detailed inquiry, and we must thank you for the courage with which you have tackled the whole matter. I wish I would have been in a position to raise the question sooner but, being a dealer, I could have been considered as a party in the dispute. Anyhow, only a journalist, and one of great talent as is your Saleroom Correspondent, could explain such a difficult matter to the laymen without unnecessary technicalities and art historians' "jargon", so that the whole problem should look absolutely clear.

I would wish to stress another point. It is the civic sense of museum directors—in Ottawa and Montreal for instance—of dealers such as Eugene Victor Thaw, Robert Light or even Mr and Mrs Higgons, or private collectors as Mrs Wrightsman. Without their consent to publish as fakes the drawings they had acquired, it would have been impossible to expose the whole system and affair as you have done in your March 8 and 9 issues.

Yours sincerely,
JEAN CAILLEUX,
136 Faubourg Saint Honoré,
Paris,
March 9.

The youngest headmaster

From Mr Graham Stainforth

Sir, Among the under-30s who have been appointed to headmasterships Edward White Benson, first Master of Wellington and subsequently Archbishop of Canterbury, deserves a mention. He was 29 when the college opened in 1859 and his bride was 18. Although very little older than the senior boys she was known as "Mothy Benjy" and is reputed to have started a practice which was certainly followed by at least one of her successors—she always did the carving at meals.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM STAINFORTH,
The Cottage,
Winterbrook,
Wallingford,
Oxfordshire.
March 14.

From the Rev J. I. Miller

Sir, As far as I know, the distinction to be the youngest headmaster is held by W. H. Isaacs. Isaacs was born in about the year 1867, became Headmaster of Trent College in 1891 at the age of 24, and died in 1937. Oddly enough, both Isaacs and Archbishop Lord Fisher ended their lives as pastors of small parishes.

Yours faithfully,
J. I. MILLER,
Cockfield Rectory,
Bury St Edmunds,
Suffolk.
March 14.

From the Rev Robert E. Dolman

Sir, Henry Mander was appointed Headmaster of Bablake School, Coventry, in 1824 at the age of 18 and held office until his resignation in 1870.

As a pupil of the school himself from 1815 to 1822 he is reported to have said that there were only two other boys on the foundation. By the end of his headmastership there were 70 places in the school.

I expect there are other instances in Victorian schools of early appointment and long tenure.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT E. DOLMAN,
62 Somers Park Avenue,
Malvern Link,
Worcestershire.
March 15.

Curbing football hooliganism

From Mr Dennis C. Lehane

Sir, Millwall Football Club has received considerable criticism following last Saturday's violence among the crowd at the FA Cup tie with Ipswich. An Ipswich MP has called for the club to be permanently closed and an Ipswich businessman has launched a campaign to achieve this. I have yet to hear anyone speak in defence of the club and I would be grateful if you would permit me to put the case for the club through your columns.

I am a season ticket holder at Millwall and have been attending matches there regularly for nearly 20 years. I was at Saturday's match. I was appalled by the violence and saddened by the consequent attacks on the club, many of the latter being in my view both ill-informed and hysterical.

There is a prima facie case for criticizing Millwall FC, I would suggest, on three grounds only: it failed to segregate rival fans adequately; it failed to search spectators coming through the turnstiles for offensive weapons, such as bottles, adequately; and it failed to order sufficient police to deal with potential crowd violence. Each of these are serious criticisms, and together they are damning. But the club itself may have explanations for all or any one of them. I don't know, but in due course we will find out. That is not what concerns me here for most of the criticism of the club has been levied on a far wider basis.

Millwall FC are not responsible for the maintenance of law and order either inside the ground or outside it. Nor should they be. That responsibility rests firmly with the police and the courts.

I was appalled by the violence on Saturday. I was not the only one among the crowd who was appalled, but there was no way that I or anyone else could stop the violence. It was the job of the police to do that. There were 30 arrests. I saw far more than 30 arrestable offences. Why were more arrests not made? Why were individuals who had clearly committed acts of violence returned to the terraces by the police? I don't know, but there is not much point asking Millwall FC for the answer, for they don't either.

Those offenders who appeared in court were mainly dealt with by the imposition of fines, suspended sentences, and brief jail terms—and by brief I mean two weeks. One can only wonder at the efficacy of fining those on low incomes in an area where the non-payment of fines is endemic, and the ability of the police to enforce collection negligible because of stretched resources. Perhaps the best comment on the sentencing of the courts was made by the youth who received one month, suspended for two years. He said afterwards that he was surprised by the leniency. No wonder! Less than one month earlier he had been convicted for possession of an offensive weapon at another football match.

Again, the failure of the courts to impose effective sentences against the offenders is not the fault of Millwall FC. It is my view that exemplary sentences for football hooliganism would go a long way to combating the problem. But for this to be effective, it requires the police to take a far more serious view of the offences.

At Millwall on Saturday scores of individuals committed acts of serious violence which could easily have left their victims dead or seriously injured. If the courts should take a strong view of this—which they should—so too must the police. The police have to arrest the offenders before the courts can deal with them.

None of this has any direct connexion with Millwall FC. If the club were closed down, I and some 10,000 other regular and not so regular supporters would suffer. But can anyone seriously claim that those guilty of Saturday's violence would never again as a result engage in such activities?

Yours sincerely,
DENIS C. LEHANE,
86 Malpas Road,
Brockley, SE4.
March 17.

Windscale report findings

From Mr R. A. Kimber

Sir, Mr Justice Parker, in his remarks on nuclear proliferation, argues as follows.

Non-nuclear weapons states with civil reactor programmes must not be pressured into building their own fuel reprocessing facilities and thus into acquiring weapons capability.

As they have civil reactors these states must have assured fuel supplies and be able to dispose of spent fuel.

These states are as eager as any other to become independent with regard to energy supplies.

Therefore these states will not be satisfied with United States promises of supplies of enriched uranium fuel and of storage facilities for spent fuel. But these same states will be satisfied with British promises to reprocess their fuel and to supply them with uranium and recycled plutonium.

That is to say that states that will not accept dependence on the United States for the provision of nuclear services and materials will accept such dependence on Great Britain.

If this extraordinary logic is correct it can only be because we are more concerned with our balance of payments than with the risks of nuclear proliferation.

Yours faithfully,
R. A. KIMBER,
Trinity Hall,
Cambridge.
March 9.

Teaching industrial action

From Mr Humphrey Fisher

Sir, It is a matter for grief that school children, as reported in the press this week, have now adopted some of the panoply of "industrial action" such as sit-ins and demonstrations to protest against the almost identical antics of their teachers. But, while it is a grievous, it is not at all a surprising matter: some teachers' unions have repeatedly disrupted the normal pattern of school life in recent years, and it seems the children have learnt the lesson. Teachers, or some teachers, have allowed the pursuit of their own material interests to subvert their professional responsibilities, and what should be their personal loyalties, to those entrusted to their charge. As a direct result we now have, may God help us, teachers striking against pupils, pupils against teachers.

Much the same pattern of block confrontation has been for some time emerging in the universities, although here it is the students who, with occupations and boycotts, have led the way. The Association of University Teachers (my own union) last week breathed forth threatenings and slaughter again, as it does from time to time, discussing ways in which the legitimate interests of students might be harmed—for example, by refusing to mark exams—in order to twist the Government's arm over pay.

Between the millstones of power politics, courageous individuals are ground to powder. Last week we read the tragic history of Mrs Hunt, a "dinner lady" who cut sandwiches for the children during a strike. Sent to Coventry by her companions, ordinary mums, she changed schools; now she has been bounded out of employment altogether by the National Union of Public Employees. I have beside me as I write a copy of the students' magazine of my own college, marked by vindictive personal abuse of a senior administrator, who has with the utmost devotion given a lifetime of service to the college.

Schools, universities and all other patterns and places of education require relations of trust between individuals. We are steadily replacing these relations with those of mistrust between power blocks.

As a teacher, and AUT and hence also a a TUC member, I have not the least doubt where teachers' duties lie. No matter how justifiable in itself, no grievance justifies the deliberate neglect of professional duty, nor inflicting hardship on innocent third parties. This is a clear, simple rule. All honour to the Professional Association of Teachers, a small union which observes this rule, and rejects the so-called right to strike. In one of the few encouraging snippets of educational news over the past fortnight, it is excellent to see the PAT membership is steadily growing.

Yours sincerely,
HUMPHREY FISHER,
Reader in African History,
School of Oriental and African Studies,
Malet Street, WC1.
March 16.

Yesterday's sounds

From Mr B. G. Guy

Sir, Tragic to think that the modern child can never again hear and see the "puffer-train", perhaps particularly the occasional joyous scream in ascending arpeggios as the big wheels skidded under the heavy load, followed by the slow, dignified crescendo as the train finally moved off. Dear old "puffer-train"...

Yours nostalgically,
B. G. GUY,
Glasen,
Forest Park,
Brockenhurst,
Hampshire.
March 16.

From Mr Noël Johnson

Sir, Bus (and tram) conductors' punches did not go ding, ping, or ching.

They went *ker-ling*.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
NOEL JOHNSON,
218 St Margaret's Road,
St Margaret's-on-Thames,
Twickenham,
Middlesex.
March 16.

From Mr T. Stranack

Sir, I have good news for lovers of traditional sounds. You can still hear the tick of the clock in a Rolls-Royce—at any speed.

Yours faithfully,
T. STRANACK,
7 Addison Crescent, W1.
March 15.

From Mrs Prudence Murray

Sir, My favourite sound of yesterday was the portable piano, wheeled on a hand-cart by a courtly old gentleman in the Harley Street neighbourhood 20 years ago. We became friends, he played Chopin waltzes for me, and he used to raise his hat with such elegant sweep and dignity that it was not easy to drop a coin into his tray without appearing condescending.

Yours faithfully,
PRUDENCE MURRAY,
21 Avenue Road,
Winchester,
Hampshire.
March 16.

From Mrs David Noden

Sir, Mrs Coggan (March 16) might consider a visit to Wilmslow, Cheshire, where Mr Jeff Cooper still delivers milk by horse and cart—pasteurized alas and hygienically bottled, but you can't have everything.

Yours faithfully,
SHELAGH NODEN,
40 High Street,
Garstang,
Lancashire.
March 16.

From Mr Tony Solway and Mr Mark Eagers

Sir, We think that Mr Harris and Mr Jackson, as well as Mrs Coggan (March 16) have got their priorities wrong. We consider that trains that went "Choo-Choo" and "Wheeep-Wheeep" have far more historical significance.

However, we would like to thank them for bringing to light severe losses to our society.

Yours faithfully,
TONY SOLWAY,
MARK EAGERS,
Trinity College,
Cambridge.
March 16.

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COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 17: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh visited Thames Valley Broadcasting Station this morning and were received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Berkshire (Colonel the Hon Gordon Palmer) and the Chairman, Thames Valley Broadcasting Limited (Sir John Colville).

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness later walked along West Mall, Reading, to the Civic Centre where The Queen, with The Duke of Edinburgh, honoured the Mayor (Councillor W. G. Mander) with her presence at luncheon.

This afternoon, Her Majesty declared the Centre open and unveiled a commemorative plaque.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh walked to the Hexagon, attended a performance by the Reading Youth Orchestra and choir and then visited the Magistrates' Courts.

The Lady Susan Hussey, Mr William Heseltine and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson were in attendance.

The Queen was represented by Air Chief Marshal Sir Douglas Lowe (Air Aide-de-Camp) at the Memorial Service for Air Chief Marshal Sir John Baker (formerly Air Aide-de-Camp) which was held at the Church of St Nicholas, Chislehurst, Kent, this afternoon.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Winterbottom (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London, this evening upon the departure of The Sultan of Oman and bade farewell to His Majesty on behalf of Her Majesty.

CLARENCE HOUSE
March 17: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this morning attended the Irish Guards' St Patrick's Day Parade at Victoria Barracks, Windsor.

The Hon Mrs John Mulholland and Captain Roland Grimshaw were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
March 17: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester was present at The Schools Music Association "Youth Makes Music" Concert at the Royal Festival Hall this evening.

Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
March 17: The Duke of Kent arrived at RAF Brize Norton today from Malaysia.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.

A thanksgiving service for the life of Admiral Sir Henry Ruthven Moore will be held at noon on Thursday, April 27, 1978, at St Martin-in-the-Fields. It is requested that applications for tickets be forwarded to the following address by Monday, April 3, 1978: Ministry of Defence (Navy) NP2, Room 214 Archway Block South, Old Admiralty Building, Whitehall, SW1 (01-218 6795).

Forthcoming marriages

Dr J. J. C. Boreham and Miss J. Lewellin
The engagement is announced between Jonathan (Joth), son of Mr and Mrs A. J. Boreham, of Sevenoaks, Kent, and Jill, daughter of Dr and Mrs Lewellin, of Dawlish, Mollington, Cheshire.

Captain N. Eleanor, RA(V) and Miss P. J. M. Reeves
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs N. A. Eleanor, of Bath, and Paula, daughter of Captain P. A. T. Reeves and Mrs Reeves, of Batheaston, Bath.

Mr N. J. Morley and Miss R. H. Thornton
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. R. Morley, of Bramley, Surrey, and Rosamund, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. R. Thornton, of St Helier, Jersey.

Latest wills

Mrs Nellie Mabel Hyde, of Mersham, Kent, left £227,797 net. After personal and other bequests she left the residue equally between the RSPCA, PDSA, Wood Green Animal Shelter, National Society for Cancer Relief, Home of Rest for Horses, International League for the Protection of Horse, Guide Dogs for the Blind, Royal Surgical Aid Society, Perne Animal Sanctuary, and RNLI.

Mrs Muriel Constance Marchant, of Lancing, left £17,688 net. She left all her property to the Royal Masonic Hospital.

Other estates include (net before tax; tax not disclosed):
Culley, Mr Walter Willoughby Basil, of Goldera Green, London £120,710
Drake, Mr Norman, of Guildford, corn miller £112,552
Foord, Mr Frederic, of Mayfield, Sussex, tobacco company executive £106,244
Rash, Mr Rowland Harry, of Wortham, Suffolk, farmer £103,202
Smallpeice, Mr Cosby Donald Philipps, of Newton Toney, Wiltshire £460,259
Thompson, Mr Alan Robert, of Scunthorpe, solicitor .. £172,999
Warnock, Mr James, of Folkestone £128,203

Birthdays today

Sir Edmund Bacon, 75; Baroness Emmet of Amberley, 79; Major-General C. L. Firbank, 75; Sir Peter Kent, 65; Sir Robin McAlpine, 72; Sir William McNair, 86; the Hon John Silkin, MP, 55.
TOMORROW: The Rev Sir Herbert Andrew, 68; Lord Baker, 77; Lord Glenkinglas, 65; Sir Hildreth Glyn-Jones, 83; Miss Elizabeth Maconchy, 71; Sir Peter Masefield, 64; Mr Kenneth Robinson, 67; Major J. H. Rutherford, 83; Sir Leonard Scopes, 66; Mr Norman Yardley, 63.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Lord Shepherd, aged 59, former Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords, to be Chairman of the Medical Research Council, in succession to the Duke of Northumberland. Professor M. G. Gelder, Professor R. F. Mahler and Dr J. J. A. Reid to be members of the council.

Captain C. B. Williams, Commanding Officer HMS Sultan Marine Engineering School, Gosport, to be promoted rear-admiral on July 7 and to be Flag Officer Medway and Port Admiral Chatham in succession to Rear-Admiral C. M. Bevan in August.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother with a St Patrick's day gift of shamrock she presented yesterday to the 1st Battalion, the Irish Guards, at Victoria Barracks, Windsor.

Service dinners

Sixth Foot
The Sixth Foot Dinner Club held their annual dinner yesterday at the Naval and Military Club. Brigadier H. C. Illing, president, was among members present.

The Parachute Regiment
The annual dinner of The Parachute Regiment Officers' Dinner Club was held yesterday at Claridge's hotel. Lieutenant-General Sir Anthony Farrar-Hockley, Colonel Commandant The Parachute Regiment, presided.

University of Wales Air Squadron
The annual dinner of the University of Wales Air Squadron was held last night at the officers' mess, Royal Air Force, St Athan. The guest of honour was the Vice-Chief of the Air Staff, Air Marshal Sir Peter Terry. The officer commanding, Squadron Leader F. S. Behhington, was in the chair and the guests included Professor R. W. Steel, incoming Vice-Chancellor of the University of Wales, and the Assistant Commandant, Royal Air Force College Cranwell, Air Commodore H. S. Carver.

Memorial service

Miss C. C. P. Leitch
A memorial service for Miss Cecil Leitch was held yesterday at St James's, Piccadilly. The Rev William Baddeley officiated, Mr Peter German (tournament director, Colgate-Palmolive) read the lesson and Mr Douglas Caird gave an address. Among those present were:
Miss M. Millar; Lord Cornwallis (Kent County Playing Fields Association); Lord Luke (National Playing Fields Association), Mr William Whitelaw, MP (president, Sillitoe-on-Solway Golf Club), and Miss M. Smyth (president, Ladies' Golf Union) with Mrs J. Young (chairman) and Mrs F. G. M. Baker.

Today's engagements

Exhibitions: William Blake, 1757-1827, Tate Gallery, 10-6; Art of the book, two modern binders, Edgar Mansfield and William Matthews, Victoria and Albert Museum, 10-5.50; Toys from Someberg, Bethnal Green Museum, 10-6.
Concert: Young performers' recital, Firth Hall, Western Bank, Sheffield, 7.30.
Coin and Stamp Fair, Assembly Rooms, York.
Chelsea Antiques Fair, Old Town Hall, King's Road, last day, 11-7.30.
Walks: Hidden London, meet Holborn station, 10-1.15; Shakespeare's and Dickens's Southwark, meet Monument station, 2.

Tomorrow

Exhibitions: Dada and Surrealism, Hayward Gallery, 12-6; Arms, militaria and wargames, York racecourse grandstand, York, 10-30-5.30; Mad hats, Easter quiz for children, National Gallery, 2-6; The trumpet shall sound, from the EMI collection of old photographs and gramophones, Science Museum, 2.30-6.
Film: *The Sun Pictures*, early days of photography, Tudor House Museum, St Michael's Square, Southampton, 3.30-4.
Concert: South Yorkshire Police male voice choir with Yorkshire Main Colliery (NUM) Band, Doncaster Civic Theatre, Waterdale, 7.30.
Children's Ballet Theatre, Purcell Room, 2.45.
Theatre: *The Island*, history of Britain in music and verse, with trumpeters of Royal Military School of Music, Staple Inn Hall, High Holborn, 7.30.
Steam engines, Keighley and Worth Valley Railway, Haworth station, Haworth, West Yorkshire.
Walks: Discovering London, Fleet Street, meet St Paul's station, 2; Moorgate, meet Moorgate stadon, 3; merchants, mansions and mysteries, meet St Paul's station, 3.

Turner painting of Naples fisher-girls bathing fails to find a buyer

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A brightly coloured canvas by Turner, "Neapolitan fisher-girls surprised bathing by moonlight", failed to find a buyer at Christie's yesterday and was bought in at £125,000; about £200,000 had been hoped for.

Any important Turner oil painting is a rarity in today's market but this work had been damned with faint praise in the new *Paintings of J. M. W. Turner*, by Martin Butlin and Evelyn Joll, published last year.

Two versions of the painting are known; while Butlin accepts both as genuine, Joll tends to accept only the one offered at Christie's yesterday. However, he goes on to point out that it has been flattened in relining and harshly cleaned; further, the fact that Robert Vernon, the first owner, who bought it at the Royal Academy exhibition of 1840, sold it again within two years may be an indication that the composition was never very successful. It appeared at Christie's in 1954, when it fetched £441.

Leaving aside that one failure, the rest of Christie's sale of English pictures totalled £331,060, with 11 per cent unsold. A George Stubbs "Mare and Foals in a rocky landscape" made £42,000 (estimate £12,000 to £15,000); dealers were clearly gambling that the picture would clean well. A Ben Marshall, "Zinganee held by Sam Chifney", made £20,000 (estimate £25,000 to £30,000).

Mr Hugh Leggatt made two purchases on behalf of museums. He paid £2,000 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000) on behalf of the National Gallery of Scotland for a still life of "Cauliflowers, poultry, a leg of mutton and coins on a ledge", by Richard Waitt, dated 1724. It is thought to be the only still life by the artist and was sent for sale by Lord Stair.

On behalf of the National Army Museum Mr Leggatt paid £1,300 (estimate £700 to £1,000) for a small portrait of William Duke of Cumberland with a detachment of Foot Guards behind him.

In Dorchester yesterday, Henry Duke and Son had a small Canadian landscape by Cornelius Krieghoff, "Snowy landscape at sunset with three trappers on a forest path", which went to Williams and Son at £9,500 (estimate £8,000 to £10,000).

One other important item in the sale was also of Canadian interest, an album containing 27 watercolour sketches of British Columbia, which made £10,800 (estimate £3,000 to £4,000), also to Williams and Son. The sketches dated between 1860-66 and were by E. M. Richardson, E. T. Coleman, R. G. Schofield and F. Whymper.

A sale of arms and armour by Christie's in Rome on Thursday made a total of £93,527, with 25 per cent unsold. A rare *flintlock* four-shot revolver by M. Brambofer of Augsburg, dating from about 1730, made 14m lire (estimate 10m-15m lire) or £8,510.

A sale of mainly continental furniture and carpets at Sotheby's yesterday made £59,671, with 16 per cent unsold. It included an Italian marquetry bureau-cabinet of about 1740 at £3,200 (estimate £4,000 to £6,000) and an Indian carved and painted wooden elephant 4ft 8in long, dating from about 1800, at £1,950 (estimate £700 to £1,000).

A sale of clocks and watches at Bonham's yesterday made £58,653, with 6 per cent unsold. A marquetry longcase clock of about 1690 by Richard Baker of Lombard Street made £6,000 (estimate £4,000 to £5,500).

New standard presented to rescue squadron

From John Chartres
Finningley

Number 22 Squadron RAF, which has flown 8,200 emergency sorties with its helicopters in 23 years and rescued more than 4,500 people, received a new standard at Finningley, near Doncaster, on Wednesday.

Air Chief Marshal Sir David Evans, AOC-in-C Strike Command, who presented the standard, referred to the squadron's magnificent peacetime flying, which had led to 93 gallantry awards. "Your recent exploits in Scotland and the south-west of England provided great relief and comfort to communities in dire need of help", he said.

The ceremony was the first occasion for 20 years at which the squadron, which operates from five bases around the coast, could be brought together as a whole.

The squadron's old standard, which was marched off parade after more than 17 years service, was so worn by being displayed in salt winds at coastal bases that it could not be flown in a wind of more than 10 knots without risk of disintegration.

This week's religious article is on page 11.

Plan for Pennines

A plan to spend £3m on a three-year scheme to encourage tourism in the north Pennines was proposed yesterday by the English Tourist Board.

EEC asks for comments on education plan

Interested organizations have been asked by the Department of Education and Science to comment by April 30 on a consultative document of the EEC Commission on the admission of students from other member states to higher education in Britain and vice-versa.

The consultative document sets out three principles to guide the policies of member states: recognition of the desirability of promoting intra-Community student mobility; the promotion of mobility on a basis of reciprocity; and the admission of EEC students on the same basis as home students.

It proposes that tuition fees for Community students should be the same as those echarged to home students.

Dinners

RAF Dinner Club
Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael Beetham, Chief of the Air Staff, was guest of hooour at the annual dinner of the RAF Dinner Club held last night at the Park Lane Hotel. Air Commodore N. R. L. Bristow presided.

London Watsonian Club
The annual dinner of the London Watsonian Club was held at the Savoy Hotel yesterday. Mr Leonard Sandeman, president, was in the chair and the other speakers were Mr W. A. Macpherson, QC, Mr W. N. K. Crawford and Mr R. W. Young, principal of George Watson's College.

OBITUARY

M ANDRÉ BOULLOCHE

French Socialist former minister

The French Socialist Party has lost one of its most respected members in M André Boulloche, who died in a light aircraft crash on Thursday. A former Minister of Education, he was widely expected to become a Government minister again if the Left were to win the second round of elections on Sunday.

André Boulloche was born in Paris on September 7, 1915. A pupil of the Ecole Polytechnique, with a degree in law, he became like his father a highway engineer. He joined the Free French in the war, was arrested during a mission and sent to Auschwitz and later to Buchenwald. He was touch decorated for his services in the Resistance.

After the war he became involved in politics at a high level, being Chef du Cabinet to Paul Ramadier in 1947, Minister of Defence (1948-49), and head of section in the Air Ministry until appointed head of public works in Morocco in 1955. He was made Chef du Cabinet of M Bourges-Maunory at the end of 1957.

In 1958 he was taken into General de Gaulle's Government. In 1959 Michel Debré named him Minister of Education but at the end of that year he resigned in opposition to Government proposals to grant aid to private schools. He continued his career in public works, and became president of the International Institute of Commerce in 1966. He had been mayor of Montbeliard, in the Doubs, and Socialist deputy for the constituency since 1967.

In 1973 he was chosen as a representative at the Assembly of the Council of Europe. A member of the socialist party management committee since 1969, he was vice-president of the Socialist and Left Radicals' parliamentary group.

André Boulloche was one of the most experienced and respected members of the socialist party and a competent economist. The loss of a man of his calibre at this difficult election period is extremely unfortunate.

MR H. S. WILLIAMSON

Mr Harold Sandys Williamson, OBE, who died at his home in Norwich on March 6, was Headmaster of Chelsea School of Art from 1939 until his retirement in 1958.

H. S. Williamson was born in Leeds in 1892, educated at Leeds Grammar School, and studied at Leeds School of Art and the Royal Academy schools. His gifts were wide-ranging, he being talented as a painter, designer, musician and writer.

It was perhaps this formidable creative ability combined with a stringent but sympathetic Yorkshire-bred humanity which enabled Williamson to provide at Chelsea School of Art a context in which his students and the artists and designers who taught with him were afforded an experience memorable to those who were privileged to be part of it. That Chelsea School of Art has reputation and distinction is in large part due to the period of H. S. Williamson's headmastership. He employed Henry Moore and Graham Sutherland as visiting teachers in the years preceding the last war, when the high reputation that both artists now enjoy was yet to come. Many other artists of distinction of differing generations taught for him at Chelsea.

The impressive list of gifted people well-known as painters sculptors, designers and art educators who are ex-students of Chelsea is evidence of H. S. Williamson's uncanny ability to detect potential talent in young people.

Williamson's paintings and designs were characterized by an awareness of the modern movements in art, combined with a highly sensitive respect for traditional values and scrupulous craftsmanship.

His paintings and drawings are included in the permanent collections at Wakefield, Manchester and the Imperial War Museum. He was sometime President of the London Group.

He made notable poster designs for the GPO and London Underground among much other commissioned design work.

After his retirement from Chelsea School of Art H. S. Williamson and his second wife Joyce, daughter of Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond, moved to Norwich. They had two daughters, and there are two sons by his first marriage.

MR LAURENCE BRADSHAW

Mr Laurence Bradshaw, FRBS, whose sudden death at the age of 78 took place on March 11, was a sculptor, best known perhaps for the Karl Marx Memorial in Highgate Cemetery. What is not so well known is that he started his art career as a painter, working first as a pupil and later as assistant to the late Sir Frank Brangwyn, RA.

He turned to sculpture in the 1920s, studied in London and Paris, and became particularly successful when working with architects. He was full of ideas and would attack any problems with originality and good humour. Examples of his work can be seen at Watford Town Hall, Cambridge Guild Hall, the County Offices in Winchester, and Brompton Oratory. In 1935 he helped with the Adelphi Centre, Langham, Essex, founded by John Middleton Murry. This became a home for Basque refugees from the Spanish Civil War, and he continued to be associated with this development for many years.

The son of an author, Laurence Henderson Bradshaw was born in 1899 and educated at Liverpool University. As an embryo painter he was advised to have some training in sculpture and, after attending classes at Liverpool School of Art and winning a national competition he finished his studies in London.

Gaining artistic experience when helping with some of Frank Brangwyn's large decorative works, he also designed scenery for the theatre, and was then commissioned to execute for Brompton Oratory a series of low-relief panels illustrating the life of St Philip Neri founder of the Oratorian Order. The first was placed in position in 1928; the figures were mounted high, and were made to lean forward to avoid foreshortening and distortion. Bradshaw also painted large ceremonial banners for the Oratory.

He was a lucid and amusing raconteur, but was also able to formulate his views on many subjects with alacrity and precision. That made him an invaluable member of the many committees on which he served. These included the Council of the Royal Society of British Sculptors, the chairmanship of the British-Soviet Friendship Society, and the committee of the Art Workers' Guild. He was Master of the Guild in 1958 and was a regular attender, contributing greatly to the Guild evenings.

His wisdom, humour and guidance will be deeply missed by his many friends and colleagues.

PROFESSOR C. A. W. MANNING

FSN writes:

Professor Hanbury in his note about Charles Manning generously dwelt on his legal career and interests, and these certainly influenced all his teaching and writing as a professor for 32 years at the LSE, until his retirement in 1962. But it will be as an exponent and advocate of International Relations as an independent academic discipline that he will be chiefly remembered by his former university colleagues and by the generations of students who sat at his feet.

Manning was never a prolific writer, though his *The Nature of International Society*, first published in 1962, will long be respected as an ingenious, wholly original and witty introduction to the subject. But most people who came under his influence will probably remember above all else his extraordinary zeal for the academic study of the international cosmos, his unmatched facility of expression and his flashes of insight into questions of social coexistence within and between nations. Manning unsettled the complacent with his persistent Socratic questioning and infected his followers with increasing zest to keep their minds as active as his.

MR JUSTICE CUSACK

L.P. writes:

It would be wrong to let Ralph Cusack go without a tribute to his work for the Parole Board. He brought to it the wisdom and experience of the judge and the humanity and concern of the Christian. All the members of the board who served with him will have vivid memories of the care with which he studied all cases, and the clarity and precision with which he distilled their essential features for the benefit of his colleagues. We missed him sadly when the time came for him to leave the board, and we are saddened by the thought that so much of real quality is now lost to the world.

Mr George William Teasdale, the oldest member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, died at his home in Cambridge on February 12, at the age of 98. He qualified in 1905, and had practised throughout his career as a municipal surveyor. He was City Surveyor of Cambridge in 1946.

Phyllis Lady Delamere died on March 9 at the age of 74. She was the eldest daughter of Lord George William Montagu-Douglas-Scott and she married the fourth Lord Delamere in 1924. The marriage was dissolved by divorce in 1944.

MR CYRIL JENKINS

Mr Cyril Jenkins, the Welsh composer and a former Director of Music to the London County Council, died at Hove on March 15, aged 88.

His works encompassed choral and symphoni compositions, partsongs and numbers for brass bands.

Born at Swansea and educated at Pontypridd county school he lived in Australia for many years because of ill-health, after producing large-scale works for the Welsh National Eisteddfod from 1911.

Pamela Lady Digby, OBE widow of the 11th Baron Digby KG, DSO, MC, died on March 15 at the age of 82. She was Constance Pamela Alice, fourth daughter of the second Baron Aberdare and she was married in 1919. A county alderman to Dorset and a Justice of the Peace for the county she played a full part in local public life.

Angela Lady Middleton, widow of the 11th Baron Middleton KG, died on January 11. She was the daughter of C. S. Hall of Eddlethorpe Hall, Malton, and she was married to 1920. Her husband died in 1970.

Mrs Florence Gimpel, widow of the well-known art dealer René Gimpel, and last surviving child of Sir Joseph Duveen, died on March 11.

Science report

Meteorites: Evidence for supernovae

The formation of the solar system may have been triggered by a supernova explosion, according to scientists at the California Institute of Technology. The clue to this theory is provided by new results on the composition of meteorites.

In 1969 the two-ton Allende meteorite fell in northern Mexico and provided scientists with a glimpse of conditions at the birth of the solar system. Embedded in the meteorite are patches, rich in calcium and aluminium, that are believed to represent the first matter to condense out of the collapsing cloud of gas and dust.

Those meteorite samples have remained undisturbed throughout the entire history of the solar system. Rocks on earth, on the other hand, have been formed and reformed many times, and their chemical composition has been altered. They can no longer supply information on the conditions existing when the Sun and planets condensed out the interstellar cloud.

Lunar rocks can supply such information, and one of the leaders in the study of those primordial materials, particularly from the Allende meteorite, is Professor G. J. Wasserburg, in California, who heads a team of scientists in a laboratory they have called the Lunatic Asylum. Professor Wasserburg and his colleagues have been examining the minute quantities of heavy elements that are present in the meteorite material; in particular they are interested in the relative amounts of atoms with the same chemical properties but different weights. Each element should have a mixture of those isotopes and the ratios of the isotopes should be in a fixed proportion.

But some elements in the meteorite material were found to have anomalous isotopic ratios. That can occur only if the gas and dust from which the solar system condensed was not a uniform mixture; it must either have contained patches of material injected from outside or the dust grains must have been affected by the radiation from the newly born Sun. The latest results prove that material must have been injected from outside and, in addition, that the material can have come only from a supernova explosion.

Elements heavier than iron cannot be formed in the nuclear processes within the interior of stars. The heavy elements do exist, however, and they are produced from iron by the capture of neutrons in two separate processes. In the atmospheres of certain giant stars a slow process occurs where the heavy elements are built up by adding particles one at a time over long periods. In a supernova explosion, on the other hand, the elements can be produced very rapidly, as vast quantities of neutrons are available. The isotopes of a given element differ only by the number of neutrons in the nucleus and, as some isotopes decay in a short time, the isotopic ratios from a supernova explosion are distinctively different from those resulting from the slow building processes in stellar atmospheres.

Unusual isotopic ratios in the Allende meteorite have been detected in the Lunatic Asylum for the elements barium, neodymium and calcium. The ratios are characteristic of those expected from supernova explosions and, in conjunction with measurements on magnesium isotopes, it is even possible to date the time of the supernova explosion. It happened less than two million years before the solar system formed, an insignificant time on the cosmic scale. It is natural to assume that it was the increase in pressure from that explosion that began the collapse of the interstellar cloud to form our solar system.

By Nature-Times News Service.
Source: *The Astrophysical Journal*, February 15 (220, pp L15, 21, 1978).
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Services tomorrow: Sunday next before Easter

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: HC, 8; M, 10.30, Canon L. John Collins, Blessing and Distribution of Palms, Ben Jackson in G; Jub (Stanford) in G; HC, 11.30 (Batten, short), Int, Hosanna to the Son of David (Weelkes); Evensong, 3.15, Rev P. A. Lynn, Nag and ND, The Gloucester Service (Howells), A, Glory and honour and God (Wise); E, 6.30, Requiem (Durufle).

WESTMINSTER ABBEY: HC, 8; M, 10.30, Blessing of Palms, Procession and Sung Eucharist, Ben (Walton), Stanford in G and F; Evensong, 3, (Purcell in B flat), Glory and honour (Wood), Canon J. A. Baker; Organ recital, 5.45; E, 6.30, the Dean.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL: 11, Eucharist and Procession of Palms (Jackson in G), A, Hosanna (Weelkes), D, Salisbury Festal (Elgar), Bishop of Woolwich; 3.30, Evensong and Passion music, Collegium Regale (Howells).

CHAPEL ROYAL, St James's Palace: HC, 8.30; M, 11.15, A, Hosanna to the Son of David (Gibbons), Canon G. R. G. Hewitt.

THE QUEEN'S CHAPEL OF THE SAVOY (public welcomed): MP, 11.15, Ben (Naylor in G), Canon Edwyn Young, A, Glory and honour (Wood); HC, 12.30.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE CHAPEL, Greenwich (public welcomed): HC, 8.30 and noon; MP, 11, the Chaplain.

GUARDS CHAPEL, Wellington Barracks: HC, 8 and noon; M, 11, Rev D. Morris.

HM TOWER OF LONDON: HC, 8.15; M, 11, Jub (Walton), A, Hosanna to the Son of David (Weelkes), Canon Douglas Webster.

TEMPLE CHURCH, Fleet Street (public welcomed): HC, 8.30; MP, 11.15, Ben (Martin Shaw in E flat), A, The rebuke hath broken his heart (Hambly), Right Rev Mervyn Charles-Edwards.

ROYAL HOSPITAL, Chelsea (public admitted): HC, 8.30 and noon; Parade Service, 11, A, Hosanna to the Son of David (Gibbons), Rev R. W. Evans.

ST CLEMENT DANES (RAF Church) (public welcomed): HC, 8.30 and 12.15; M, 11, Resident Chaplain, Ben (Sumsion), Hosanna to the Son of David (Gibbons); E, 3.30, Rev M. R. Howes, Miserere in E, O vos omnes (Gabrieli).

CHAPEL ROYAL, Hampton Court Palace (public welcomed): M, 11, Jub (Howells Collegium Regale), A, Hosanna to the Son of David (Weelkes); E, 3.30, Nag and ND (Morley fauxbourdons), A, Glory and honour and laud (Wood).

ALL HALLOWS BY THE TOWER: 11, Procession and Sung Eucharist, the Vicar.

CHRIST CHURCH, Chelsea: HC, 8; Parish Communion, 11, Prebendary F. A. Pinchard; Passion music, 6.

GROSVENOR CHAPEL, South Audley Street: HC, 8.15; Procession and HM, 11, Rev John Fenton, Missa quarti toni (Victoria), St Matthew Passion (Victoria), Praise to thee (Schütz).

HOLY SEPULCHRE, Holborn Viaduct: Sung Eucharist, 9.15, Canon R. Tydeman.

HOLY TRINITY, Brompton Road: HC, 8 and 12.15; HC (Sung), 9, Rev P. Crooks; E, 6.30, Rev C. Marsham.

ST ALBAN'S, Holborn: LM, 8 and 5.30 (SM, 9.00); Procession and HM 10.30, Little Organ Mass (Haydn), Blessing and honour (Wood).

ST BARTHOLOMEW-THE-GREAT PRIORY (AD 1123): HC, 9 and 7.30 pm; M, 11, (Jackson in G), A, Hosanna (Weelkes) and E, 6.30, Plainsong (arr Willan), A, Hosanna (Gibbons), the Rector.

ST BRIDE'S, Fleet Street: HC, 8.30; Choral M and Eucharist, 11, Rev W. Boulton, Ben (Sumsion in A flat); Choral E, 6.30, Sir Kingsley Dunham, Nag and ND, (Walton in E), A, Hosanna to the Son of David (Gibbons).

ST GEORGE'S, Hanover Square: HC, 8.15; Sung Eucharist, 11, Rev W. M. Atkins (Darke in F); Mot, Puer Hebraeorum (Victoria), Ingredientur Domino (Molcolm), Christus factus est (Anerio), Tristis est anima (Croce); V and B, 3.30.

THE ORATORY, SW: SM, 10, Sancti Winefridi devotio (Taverner), Blessing of Palms, Passion choruses (Victoria).

ASSUMPTION, Warwick St: SM, 10.45 (Latin), Missa D magnum mysterium (Victoria).

ST PATRICK'S, Soho Square: 8M, 6 pm, Missa Sine nomine (Viadana), Immortalis (motetto) (Lassus).

ESSEX CHURCH, Kensington: 11 am, welcomes both theists and humanists, 112 Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington.

THE JESUIT CHURCH, Farm Street: Mass, 7.30, 8.30, 10, 11 (Sung Latin), 4.15 and 6.15; Mon, Father J. Christie, Light is Dawning.

REGENT SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (United Reformed), Tavistock Place: 11 and 6.30, Dr Daniel Jenkins.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster: 11 and 6.30, Dr M. Barnett.

KINGSWAY HALL (West London Mission): 11 and 6.30, Rev Lord Soper.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct: 11 and 6.30, Rev Dr Brian Johanson.

WESTMINSTER CHAPEL, Buckingham Gate: 11 and 6.30, Rev Dr R. T. Kendall.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, Meeting at St Martin's, Ludgate Hill: HC, 11, Rev H. Morton.

HC, 8.15 am and 7.15 pm; Parish Communion, 11, Rev A. G. C. Pearson; 6, Rev E. C. B. Saunders.

ST PAUL'S, Wilton Place, Knightsbridge: HC, 8 and 9; Solemn Eucharist, 11, Missa brevis (Hassler), Hosanna (Weelkes).

ST PAUL'S, Bedford Street, Covent Garden: SE, 11.15.

ST PAUL'S, Robert Adam Street: M, 11, Rev R. K. Townley; 6.30, Bishop Goodwin-Hudson.

ST PETER'S, Eaton Square: LM, 8.15 and 10; Ceremonies and SM, 11, Mass of the Western wynde (Taverner), Hosanna (Gibbons), Passion (Victoria).

ST SIMON ZELOTES, Chelsea: HC, 8; Parish Communion, 11, Rev H. Conder; 6.30, Rev D. R. Clarke.

ST STEPHEN'S, Gloucester Road: LM, 8 and 9; Palm ceremonies and UM, 10.45, Hosanna (Weelkes), Passion Gospel (Lassus), Missa brevis (Palestrina); E and B, 6, Rev D. Priest.

ST VEDAST, Foster Lane: SM, 11, (Plainsong) Mot, Puari Hebraeorum (Lassus), Canon (Troch-Beytagh).

ST COLUMBA'S (Church of Scotland), Pont Street: 11, Rev Dr J. Fraser McLuskey; 6.30, Rev W. Grahame Ballie.

CROWN COURT CHURCH (Church of Scotland), Russell Street, Covent Garden: 11.15 and 6.30, Rev J. Miller Scott.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL: Mass, 7, 8, 9, noon, 5.30 and 7; SM, 10.30, Mass in honorem Sancti Joseph (Peeters), Puari Hebraeorum (Victoria), Ingredientur Domino (Molcolm), Christus factus est (Anerio), Tristis est anima (Croce); V and B, 3.30.

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LEGAL NOTICES

No. 00597 of 1978
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of VENESTA

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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Warning of EEC protectionism Japanese fail to reduce surplus

By Michael Hornsby
Brussels, March 17

Herr Wilhelm Haferkamp, the Commissioner for External Relations, flew to Tokyo today with the message that unless Japan shows convincing evidence next week of its determination to reduce its £5,000m trade surplus with the EEC protectionist retaliation may be the only course left.

The stern warning is the result of what is seen to Brussels the total failure of the Japanese to recognize the political seriousness of the situation when in Tokyo this week an EEC advance party, led by Roy Denman, the director general of Herr Haferkamp's department.

Coming back today to Community headquarters in Brussels Roy said that after two days of talks there had been no discernible sign of action on the Japanese side. He said that the chances now were that a joint agreement could be signed next week on the lines of that concluded last January by Japan and the Commission seeks much more than securing a separate trade agreement containing commitments on reducing trade surplus. It had been hoped that this would be in time to be referred to the heads of government at a summit meeting in Copenhagen April 7 and 8.

The Commission's reputation as effective negotiator on behalf of the Nine is now seen to be at stake, particularly in view of the slighting remarks recently by Mr Nobuhiko Ushiba, Japan's minister for economic affairs, about the importance and authority of the Commission's role.

Both sides are also seen to share the thesis that the Community as a single entity carries more weight than individual member states in international trade negotiations.

However, the bilateral problem of limiting Japanese exports to Britain is more difficult than any concession in Brussels.

Meanwhile, the Commission is reported as hopeful of reaching an agreement next week on voluntary restraint by Japanese steel exports to the EEC over the next five years.

The restraint agreement is with a number at present under negotiation with the major Japanese steel suppliers. The Japanese are being asked to limit their exports to 1976 levels (with some reduction to allow for lower demand forecasts this year), and to refrain from offering their steel at prices more than 3 per cent below those prevailing in the Community.

Herr Haferkamp: a stern message for Tokyo

Pending the conclusion of these agreements, the Community has been levying anti-dumping duties on steel entering the Community below a published "basic price". This minimum price system will expire at the end of this month unless renewed by member states.

Unilateral action: Japan may have to curb exports unilaterally later this year if there is still no clear sign of a turnround in its current account surplus, senior government officials said after the dollar closed at a postwar low against the yen in Tokyo yesterday.

Officials told foreign reporters Japan would like to join forces with the United States, West Germany and Switzerland in efforts to stem the precipitate decline in the dollar's value.—Reuter.

Curbs upheld: The European Community Court of Justice has rejected as inadmissible, complaints by a number of importers against a Community decision to limit imports of Japanese-made motor cycles in Italy.

The importers had called on the court to declare void the import limitation to 18,000 units in 1977 of Japanese-made motor cycles with an engine capacity of over 380cc, a regulation which was to continue through the first half of 1978 at the same annual rate.

Later start for London options trading

By Bryan Appleyard

The Stock Exchange is to announce the opening date for the London Traded Options Market on Tuesday, and it is now clear that it will not be April 4 as originally planned.

That is the date the Amsterdam options market opens, but now the London date looks like being April 26. It also appears that it will be more expensive to deal in options than in equities.

There has been some pressure to open at the same time as Amsterdam, because one of the main sources of custom for the London market in its initial stage is seen as being overseas investors.

If Amsterdam was trading for any length of time as the sole European options market, it is feared London might never be able to recapture some of that business.

The commission rate for dealing in traded options is almost settled, though any announcement has been held up by further debate on the issue.

The likely rate is a flat £2.75 for one option contract (1,000 shares) plus 2½ per cent of the total consideration.

It is proposed that the 2½ per cent should taper to 1½ per cent after five contracts and there would be a further tapering thereafter.

In terms of cash invested this is more expensive than conventional equity trading, though it will be cheaper than directly buying the equivalent number of shares.

The commission level is determined by the high cost of the administrative machinery needed to operate an options market, but dealers believe the high level of profit gearing that can be achieved in options should counteract any discouragement from the level of commission.

Additionally, there is some possibility of the rates being reduced if volume in the market justifies it.

Meanwhile, Deloitte, the accountancy firm, is continuing to prepare the Stock Exchange's case for presentation to the Inland Revenue, pressing for a change in the tax treatment of options.

Currently they are treated as a wasting asset, so en actual loss may be treated as a notional profit.

Deloitte has already spoken to the Revenue on the issue, as has the options committee, but dealers are now resigned to the fact that no change can be expected before the 1979 Finance Act. Certainly no change is expected in the coming Budget.

UK agrees ships deal with India

By Peter Hill

Britain has finally completed the deal to build six cargo ships for India. They are being financed out of development aid to India and by subsidies from the Government's shipbuilding intervention fund.

The deal has attracted almost as much controversy as the 24-vessel package deal with Poland, particularly since the Indian ships effectively are being given away in order to secure jobs.

Both the Opposition and the General Council of British Shipping have criticized the deal and are worried that similar deals will follow.

Mrs Judith Hart, Minister of State for Overseas Development, has approved a grant of £51m to the Indian Government to enable the purchase of the ships to proceed. Each of the 16,500 tons deadweight ships will be built on the Wear by Sunderland Shipbuilders and will be operated by the Shipping Corporation of India.

But because the Indians could have secured similar ships cheaper from other countries, the Government has been forced to provide a subsidy in addition to the grant. The size of the intervention fund subsidy was not disclosed but it is understood to be £2.5m-£5m.

Mr Jim Gilfillan, chairman and managing director of Sunderland Shipbuilders, said that the deal was a "very satisfactory" culmination to more than eighteen months of discussions and hard work by his team.

The ships will be built at the company's Deptford and Pallion yards and will provide work for 3,000 workers over twelve months. All the ships are scheduled for delivery between the end of next year and mid-1980. Mr Gilfillan said that the recent agreement on industrial relations negotiated with the labour force had been a major factor in concluding the Indian deal.

Meanwhile, British Shipbuilders is to bail out the small, privately-owned Scottish company of Ailsa Shipbuilding, at Troon, Ayrshire.

The move to take over Ailsa follows an approach from the company to the state company last year.

The company believes that it would experience serious difficulties surviving outside the state sector. It has only one vessel in its order book.

Owned by Gilbey Gold Trust, an investment concern, Ailsa has a modern covered building yard which was opened eighteen months ago and cost £850,000.

It is able to build ships of up to 5,000 tons deadweight and it seems likely that British Shipbuilders will allocate to the company the remaining 4,400 ton deadweight bulk carrier from the Polish order to assure continuity of employment.

Shipowners and shipbuilders were urged yesterday to cooperate in a scrap and build policy as a means of bringing some stability into the market.

Mr A. Rijke, chairman of the Association of West European Shipbuilders, told the annual conference of the International Association of Independent Tanker Owners in Eastbourne that world shipyards would need a base load of commercial orders in the years ahead and a scrap and build programme could make a substantial contribution.

BSC raises severance pay offer

By Our Industrial Correspondent

British Steel has offered enhanced severance terms to 1,800 workers at Ebbw Vale, South Wales, in return for the premature closure of steelmaking operations at the plant.

The invitation was extended yesterday by Sir Charles Villiers, the chairman, in a speech to trade union leaders in the town. The corporation is clearly optimistic that they will take up the offer in the light of the recent settlements made to steelworkers at Hartlepool and at East Moors, near Cardiff.

At East Moors the "iron handshake" could be up to £17,500 for some men, with normal redundancy payments made up with funds from the European Social Fund.

Sir Charles told the trade unions yesterday that the divisional management had confirmed the closure of the open hearth furnaces and slabbing mill operations for March next year. Workers would be formally advised of the decision in the next few days.

He added however: "Recently the TUC Steel Committee has negotiated the early closure of the plants at Hartlepool and East Moors, and I understand that there has been a decision of the trade unions at Ebbw Vale to invite the steel committee to conduct similar negotiations on their behalf.

"If this is the wish of the workforce affected by the closure of the open hearth and slabbing mill, then the management of the Welsh division would welcome the invitation to the steel committee and willingly enter into negotiation with them."

It seems likely that the workers will opt for a negotiated closure since the amount of money they are able to secure will be dictated by the length of time between the scheduled closure date and the time when a premature closure is implemented.

If it goes ahead, Ebbw Vale will remain an important steel processing centre and decisions on further new investments in the processing sector will be taken in the next 12 months.

At present 6,000 workers are employed by BSC at Ebbw Vale on tinplate, galvanizing operations and in the steelmaking sector.

Lucas to cut 200 more Merseyside jobs

Employment prospects on Merseyside worsened further yesterday when Lucas announced it would cut another 200 jobs at its industrial engineering works at Long Lane, Fazakerley, Liverpool.

The company, which announced on Thursday the closure of its Broadgreen, Liverpool, aerospace works, blamed yesterday's decision on a drop in demand from the Ministry of Defence for components, including hydraulic equipment for the Army's Chieftain tank.

Lucas employs about 500 men at its Long Lane works. The company said it would try to provide those affected with jobs in other areas.

Shop stewards at the Victor works at Broadgreen met yesterday to discuss action after the decision to close the factory and transfer work to the Midlands, with the loss of 2,000 jobs on Merseyside over the next two years.

Foundry redundancies: Dartmouth Auto Castings, Smethwick, a member of the Birmid Qualcast group, is to make nearly half of the 650-strong labour force at its No 3 foundry redundant.

Mr Denys Randolph: timely opportunity.

Wilkinson shareholders accept terms

By Nicholas Hirst

Shareholders in Wilkinson Match, the consumer products group, yesterday agreed overwhelmingly to allow the controversial deal with Allegheny Ludlum Industries, the United States concern, to go ahead.

Allegheny had agreed to sell its True Temper garden tool and golf shaft subsidiary to Wilkinson in return from increasing its existing 29 per cent holding in the British group to 44 per cent.

On a high total poll of 61 per cent of the votes capable of being cast 8.6 million were voted in favour and only 546,000 against.

The deal raised questions of principle and a committee of pension funds instructed the Hill Samuel merchant bank to report on its merits.

This report was favourable and had a significant effect on the final outcome. Neither Allegheny nor Swedish Match voted their shares.

Mr Denys Randolph, chairman of Wilkinson, said yesterday: "This is a timely opportunity to buy assets in America, and is a unique way of establishing a base in that country which is the largest market for our products. It is something we have been seeking to do for a long time."

Taking the sparkle out of diamond markets

As Tiffany's, the New York jewellers, took the extraordinary step of warning that diamond prices were too high, De Beers acted yesterday to curb speculation in the diamond market.

Tiffany's placed an advertisement in *The New York Times* yesterday urging prospective customers to "look before you leap". It admitted that it was an unusual step for such an organization to take, but pointed to the artificially high prices caused by speculation.

Meanwhile, in a break with its tradition of maintaining stable prices, the De Beers marketing arm, the Central Selling Organization—which handles 98 per cent of the world's output of rough, uncut gem stones—has announced that it may impose surcharges at its "sights" (sales) which are held every five weeks.

Clearly De Beers must think the diamond market is on the verge of going out of control, and that this could seriously undermine the position of the CSO, which was formed for the purpose of bringing stability to the market.

In its latest attempt to restore equilibrium to the market, the CSO will assess the state of the market immediately prior to the sights (the next one starts on Tuesday week) and will then decide whether to impose a surcharge and at what level.

No public announcements will be made, however. Any surcharge will be across the board and apply to every category of diamond (there are over 2,000 categories).

It is essentially a problem of too much success. Last year demand grew rapidly and CSO sales reached $2,073m—a third up on the previous year and just a few dollars short of the Gross National Product of Zambia in 1975.

Until now, De Beers has never dropped its prices and has only increased them in good times—last year there were two increases, one of 15 per cent in March and one of 17 per cent in November.

The stability brought by the CSO and the weakness of several currencies, notably the dollar, has led to trade speculators moving in.

Stones sold at the CSO sight have been changing hands immediately for premiums of upwards of 50 per cent (and as much as 100 per cent) of the CSO prices. But many of the stones have not found their way into jewelry, being hoarded instead.

There were several reasons why the CSO has had to act. Diamond producers have been getting increasingly annoyed that they have not been reaping the full benefits of market prices.

Secondly, De Beers is hoping to put an end to the premiums while flushing out some of the stocks built up in the cutting centres.

Desmond Quigley

New Phillips oil find near Toni field

Phillips Petroleum has found oil in the North Sea almost midway between its Toni and Thelma discoveries in block 16/17, about 30 miles east of the Occidental group's Piper field.

The group said yesterday it had drilled the well to discover whether the two oilfields were on a single geological structure. Although testing had produced 4,000 barrels of oil a day and 20 million cu ft of gas, it had still not resolved the question. It was possible a third structure had been tapped.

The drilling rig, Western Pacesetter, is being moved for another appraisal well three-quarters of a mile north-east of the Toni find, which was producing 10,000 barrels a day. Testing on the Thelma field showed 6,100 barrels a day.

Nube resists Barclays' productivity deal

Barclays Bank's revised conditions for a productivity deal to its 55,000 staff are being resisted by the National Union of Bank Employees. Mr David Dines, Nube official with responsibility for Barclays, said the staff would not accept the money without thinking of the consequences for the future.

The bank's original offer was tied to the possibility of voluntary Saturday morning working. That has now been dropped after stiff opposition from Nube.

Swedish yard may dismiss 600

Sweden's Kockums Varv shipyard, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kockums, has told union officials it may have to dismiss around 600 workers this year, Mr Nils-Hugo Hallenborg, group president, said yesterday.

Discussions on possible dismissals among office and management staff will take place on Monday, while industry sources said about 300 people in these groups will be affected.

Dollar recovers after early weakness

The dollar recovered in European trading yesterday after a weak start caused by a fall overnight in Tokyo. At the end of business its effective depreciation was down to 5.41 per cent compared with 5.58 per cent overnight.

Sterling fell nearly three quarters of a cent to $1.9075.

Zambia to devalue

Zambia has devalued the kwacha by 10 per cent with immediate effect in an attempt to prop up the ailing economy, Mr John Mwanakatwe, Finance Minister, told Parliament yesterday.

EEC rules force change in export guarantees

EEC rules have forced a revision of the United Kingdom Export Credits Guarantee Department arrangements. From April 1 ECGD-backed exports will lose support currently provided for interest on loans of two years or more.

Such loans finance only about 1 per cent of total British exports to the EEC. Under present ECGD schemes finance has been made available at fixed rates for all export credits of two years or more. Where the fixed rate fell out of line with market rates the difference was made up by ECGD.

The European Commission has advised ECGD that these arrangements are in conflict with the Treaty of Rome and they have, therefore, been ended. In future, however, to give exporters flexibility in dealing with banks, loans for any amount will be able to be made in sterling. Rate support can continue to be given on ships sales.

ECGD financing was switched out of sterling into foreign currencies last year, but because of the success of this policy a relaxation is to be made for smaller amounts. From April 1 export contracts with a loan value of less than £5m although expected to be in foreign currency may be in sterling

Hint of legal challenge to pay clause

By Clifford Webb

The Confederation of British Industry said yesterday that one of its member firms might still take court action to challenge the pay restriction clauses inserted into government contracts with industry.

Sir John Methven, director general, told a press conference in Birmingham that despite the last minute concessions made by the Government in response to CBI pressure, the restricting clauses were still "obnoxious, and possibly bad in law".

He said this was the view of some legal authorities and was based mainly on the Government's monopoly position. As a result of these doubts he would not rule out the possibility that a member firm would challenge their validity in the courts. But the CBI would not itself take such action.

Sir John claimed that the CBI's earlier advice to refuse to sign contracts containing the offending clauses had "virtually stopped all government contracting for five weeks, particularly in defence industries".

Such a strong stand by industry had never been seen before and had strengthened the CBI's hand in negotiating modifications with the Government.

As a result they had felt able to adopt a "neutral" position and leave the ultimate decision on contracts to individual members.

He did not think the five-week standstill had caused any permanent damage to urgently needed government work. Although the changes had been made only in the past two days there were indications that firms were already going ahead with the completion of modified contracts.

On the CBI's budget recommendations to the Chancellor, he said industry would prefer to see concessions in personal taxation rather than government moves to spur investment in industry.

If, as was suggested in some quarters, the Chancellor had £2,500m to give away, it should be directed in taxation cuts.

Non-use of £750m contingency reserve is major factor in spending shortfall

By Melvyn Westlake

The biggest single factor behind the politically controversial "shortfall" in public spending during the present financial year is that not a penny of the contingency reserve has been used. This item accounted for £750m of the £2,402m under-spend (excluding debt interest) that is now estimated to occur in 1977-78 financial year, ending in a couple of weeks.

Whitehall also invested much less than it intended in capital projects, and lent much less to nationalized industries and private companies than originally planned.

A complete breakdown of the items of underspending was given to the Commons yesterday by Mr Joel Barnett, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury. He was answering a question from Mr Nigel Lawson, Conservative MP for Blaby.

Yesterday's itemized breakdown of the shortfall comes only a week after a Commons Select Committee had heavily criticized the Treasury for failing to see that planned spending targets were met. The underspending amounts to nearly 4½ per cent of total expenditure, exclusive of debt interest, or 5 per cent inclusive.

The select committee reserved some of its harshest comments for the Government's disproportionately large *planned* cuts in capital spending on programmes like hospital and school building.

It is now apparent from Mr Barnett's answer in the Commons that there has been a further *unplanned* drop in such spending of £223m. At the same time, expenditure on wages and salaries is shown to have been £25m less than expected, while other current expenditure on goods and services is £231m down on the original target.

One of the few items to show a rise over planned expenditure, however, was subsidies. These were some £223m higher than envisaged.

The fact that none of the contingency reserve has been spent is particularly noteworthy because it is an area where the Government has some discretion. The reserve is intended to meet any unexpected call on public money, or fresh expenditure resulting from policy changes.

Ministers have been insisting that this reserve will be used as an additional control on spending, ensuring all extra unplanned outlays will be met from it. However, it will no doubt be argued by the Government's critics that this year it could have been used to make up for shortfalls in other areas.

The underspending has almost certainly had a deflationary affect on the economy, and amounts to more money than all of the official cuts in public spending announced during the crisis of 1976.

RETAIL PRICES

The following are the index numbers (January 15 1974=100) for retail prices not seasonally adjusted, released by the Department of Employment yesterday:

	(1) All items	(2) All items except seasonal foods	(3) Annual rate of increase in (2) over 6 months earlier
1977			
Jan	172.4	170.9	18.0
Feb	174.1	172.5	18.4
March	175.8	174.3	18.7
April	180.3	178.7	19.7
May	181.7	180.5	20.0
June	183.6	182.4	19.5
July	183.8	183.5	15.3
Aug	184.7	184.9	14.9
Sept	185.7	186.2	14.1
Oct	186.5	187.3	9.9
Nov	187.4	188.2	8.7
Dec	188.4	189.0	7.4
1978			
Jan	189.5	190.2	7.4
Feb	190.6	191.4	7.2

THE M&G YEAR BOOK 1978

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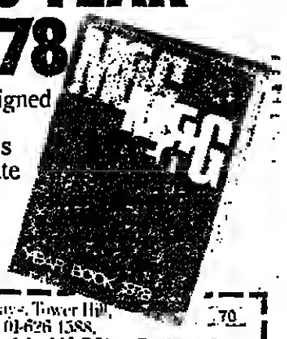

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THE M&G GROUP

...ling arranged for airlifting injured ...rs from North Sea installations

By ... Vielvoye

...panies operating in ... Sea have agreed in ... to finance a helicop... system for transport... divers to hospital in ... while they are still ...pression.

...em has been ready to ...round the clock since ... the service was not ...cause the oil com... the National Health ...uld not agree who ... the bill.

...ed Kingdom Offshore ... Association has now ... for one year its ... will finance the ser... they continue talks ...HS. Companies will ...national Underwater Contractors an average $44 (about £22) a day for each decompression installation used in their offshore operations. There are about 34 in the North Sea.

Until now there was no way of moving a diver injured or ill while under compression. The IUC system enables the diver to be placed in a special titanium pressure chamber and flown to its North Sea Hyperbaric Centre in Aberdeen.

Mr Dan Walker, IUC's chief diver and international operations manager, said yesterday that it had cost the company $860,000 to develop the system, excluding the capital costs of shore-based equipment.

The figure of $44 a day had been based on recouping the capital costs over a five-year period, he explained.

The company had taken a gamble that a new arrangement would be reached after the first year's contract that would enable them to recover the capital expenditure. Three oil groups involved in the North Sea—Shell, British Petroleum and Esso—are interested in taking an equity stake in the system.

During the discussion over who pays for the service the NHS has taken the view that their responsibility for injured divers begins only when they reach the shore. But it will be pointed out that the Government has extended the tax not to cover all workers in the British sector of the North Sea.

...y looks at hazards of gas transport

...ergy Correspondent

...of the hazards of ... the conventional ...ds by the Health and ...mission has dis... possible explosions ...transport or storage ...d petroleum gas and ...atural gas could pro... casualties.

...mission says that ...are highly flammable ... boiling points at ... pressure, but they are classified as rare accidents. It says that considerable quantities of LPG are moved by rail and a fire and explosion on any one wagon could involve an entire train.

LNG is also moved by road. The possibility of a cargo tank on a gas tanker failing could not be ruled out and this could result in the formation of a large vapour cloud "attended by a massive explosion".

The report, which answered questions posed by staff at the Dounreay nuclear establishment, said there was no record of any large scale escape of LPG or LNG from a storage plant in the United Kingdom.

These types of accident are so rare they have no affect on the statistics for safety in the energy industries.

The report concludes that nuclear, oil and gas fired power stations have a better safety record than coal burning units.

...he markets moved

The FT index: 457.1—1.1

	16p to 762p	Rowntree Mac	5p to 383p
	11p to 347p	Scot National	5p to 129p
	5p to 174p	Securicor	10p to 84p
	9p to 126p	Security Serv	8p to 92p
	10p to 263p	Shell Trans	10p to 510p
	3p to 128p	Sime Darby	7p to 126p
	5p to 325p	Thomson Org	7p to 190p
	8p to 155p	Wigfall, H.	10p to 232p
	10p to 490p	Steep Rock	20p to 150p
	83p to 192p	Southvaal	24p to 451p
	69p to 295p	Venterspost	27p to 181p
	14p to 247p	Welkom	16p to 255p
	11p to 100p	Winkelhaak	30p to 712p
	16p to 340p	W Rand Cons	23p to 81p

...back. ...cualities went easier. ...num 92.125 per cent ...to 41.13 per cent). ...70 points to $1.9075. ...exchange rate index

Gold lost $0.50 an ounce to $183.125.
SDR-$ was 1.23172 on Friday while SDR-£ was 0.643868.
Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1394.8 (previous 1394.9).

Reports, pages 19 and 20

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.74	1.68
Austria Sch	29.50	27.50
Belgium Fr	63.25	59.75
Canada $	2.21	2.14
Denmark Kr	11.12	10.62
Finland Mkk	8.30	7.95
France Fr	9.22	8.82
Germany Dm	4.07	3.85
Greece Dr	70.50	66.50
Hongkong $	9.10	8.65
Italy Lr	1665.00	1580.00
Japan Yn	465.00	440.00
Netherland Gld	4.34	4.11
Norway Kr	10.53	10.08
Portugal Esc	78.00	73.00
S Africa Rd	1.89	1.75
Spain Pes	157.50	150.50
Sweden Kr	9.14	8.74
Switzerland Fr	3.76	3.54
US $	1.97	1.91
Yugoslavia Dnr	37.00	35.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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M & G 17

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Grouse

Getting the sums wrong in the first place is one way of increasing Post Office profits; another we have discovered is its arbitrary bahir of insisting that some people should pay o fairly large deposit months in advance of the installation of a telephone.

Area telephone monagers have, it transpires, powers to demand that future customers should pay not only the connexion fee of £45 but up to a year's rental in advance (£33). With small businesses the demands may he increased by the addition of five months' estimated use.

The argument is that such a system helps to reduce the Post Office's had debts. No doubt we are all in favour of anything that reduces the taxpayer's liability to subsidize nationalized industries. but the high-handed way in which the Post Office discrimioates between those it deems honest and those it considers potential bad debt risks leaves a great deal to he desired.

There is no way of knowing heforehand whether, as a new telephone subscriber, you will be asked to pay well over the odds—such as the £80 recently quoted to us (and this was three months before the teleohone was actually installed). Nor are future customers informed that they can argue against the extra loading.

Some areas. it seems, contain more telephone bill welchers to the square mile than others, and there the Post Office takes it upon itself to judge who looks likely to be a had debt risk and who not.

And what is wrong with cash on delivery? Two months, the Post Office says, is the maximum anyone has to wait to get a telephone installed. With failed appointments and other excuses, two months can easily he stretched to three, as many people will testify.

Investing for Easter

Oo Mooday, Christies, the auctioneers, oppropriotely enough has six Easter eggs in its South Kensiogtoo auction. Not that they ore any ordinary eggs. bur the work of Stoart Devlin, one of Britain's premier goldsmiths and designers.

Devlin's silver gilt "surprise" eggs have proved to be a remarkably good investment in recent years, olthough only a Philistine would buy simply for the copitol appreciotion.

Twice a year Devlin produces o limited edition of 250 "surprise" eggs to coincide with Easter eod Christmas. The surprise obour the eggs is whot they contain inside—and it always is something different. The eggs in this Easter's limited editioo reveal, wben opcned. an exquisite hedgehog rooting under a delicate plant.

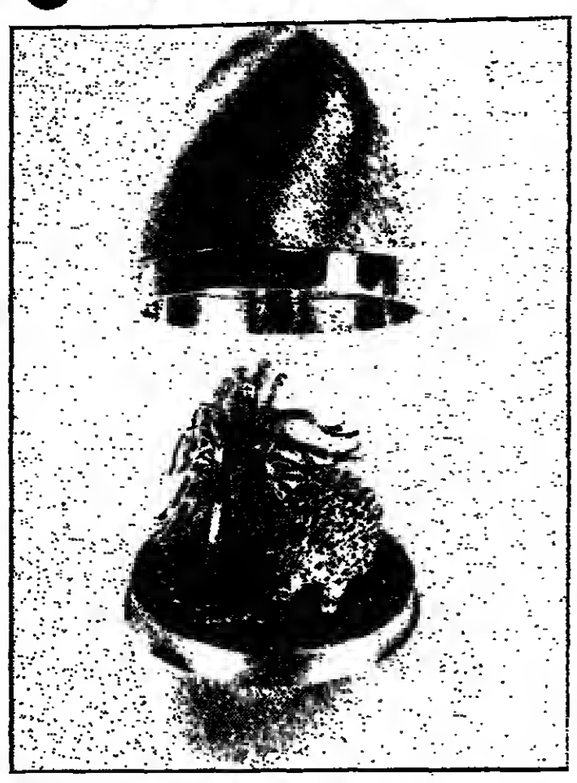
Devlin began his limited editions in 1968 wben an egg cost £50. The price of the latest edition is £126. However, recently an egg from the first edition was sold for £500. Given the intricate craftsmonsbip thot goes into the eggs, the limited editions seem remarkably good value.

Devlin does, of course, produce other more exotic individual eggs, using gold and silver gilt, precious ond semi-precioun stones and here the prices are impressive. Eggs with silver gilt shells are hetween £300 and £900, while those based on gold run between £2,500 and £20,000.

Inevitably comporisons are made hetween Devlin and the legendary Faberge, a comparisnn easily understood when you see his lotest collection of eggs which have just gone on display at his Clerkenwell showrooms.

The exactiog craftsmanship and the materials used inevitably make Devlin's work expensive, hut tbot is part of his philosophy. "One of the things I try to do is to provide on opportunity for people who hove as their priority the wish to buy really good things." You don't have to he wealthy to be o collector, he argues.

The best collection nf his silver gilt eggs, says Devlin, is owned by a secretary who forgoes holidays in exotic parts of the world, which provide only momentary satisfaction, io favour of acquiring eggs. Devlin reckons that her collection is now worth three times what she has so far paid.



Silver gilt "surprise" egg in Stuart Devlin's Easter, 1978, limited edition.

Paradoxically, while most of his customers are rich, passing on price increases is oot thor easy. Apart from high labour costs, the business is beset by the fluctuating prices of raw materials. Gold has been consistently rising for the past couple nf years. Diamonds and other stooes hove also heen rising, while silver has recently shown a sharp and, for Devlin at least, a worrying jump.

Devlin is producing a luxury product, ond he is aware thot it is in competition with other luxury items, snch as paiotings and holiday bomes. Cumulative price iocreases can have serious effects.

He tells the story of a bnsinessman who bad sold out and waoted to reinvest the proceeds. He commissioned Devlin to make three sets of gold goblets. Sometime later he returned osking for a fourth ser to be made. Wheo told that the price had trehled he was nooe too hoppy and failed to appreciote that the price of gold bad risen as hod lobour costs. The fact that his original purchases had shown a strong gain was, opparently, oeither here oor there.

Diamonds are, of course, much used in the Devlin workshopo both in ornamental pieces and jewelry. However, after sharply rising prices over the last year he is wondering if diamonds may not be getting close to pricing themselves out of the market.

Last year the Central Selling Organization, the marketing arm of De Beers, raised its prices for rough. uncut diamonds by an effective 34½ per cent. However, due to strong jewelry demand and to hoarding within the diamond trade, gems were selling at premiums of upwards of 50 per cent of the CSO prices, which magnified the effect further down the supply chain.

Devlin commented: "I feel that if the diamond price keeps going up I will desigo diamoods out of my work."

While he makes jewelry for the upper end nf the market, his remarks nevertheless have significance for the jewelry trade in general. Devlin points out that many first-time purchasers of diamonds are buying engagement rings. Later, as they get richer and more established, they may buy higger diamood rings.

However, with many other beautiful precious and semi-precious stones in competition, first-time buyers may be deterred from buying a diamond engagement riog in favour of, say, a sapphire ring. Devlin argues that the result could be that follow-up porchases might again be diverted awar from diamoods.

(This would fit in with the De Beers marketing strategy. Having reached near-saturatioo of the United States market—in 1975 it is estimated that 73 per cent of all brides received new diamond engagement rings—it embarked no a stroog campaign for diamond eternity rings.)

Devlin himself makes o soeciality of beauriful ioterlocking engagement and wedding rings. However, you do nor change partners and rings all that often and Easter happens to come round every year. Buying an egg this Easter could be both a profitable and pleasurable experience.

Desmond Quigley

Delayed reaction to market recovery

The Times Halifax house price index fell by 1.4 per cent in February, much, it must be coofessed, to the surprise of both *The Times* and the Halifax. The attitude in this paper and in Yorkshire bad been to treat with circumspectioo the Government's fear that bouse prices were already set on a runaway trend. All the same some increase in the index had been expecred.

If your first reaction is "lies, damned lies and statistics" don't let it be your last. The index is probably the most solidly-hased of any independeot house price survey, using the agreed prices of over 17,000 bouses reached in February os its base.

Apart from being the largest individual sample measured during the mooth it is also comprehensive coveriog the eotire bousing spectrum and nnt merely the well-puhlicized "gazumped"—dreadful word—house.

It includes a vast number of ordinary purchases of modest properties up and down the country many of which will have beeo sold privately.

Informatioo expected shortly from other huilding societies is expected to confirm that house prices overall bove been moving at o much slower rate than the public have believed. It is almost certain that next month's index will be up hur that the increase will not be of a staggering scale.

The disturbiog feature thor the index does reveal is how easy it is to create an atmosphere of boom. Certainly throughout most of February there were reports that bouse prices had "taken off"— although the reality of the situation shows that this was not particularly the experience of the 17,000 borrowers who applied and received approval for a Halifax loan.

The lag in respoose to the geoeral view that house prices were on the up and up, however, has now arrived with a vengeance—as the evidnce from the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors shows.

The questionnaire completed hy members throughout the country shows thor everywhere there is the same problem: too many would-be huyers and too few houses for sale. This opposing tug springs from the same source: the fear or hope (depeoding upoo whether ooe is a huyer or seller) that prices are going to rise rapidly.

The estate ageots' evidence is based oo veodors' asking prices as well as actual transactions and some admit that, as far as February was concerned, the increased prices had oot yet been reflected in th actual returns.

But in other areas, particularly in Londoo, sales are following hard on the heels of instructions. And apart from the pre-1919 house—which appears less attractive when prospective purchasers feel they can afford more—a much larger proportion of RICS members believe that house prices are oow very much higher than they were three months ago.

The questioo that remains is: was the Government right to ask the huilding societies to knock £70m a month off their lending targets last week? The evidence seems to be that it wasn't necessary, in fact it has acted like a jet of cold water on the [illegible]

This psychology has been noted by Halifax and RICS. The publicity may be "panic transaction" [illegible] Halifax. And as in the South-east the flood of new [illegible] abating and the "[illegible] price buhle may be [illegible]

Margaret [illegible]

The Times/Halifax house price index

Monthly Index of average prices of second-hand houses (Dec 1977 = 100)

		Index	Average price £	% change over 1 year	% change over 6 months
1975	June	86.0	12,846		
	Sept	85.4	12,562		
	Dec	85.3	12,533		
1976	March	87.7	12,896		
	June	92.1	13,544		
	Sept	92.0	13,531		
	Dec	91.2	13,413		
1977	Feb	89.1	13,105	3.8	3.2
	March	89.8	13,197	2.3	2.5
	April	92.6	13,817	2.4	1.9
	May	92.7	13,630	1.5	0.5
	June	95.3	14,011	3.5	4.5
	July	96.1	14,122	1.9	5.9
	Aug	96.8	14,234	4.6	8.5
	Sept	96.9	14,249	5.3	8.0
	Oct	98.0	14,402	7.8	5.8
	Nov	99.2	14,580	7.5	7.0
	Dec	100.0	14,701	9.6	4.9
1978	Jan	100.8	14,824	11.1	5.0
	Feb	99.4	14,610	11.5	3.5

Average regional prices of second-hand houses

	Feb £	Jan £	Dec £	% change over 6 months
North	12,637	12,935	12,283	[illegible]
Yorks and Humberside	10,654	11,030	10,457	[illegible]
North-west	12,127	12,054	12,333	[illegible]
East Midlands	11,740	12,129	11,969	[illegible]
West Midlands	13,781	13,642	14,946	[illegible]
East Anglia	12,508	14,121	13,578	[illegible]
Wales	12,378	12,613	12,755	[illegible]
South-west	14,626	16,019	15,404	[illegible]
South-east	19,067	18,906	18,682	[illegible]
Greater London	19,514	18,682	18,616	[illegible]
Scotland	14,435	14,774	14,818	[illegible]

RICS survey of house prices

*Three-month comparison:**

	Very much higher (8% or more) %	Much higher (about 5%) %	Slightly higher (about 2%) %	The same %
Pre 1919 terrace	29	28	22	16
Inter-war semi	44	42	9	6
1939-1959 det'd	55	31	12	3
1939-1959 semi	53	37	9	2
Post 1960 det'd	54	33	11	2
Post 1960 semi	54	37	9	1
New houses	57	33	9	2

* The figures show percentage of estate agents who find prices have moved in line with the various categories.

Investor's week

Equities move sideways through lack of interest

In a dull start to the long Eostnr accouot equities held firm, more by default thao through genuine huying interest. The rally of the previous week was not carried through with any real conviction aod hargains once again drifted to around the 5,000 level.

At the close of tradiog yesterday the *FT* ordinary share index was 1.9 dowo oo the week at 457.1.

The week saw a clutch of ecooomic figures, iodex stock BP reportiog annual results and a bearish circular on GEC which slashed 15p off the shares at one point, but investors continued to sit on the side lines, leaving it to the "hed and breakfast" deals to accouor for much of the business.

Some dealers thoughr that this trade, being pur through before the end of the financiol year, was accouoting for about 10 per cent of business.

However, as liquidity builds up for the institutional investors, such as insurance companies and pension funds, many are wary of moving out nf the equity market.

Gilts saw o hetter start to the account. A hasic underlying strength to the market helped government stocks to take rhe trade and money supply figures in their stride and both the long and short "taps" were activated. Estimates are that the Government Broker sold abour £500m of stock.

Elsewhere, io light turnover, gilts moved little in the first four trading days. Confidence waoed yesterday and loogs were as much as a point off ot one stage. Dealers could see no specific reason for the retreat other than general nervousoess and sellers taking advantage of a rally.

Oo Monday retail sales figures much in line with market expectatinns did nothing for the stores sector which, after a firm start, ended with small losses ocross the board. Rolls-Royce Motors, on the other hand, unveiling good profits and a confident chairman's statemeot, glided sedately upwards, adding 8p to 75½p.

Oils were a firm spot, with Attock returning from suspensioo, Shell finding friends eager for the locked-in dividend ood *BP* wanted in front of its figures. Dixons Photographic fell back as a line of about ooe millioo shares went through the market.

Not even an £84m visible surplus on the February trade figures could encourage buyers on Tuesday, though *United Biscuits* provided a temporary firm spot on the back of good results. Ever Ready dimmed on oews that it is to challenge a Price Commission recommendation, while Cray Electrical, a brief suspension behind it, weot ahead after a somewhat reluctant bid from Spey Investment.

The fighting in the Lehanoo knocked confidence oo Wednesday and the *FT* index went into retreat for rhe first time io nine trading sessioos. Scottish whisky independent Arthur Bell provided some cheer, however, turning in profits at the top end of market expectations.

On Thursday the City accepted money supply figures, which put annual growth at 14¾ per cent, without so much as a hiccup and not even disappointing figures from BP could preveot the *FT* index rising on the day.

Alison Mitchell

MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Year's high	Year's low	Company	Change	Comment
		Rises		
240p	128p	Bookar McConnall	15p to 222p	In front of figures
169p	96p	Miln Marsters	15p to 155p	Profits turnround
322p	77p	Oil Exploration	14p to 208p	Fears of dry well proved false
210p	85p	Smurfit, J.	20p to 190p	Irish stocks wanted
200p	92p	Wolseley Hughes	17p to 192p	Record figures
		Falls		
122p	77p	AAH	7p to 95p	Figures
477p	177p	East Rand Prop	83p to 295p	Chairman's warning on coats
282p	163p	GEC	9p to 247p	Broker's profits revision
285p	137p	C. E. Heath	15p to 270p	Weak insurance brokers
177p	130½p	Utd Biscuits	5p to 142p	Profit taking

Excellent results from Gartmore High Income Trust

Here is the outstanding record of Gartmore High Income Trust as given in the Managers' Report published 15th March 1978.

Income up 11.3%

The income paid for the six months ending 31st January 1978 was 166.05p net per 100 units. This compares with 149.20p net for the corresponding period last year—a rise in net payments of 11.3%.

£48.35p to original unitholders

Original unitholders have received a total of £48.35p gross per £100 invested since the Fund began in March 1975. Estimated gross yield as at 16th March 1978 was 9.24% p.a.

24.3% rise in capital value in 6 months

Over the 6 months concerned the offer price of units rose by 24.3% compared with a rise in the Financial Times Industrial Ordinary Share Index of 4.6%. Since March 1975, the offer price of units has risen by 113.5% compared to a rise of 65.7% in the Financial Times Index (as at 16th March 1978).

Two ways to invest

You can invest directly in Gartmore High Income Trust or through a single premium bond underwritten by Lloyds Life Assurance Limited.

Full details as available on request—contact Adrian Collins on 01-283 3531, or complete the coupon below.

To: Gartmore Fund Managers Ltd., 2 St Mary Axe, London EC3A 8BP. Tel: 01-283 3531.

Please send me:
- ☐ The latest High Income Trust Managers' Report
- ☐ Details of the Gartmore range of unit trusts
- ☐ Details of your single-premium bond

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£650,000,000 under Group Management.

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Round-up

Tax guide • New funds

Rescue for Drummond

The *Money Which?—Tax Saving Guide* is recognized as providing the most lucid and helpful information on all aspects nf personal taxatinn. The 1978 guide included in the March edition of *Which?* magazine is no exception.

It runs to 160 pages of explanation, specimen form filling, graphs and calculating tables. This time it includes new sections on tax and your home, fringe benefits and investment income. Throughouc the guide the main tax changes made since the last edition are clearly marked.

Whether you are in the PAYE system nr self-employed, and whatever your family circumstances, you will find it helpful—and almost indispensable if you are unaccustomed to filling in a tax return form or wish to check up on whether your taxman is assessing you correctly.

The guide provides a real service in simplifying some of the more complicated calculations. It has a detailed diagram, for instance, to help you work ooc whether you will save tax by baving your spouse's income taxed separately.

There is a blow by blow account of how to fill in your annual return and the guide deciphers the mysteries of the Inland Revenue's tax coding system.

Which? (including *Money Which?*) is noty available to Consumer Association members (£3.75 a quarter).

Relief is at hand for the 180 members and policyholders of Drummond Assurance which was ordered to stop taking on new business last week. Drummond is to be taken over by fellow friandly society Family Assurance.

It is expected that details will be circulated to policyholders shortly of the proposals to transfer Drummond's business and commitments to Family Assurance. But no oew policies will be issued by Drummond under its new management.

The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies stopped tha company from taking on new business hecause management costs were found to be too high and the standing of ooe of its associates has been called into question. Family Assurance, whose chairman is Mr Robert Morrison, of Planned Savings Life Assurance, has around 2,000 members and assets of £150,000.

Kleinwort Beoson is launching a new unit trust specializing in investment trusts. The primary object is to provide a vehicle for the transfer nf existing investment trust portfolios held by Kleinwort's private clieots iotn a managed fund.

Although the timing of the launch tooks a little odd in view nf flagging interest in the investment trust market, it is clearly of advantage for share exchanges, upon which capital gains tax is payable, taking place when the level of share prices are lower. The starting yield on the new fund, which is open to the public, is estmated at a minimum of 5 per cent. The units are 50p each and a minimum subscription of £500 is required.

Of interest to overseas residents as well as to the United Kingdom investor is the launcb this week of a new Far East Fund from Schlesinger. The fund witl be managed by a Jersey subsidiary but operate as a unit trust dealing weekly at asset value.

Schlesinger favours Japanese shares because of the size of the quoted corporate sector there and the prospects for its economy.

The offer price is 100p and the minimum investment is £500.

Investment trust valuations

Total assets less current liabilities £m	Company	Date of valuation	Annual dividend	Net asset value after deducting prior charges at nominal value	market value	Investment currency premium (p)
			Pence except where £ stated (see note d)			
	VALUATION MONTHLY					
140.2	Alliance	28.02.78	T 1	259.3	267.5	21.5
78.9	Anglo-American	28.02.78	3 0	112 0	117 8	13 2
115 8	British	28.02.78	4.3	173 1	175.8	18.0
23.8	Capital & Nat	28.02.78	*4 0	147.6	150 5	14 0
9.5	Clerenhouse	28.02.78	3 8	94 7	94.7	0.2
0.6	Crosefriars	28 02 78	3.3	95.2	96.2	—
14 8	Dundee and London	28.02.78	2.3	76.0	77.5	4 6
82.1	Edinburgh	28.02.78	6 75	245.3	259 8	17.8
39.3	First Scot Amer	28.02.78	2.55	†106.2	108.4	12.4
10.8	Grange	28.02.78	2.1	81.3	85 4	4.7
53.3	Great Northern	28.02.78	3.87	122.8	125.4	T T
57.9	Guardian	28.02.78	£.35	95 T	100.3	6.8
80.0	Invest Trust Corp	28.02.78	5.915	237 0	242.8	29.8
73.1	Investors Cap	28.02.78	1.65	88 2	93 8	12.0
17 9	Jardine Japan	28.02.78	0.7	159.5	156 5	35 1
81.4	London & Holy	28.02.78	3.2	134.5	138 3	14.6
22.2	London and Mont	28.02.78	5.25	222.4	226.6	25.2
41.9	Lond & Provincial	28.02.78	3.0	129.4	181.0	14.8
97.4	Mercantile	28.02.78	1.25	147.0	52.1	2.0
	Conv Debs 1988	28.02.78	£4.50	£72 70	£78 10	£2 90
23.9	North Atlantic	28.02.78	2.7	106.3	109.3	11 3
46.1	Northern American	28.02.78	2.85	†111 5	114 7	16.8
6.5	Save & Pros Linked	28.02.78	—	153.2	153.2	—
‡107.1	Scottish	28.02.78	2.56	113.8	117.6	13.8
54.2	Scottish Northern	28.02.78	2 8	116.4	124.6	8 2
89.4	Scottish United	28.02.78	2 0	99 3	102.8	16.9
46.0	Second Alliance	28.02.78	5.65	220.0	228.0	24.0
3.6	Shires	28.02.78	7.56	140.3	140 3	—
36.0	Sterling	28.02.78	5 3	202.8	209.4	20.8
24.2	Technology	28.02.78	2 25	120.0	121 3	12.4
65.7	United British	28.02.78	3.975	146.2	147.5	14.4
19.1	Utd States & Gen	28.02.78	5.94	224 7	230 8	24.3
78.0	Utd States Deb	28.02.78	3.52	106.2	110.2	11 5
	Conv Ln Stk 1985	28.02.78	£5.00	£116.80	£121.30	£12.70
	Baillie Gifford & Co.					
105.6	Scottish Mortgage	28.02.78	3.0	131 8	183.6	14 1
52.3	Monks	28.02.78	1 4	59.1	58.9	6.0
13.1	Winterbottom	28.02.78	4.8	228.8	240.7	28.4
	Baring Bros & Co Ltd					
36.1	Outwich	03.03.78	1.265	59 1	62 8	4.0
21.6	Tribune	24.02.78	13.0	811.8	813.9	103.4
	East of Scotland Investment Managers					
39.5	Aberdeen	28.02.78	4 65	156 6	166.8	13.8
	Edinburgh Fund Managers Ltd					
$5.8	American	28.02.78	†	52.8	55.0	3.8
14.3	Crescent Japan	28.02.78	—	176.8	178.0	36.4
	Electra House Group					
58.2	Electra	28.02.78	4.3	129 2	130.0	6.8
234.9	Globe	31.01.78	4.1	137.7	138 0	5.8
	Conv Loan 1987/91	31.01.78	£5 50	£113.10	£113.30	£4.40
	Conv Loan 1985/90	31.01.78	£6.25	£158.40	£158.70	£6.10
33.7	Temple Bar	28.02.78	9.5	221.2	225.6	5.9
	Conv Loan 1985/90	28.02.78	£5.75	£126.10	£126.60	£3.40
	Conv Loan 1987/91	28.02.78	£6.00	£95.10	£97.00	£2.50
	F & C Group					
16 5	Alliance	28.02.78	2 45	118.4	123 6	10.5
20 6	Cardinal	28.02.78	3.8	135.7	140.6	13 0
	Conv Loan 1985/87	28.02.78	£8.00	£109.90	£114.10	£8.90
6.1	F & C Eurotrust	28.02.78	0.85	61.6	61.6	10.6
157.6	Foreign & Colonial	28.02.78	3 77	188.4	187.5	24.7
1	General Investors	28.02.78	†	†	†	†
	James Finlay Investment Management Ltd					
1.8	Provincial Cities	28.02.78	1.3458	33.6	33.8	—
	Gartmore Investment Ltd					
6.1	Altifund	28.02.78	7 2	102.1	102.1	4 2
	Capital 50p	28.02.78	0.36	226 8	226.8	4.2
22.5	Anglo-Scottish	28.02 78	1.6	52.3	54.4	3 5
23 5	English & Scottish	28.02.78	*2.45	82 6	86.0	3.1
8.5	Group Investors	28.02.78	1.7	68.0	71 4	4.7
4.5	London & Gartmore	28.02.78	0.5	76 9	80 3	5.8
10 0	London & Lennox	28.02.78	*2.1	85 9	89.6	7 8
20.2	London & Lomond	28.02.78	2.4	87 2	89.8	5 6
8.8	London & Strath	28.02.78	1.375	46 5	50.2	4.2
10 6	Maidrum Investment	28.02.78	1 85	52 5	52.5	0.3
5.7	New York & Gart	28.02 78	0.4	32.3	32.3	3.0
	Gartmore Investment (Scotland) Ltd					
64.5	Scottish National	28.02.78	3.45	169.2	172.7	18.4
15.6	Glasgow Stockholdre	28.02.78	2.4	116.8	120.9	13.0
	John Gorett & Co Ltd					
74.7	Border & Southern	28.02 78	T.5	358.4	363.5	33.5
33.2	Debenture Corp	28.02.78	3 2	103.1	105.5	5 8
10.7	General Stockholdrs	28.02.78	1 7	127.3	136.8	17.2
†20.1	Govett European	28.02 78	1.0	82.8	82.8	5 2
54.4	Lake View	28.02.78	2.1	110.6	114.4	10.3
	Conv Loan 1873/96	28.02.78	£4 00	£147 50	£152.50	£13.60
54.7	Stockholders	28.02.78	2.05	113.0	117.8	11.7
	GT Management Ltd					
15.2	Berry Trust	28.02.78	0 875	72.1	72.1	3.5
	Conv Loan 1993	28.02.78	£4.25	£104.60	£104.60	£5.10
†14 8	GT Japan	28.02.78	1.0	*148.6	*148.6	*11.6
	Conv Loan 1987	28.02.78	£8.50	£90.40	£92.50	£7.30
6.3	Northern Securities	28.02.78	3 0	136.7	142.3	11.0
	Hambros Group					
21.4	Bishopsgate	28.02.78	5 25	213.5	222.8	10.6
3.7	City of Oxford	28.02.78	3 0	79.1	82.1	—
43.1	Hambros	28.02 78	3.25	113.8	124.1	7.7
0.0	Rosedimond	28.02.78	—	101.2	101.2	1.7
	Henderson Administration Ltd					
†(17.3	Witan	28.02.78	*2.1	*104.2	108 3	*11.0
18.7	Electric & General	28.02.78	1.45	86.9	88.0	10.0
†5.8	Greenfriar	28.02.78	1.45	104.0	104.0	9.4
8.2	Lowland	28.02.78	2.1	60.0	60.0	1.6
2.1	English National	28.02.79	1 74	82.4	83 2	—
	Oef Ord 25p	28.02.78	2.06	54.7		
	Philip Hill (Management) Ltd					
18.3	City & Inter	28.02.78	4.07	114.2		
10.1	General & Com	28.02.78	†	157.6		
20.9	General Consol	28.02.78	3 75	96 6		
118.2	Philip Hill	28.02 78	6.9	211.0		
4.8	Moorgate	28.02.78	3.055	84.2		
34.4	1928	28.02.78	7.55	235.8		
	Ivory & Sime Limited					
38.5	Atlantic Assets	28.02.78	0 4	114 2		
96.5	British Assets	28.02.78	2 2	80.2		
32.2	Edinburgh American	28.02.78	1.1	116.7		
13.1	Viking Resources	28.02 78	0 8	111.3		
	Keyser Ullmann Ltd					
11.2	Throgmorton Sec	28.02 78	—	—		
37.2	Throgmorton	28.02.78	4 875	78.8		
	Kleinwort Benson Ltd					
24.8	British American	28.02.78	1 65	47.4		
19.5	Brunner	28.02.78	3.55	115.9		
29.7	Charter	28.02.78	2.15	65 5		
37.8	English & NY	28.02.78	2.6	87.7		
3.8	Family	28.02.78	3 25	65.2		
2.7	Jos Holdings	28.02 78	2.04	54.3		
5.5	London Prudential	28.02.78	2.75	86.8		
44.9	Merchants	28.02.78	2.6	82.8		
	Lazard Bros & Co Ltd					
47.0	Raeburn	28.02.78	3.7	148.9		
†36.5	Romney	28.02.78	2.85	105.8		
	Martin Currie & Co CA					
10.1	Canadian & Foreign	28.02.78	3.85	133 4		
18.1	St Andrew	28.02.78	4:15	140.8		
88.5	Scottish Eastern	28.02.78	4.05	152.4		
22.7	Scottish Ontario	28.02.78	4.0	154.4		
51.2	Securities of Scot	28.02.78	5.65	204.5		
3.9	Western Canada	28.02.78	16.0	643.5		
	Murray Johnstone Ltd					
40.7	Caledonian	28.02.78	*1.8	88.3		
81 7	Clydesdale	28.02.78	*1.675	86.0		
16.0	Glendevon	28.02.78	*1.85	111.1		
6.0	Glenmurray	28.02.78	*1.7	86.8		
16.1	Scot and Cont	28.02.78	1.2	74.6		
88 5	Scottish Western	28.02.78	*2.2	107.2		
22.2	Sec Great North	28.02.78	*1.78	87.2		
	Schroder Wagg Group					
19.1	Ashdown	28.02.78	3 4	161.4		
	Conv Loan 1988/93	28.02.78	£4.75	£112.90		
27.0	Broadstone	28.02.78	4.5	175.2		
	Conv Loan 1988/93	28.02.78	£4.50	£118.80		
†43.4	Continental & Ind	28.02 78	5.75	226 4		
26.8	Trans-Oceanic	28.02.78	4 2	203.1		
	Conv Loan 1988/93	28.02.78	£4.50	£126.90		
11.8	Westpool	28.02.78	2.65	123.2		
	Conv Loan 1988/94	28.02.78	£5 00	£110.90		
	Stewart Fund Managers Ltd					
68.4	Scottish American	28.02.78	2.5	98.5		
11.8	Scottish European	28.02.78	1.2	49.4		
	Touche Remnant & Co					
61.2	Atlas Electric	28.02.78	1.6	72.5		
26 5	Bankers'	28.02.78	2.3	86.8		
26.7	Cedar	28.02.78	2.5	79.8		
37.3	City of Ln Brew	28.02.78	2.4	70.6		
27.3	Continental Union	28.02.78	2.85	140.3		
14.3	CLRP	28.02.78	1.9	82.7		
157 8	Industrial & Gen	28.02.78	1.43	92.8		
34.2	International	28.02.78	2 34	90.5		
46 7	Sphere	28.02.78	2.8	134.0		
87 2	Trustees Corp	28.02.78	4.0	167.5		
32.1	Trust Union	28.02.78	2.8	128.3		
	Williams and Glyn's Bank Ltd					
†18.0	Sizewell European	28.02.78	1.5	92.9		
†3.3	Atlanta Balt & Chi	28.02.78	0.5	50 0		
13.8	West Coast & Texas	28.02.78	0.75	72.8		
	VALUATION THREE-MONTHLY					
5.7	Kingside	31.12.77	2.25	59'0		
11.0	Safeguard	31.12.77	3.6	95.3		
	City Financial Administration Ltd					
4 3	Acorn	28.2.78	—	92.1		
17.4	General Funds	27.2.78	4.7	190.8		
	Conv Ord 10p	27.2.78	—	164.1		
14.1	Investing In Success	7.3.78	2.904	167.4		
	Drayton Montana Portfolio Management					
78.8	Drayton Premier	28.2.78	8.7	294.2		
	Conv Loan 1993	28 2.78	£7.50	£151.10		
	A Conv Loan 1993	28.2.78	£7.50	£150.80		
66.8	Drayton Consolidated	28.2.78	4.7	180.0		
	Conv Loan 1993	28.2.78	£7.50	£143.90		
	A Conv Loan 1994	28.2.78	£6.50	£146.20		
	B Conv Loan 1994	28.2.78	£6.50	£149.30		
46.6	Drayton Commercial	28.2.78	4.5	162.3		
	Conv Loan 1986	28.2.78	£6.28	£128.80		
12.8	English & Inter	28.2.78	3.5	108.2		
	Conv Loan 1986	28.2.78	£7.00	£131.20		
8.4	Colonial Sec	28.2.78	8.1	811.5		
8.8	British Industries	28.2.78	3.4	132.1		
	Conv Loan 1984	28.2.78	£6.50	£146.70		
5.0	Drayton Far Eastern	28.2.78	0.9	41.4		
2.1	City & Foreign	22.2.78	—	53.4		
5.6	Montagu Boston	22.2.78	0.975	55.6		
	East of Scotland Investment Managers					
10.4	Dominion & General	28.2.78	0.75	222.4		
26.2	Pentland	28.2.78	4.05	138.9		

* Applies to Ordinary/" A " ordinary only; ‡ as adjusted for rights issue; † company will announce year end or interim shortly; x convertibles stocks are treated as fully converted at the conversion date, or where a figure is marked *, as pr

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EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Investment trusts

Cold shoulder for Europe?

[illegible] the poor investment trust [illegible]gers who took the EEC to [illegible] in 1972 and launched a [illegible] of Eurofunds. As far as [illegible]fty is concerned the EEC [illegible]rank as the biggest financial flop of the decade.

[illegible] European research [illegible]ments have been closed [illegible] back to one man and [illegible]. And the goings on in [illegible]purses of the Continent [illegible] as much a mystery to [illegible]verage United Kingdom [illegible] as they ever were.

[illegible] half dozen or so investment trusts launched with such [illegible]opes in 1972 remain an [illegible]assing reminder of [illegible] instance of mistiming [illegible]ated by the investment [illegible]y on the unsuspecting [illegible]

[illegible] he trusts shown in the [illegible]ere launched at 100p par [illegible] 1972. After a brief run [illegible]ularity and good asset [illegible]ance the European [illegible]arkets—like our own—[illegible]ed to fall.

[illegible]ncy problems caused [illegible] upsets and the Euro[illegible] gradually gained the [illegible] distinction of having [illegible]gest discounts in the [illegible]nor trust sector.

[illegible] to be seen from the [illegible]e discounts are still [illegible]an average—with the [illegible] of Scottish and Con[illegible] where the board has [illegible]ice that it intends to [illegible]on soon.

[illegible]ourt European, in fact, [illegible] last autumn via a mer[illegible] another Rothschild [illegible]w Court International. [illegible]er investment trusts [illegible]uit in an attempt to [illegible] long suffering share[illegible]any of whom bought [illegible] chance to see at [illegible]et value for their [illegible]

[illegible] and Continental is [illegible] to doing something. [illegible] quite what it is will [illegible] the outcome of the [illegible]d further boardroom [illegible]ns. Mr Michael [illegible]n, of S and C's investment managers Murray John[illegible] personally keen on [illegible] and the maintenance [illegible]od as a European [illegible]

Much, indeed, depends on the Budget and the fate of the request from the Association of Investment Trust Companies that the basis of the movement's capital gains tax liability should be fundamentally altered. Although the AITC will no doubt regard it as an unfortunate side effect of its proposals, introduction of the new system would make it easier for trusts to unitize.

At present, liquidation or a merger with an existing fund means that capital gains piled up within the fund are taxed on transfer—leaving less money to be reinvested in the unit trust vehicle. But, if capital gains tax in the fund were to be abolished, as the AITC is seeking, then the problem would disappear—or rather be shifted to the individual investor, depending on his or her tax status.

From the other side of Scotland, Stewart Fund Managers hold the opposite view. Mr Jack Shaw Stewart says that Scottish European has debated the problem of the discount and poor performance, but has no immediate plans to do anything dramatic. Scottish European has probably the worst record of the Eurotrusts, which is surprising because its larger stablemate, Scottish American, has had a consistently good performance.

The group's last report and accounts show that assets per share had exactly halved since the launch. That, plus the discount of 30 per cent, sees the shares down to a third of their launch price.

But Mr Shaw Stewart is convinced that the investment trust is the best medium for investment on the Continent. He points out that the continental bourses are very illiquid when compared with the United Kingdom market.

In Germany, for instance, about 15 stocks are traded regularly by the major institutions out of a total of 600 quoted shares. In France the marketable stocks, he claims, number only 50 out of a thousand.

With so much to choose from in the United Kingdom market, and with much more successful funds in other overseas areas, such as the Far East and the United States, is there really any point in United Kingdom investors bothering at all with our EEC neighbours?

The answer is probably yes—on the assumption that the Treaty of Rome directive under which the United Kingdom was supposed to dismantle its exchange control apparatus on EEC investment last January will eventually be brought fully into effect. At the moment only the 25 per cent surrender rule has been abandoned (this in itself makes it easier for a fund to liquidate if it wishes).

The removal of the dollar premium system for investment in EEC countries would certainly make the proposition more attractive. But, initially, a hefty price would have to be paid by the funds.

Currency problems have been a headache for the Euro managers. Before the early 1970s currency fluctuations were not a consideration. The launch into Europe coincided with the beginning of a period when they almost dwarfed fundamental investment performance in significance.

In 1972, in anticipation of the Treaty of Rome, the funds started life financed by currency loans. By 1974-75 this policy had led to very large losses—none of which were, or are as yet, offsettable against tax.

However, the dollar premium is still, in many cases, the largest single investment in the portfolio. Scottish European had some £435,057 of total assets of £7.4m represented by the dollar premium. Scottish and Continental's stake amounted to £800,000 in August last year.

Govett European Trust, Sizewell European and F&C Eurotrust have all been reducing exposure to the dollar premium.

The premium has sustained a fall already, but, even so, its disappearance overnight would make a nasty dent in these funds' portfolios, even if eventually it would stimulate interest in European investment.

The moral seems to be that, having waited so long for European funds to come right, the uncommitted investor can afford to wait a little longer.

Margaret Drummond

Funds which specialize in Europe

	Price (p)	Discount (%)	Market cap (£m)
[illegible] trust	40½	35	6.2
[illegible]opean	63	25	18.2
Continental	63½	18	16
[illegible]uropean	35	31	7.4
[illegible]	65	31	12.4

[illegible]nting the cost of Pearson

[illegible] of deliberation by [illegible] commission crystal[illegible]ce [illegible]eek in the form of [illegible]endations for ad[illegible] existing practice [illegible]al liability and per[illegible] compensation.

[illegible]sals—mainly a "no-[illegible]pensation scheme [illegible]ents financed by a [illegible] petrol levy, an [illegible] industrial injuries [illegible] new benefits for [illegible] children—would, [illegible]mission's estimates, [illegible]dd only £41m a [illegible]e nation's total [illegible] bill.

[illegible] has already been [illegible] few have been [illegible] argue with the [illegible] view that the [illegible]an hardly be too [illegible] to pay for the [illegible] of appropriate [illegible]

[illegible]rance companies, [illegible]g in the business [illegible]laims bills against [illegible]some have been [illegible] rules over the [illegible] producing some [illegible]sults.

[illegible]urers for example [illegible] the motor accident [illegible]hich would have [illegible] transferring personal injury compensation up to a certain limit from the insurance companies to the state, would lead to a significant reduction in motor premiums.

But motorists would still foot the bill through the petrol tax and drivers of high-consumption cars could be worse off. Insurers, of course, are against state intervention in any sphere but in the case of motor cover they argue persuasively that any scheme which switches the burden of damage claims on to the motoring community at large and away from the bad driver cannot be a good thing.

The commission's proposal for the imposition of "strict liability" on products (shifting the burden of proof in damage claims from the plaintiff to defendant) are no more fearful than insurance companies anticipated in view of international developments. But the industry's views on the overall cost to the consumer of such legislation are extremely mixed.

The British Insurance Association, which represents the major companies, thinks that the extra insurance costs will be minimal overall when reflected in the prices of products.

Lloyd's, however, thinks that in some areas manufacturers will be obliged to purchase much higher indemnity insurance than before—in pharmaceuticals for example—and that the insurance market could face capacity problems as a result.

The oft-considered—and oft-rejected—concept of inflation-linked government bonds is raised once again by the commission's suggestions that courts should award periodic—rather than lump-sum—damages payments.

The insurance industry has always been adamant that it cannot pay inflation-linked annuities unless it has inflation-linked assets in which to invest. So a government gilt tied to the prices index might seem the ideal solution.

Most insurance chiefs, however, are extremely doubtful about the prospects for such an investment medium. As one said this week: "Unless the government could strictly control the purchasers, which it couldn't, the bond would become the only 'buy' in the stock market during times of high inflation."

Richard Allen

[illegible]ist performance

[illegible]ecialist funds (progress this year and the past three [illegible]er index 2020.3; change from January 1, 1978 —3.3%, [illegible] offer to bid, net income included, over past 12 months: [illegible] 9.2%; over three years: 43.4%.

	A	B
[illegible] Co's	51.2	126.1
[illegible]ry	50.8	148.8
[illegible] Sec	42.2	127.0
[illegible]Cling	36.2	51.9
[illegible]rowth	31.7	70.5
[illegible]al	30.4	32.6
[illegible]	30.3	80.8
[illegible]h M	30.3	97.7
[illegible]y	29.8	16.2
[illegible]ry	26.3	117.0
[illegible]y	25.1	62.8
[illegible] Cos	23.8	74.4
[illegible]	23.7	—
[illegible]th	22.5	38.0
[illegible]nity	21.8	67.2
[illegible]	21.7	75.0
[illegible]rnat	20.0	—
[illegible] Cap	19.7	37.6
[illegible]ance	17.9	42.4
[illegible]e Ss	17.6	67.2
[illegible] F	14.9	51.9
[illegible]	14.4	41.4
[illegible]onal	13.6	25.5
[illegible]	13.2	—
[illegible]	12.8	41.3
[illegible]	12.6	33.7
[illegible]	12.1	65.9
[illegible]	11.9	52.7
[illegible]ator	11.5	62.4
[illegible]	11.2	60.4
[illegible]owth	10.5	—
[illegible]	10.1	48.6
[illegible]	9.5	27.4
[illegible]	9.0	32.1
[illegible]	8.7	35.1
[illegible] F	8.5	—
[illegible]	8.1	52.2
[illegible]	7.8	31.0
[illegible] Acc	7.0	15.7
[illegible]eral	6.5	19.7
[illegible] Ind	6.2	—
[illegible] Acc	5.1	29.2
[illegible]	5.0	30.2
[illegible]	4.9	24.6
[illegible]	4.9	46.0
[illegible]	4.2	8.4
[illegible]	3.6	35.0
[illegible]ders	2.7	—
[illegible]	0.9	25.6
[illegible]	−0.4	−13.9
[illegible]	−0.6	41.8
[illegible]	−1.2	42.7
[illegible]th	−2.2	19.4
[illegible]	−2.2	36.4
[illegible]	−2.7	20.3
[illegible]m	−3.0	29.3
[illegible]m	−3.0	26.5
[illegible]	−3.7	22.6
[illegible]	−3.8	26.7
Allied Metals Min Com	1.9	22.1
Arbuthnot Capital	1.6	−3.5
Henderson Far East	0.8	66.6
Schroder Europe M	0.1	−14.4
Crescent Inter	0.0	30.1
Mercury Inter	−0.1	—
M & G Far Eastern	−0.4	12.0
GT Japan & Gen	−0.5	79.5
Security Select F	−0.8	7.5
Stewart American	−1.2	43.6
Henderson Nat Res	−1.4	4.3
Gartmore Far East	−1.8	—
Bridge International	−2.0	18.5
Endeavour	−2.0	26.9
Brit Com Shares	−2.0	24.9
S & P Commodity	−2.4	27.5
Arbuthnot N Am Int	−2.7	−10.5
GT International	−2.7	—
Hambro Overs Earns	−3.0	—
M & G Australasian	−3.3	−16.5
Allied Hambro Pcfc	−3.5	40.3
Arbuthnot Foreign	−3.5	−2.7
Trident Nil Yield	−3.5	—
Gartmore Internat	−3.7	1.5
Britannia Uni Energy	−3.7	—
London Wall Inter	−3.8	13.9
M & G European	−4.8	7.0
Britannia Int Growth	−5.3	−0.5
Unicorn Australia	−5.7	−6.1
S & P Energy	−6.1	55.7
Hill Samuel Int	−6.2	31.0
M & G Japan	−6.6	44.7
S & P Japan Growth	−7.0	39.1
New Court Int	−7.2	−18.4
Allied Hambro Int	−7.6	8.5
Britannia Far East	−8.6	0.8
Gartmore American	−9.1	—
Hill Samuel Dollar	−9.5	53.2
Henderson Australia	−9.9	−22.9
M & G American	−10.0	40.6
Charterhouse Inter	−10.3	34.7
Rowan American	−10.3	−6.3
NPI Overseas	−10.5	5.0
Oceanic Overseas	−11.3	−24.2
Target International	−11.4	4.9
Hambro Secs of Am	−12.0	24.6
Chieftain Internat	−13.1	—
Granchester	−13.3	9.8
L & C Internat	−13.3	1.8
Trident Inter	−13.3	−6.7
Unicorn Worldwide	−13.4	5.4
S & P US Growth	−13.9	11.0
Britannia Nrth Am	−14.0	4.5
Unicorn America	−15.8	12.7
Henderson N Ameri	−15.9	0.6
Lawson American	−17.0	−13.0
Midland Dray Inter	−17.3	3.3
Trident American	−17.5	−11.1
Ridgefield Internat	−17.6	—
Antony Gibbs Far E	−19.6	—
Mid Drayton Cap	−4.7	26.3
Royal Trust Cap	−6.5	13.7
Emson Dudley	−7.5	10.4
S & P Univ Grwth	−7.7	19.0
Mid Drayton Growth	−7.9	31.1
SPECIALIST	A	B
Britannia Property	27.0	7.4
Oceanic Financial	25.5	10.3
Ludn Wall Financial	22.6	33.8
Target Preference	21.4	64.8
Arbuthnot F & Prop	18.4	5.7
Britannia New Issue	15.8	41.1
Lawson Gilt	15.2	20.9
Henderson European	15.0	−1.7
Britannia Fin Secs	14.6	—
Britannia Minerals	13.6	−61.3
Midland Drayton Com	13.3	6.9
Lawson Raw Materials	13.1	—
Charterhouse Euro	11.7	7.3
Brit Gold & General	11.5	−38.0
Target Financial	11.3	25.0
Key Fixed Interest	9.9	—
Target Gilt Fund	9.8	—
Arbuthnot Preference	9.6	42.6
Hill Samuel Fin	9.6	34.0
Arbuthnot East & Int	8.8	10.5
Target Investment	8.8	27.1
Unicorn Financial	8.0	37.1
Oceanic Investment	8.0	9.4
M & G Investment	7.3	32.7
Henderson Financial	7.0	4.3
Bishopsgate Int F	6.9	71.8
Charterhouse Fin	6.7	15.7
National West Fin	6.7	16.6
GT US & General	6.3	8.5
Brit Invest Trust	6.3	—
S & P European	5.9	9.7
GT Winch Overseas M	4.7	45.4
London & Brussels	4.5	−6.9
S & P ITU	3.9	22.8
Arbuthnot Com Share	3.5	50.5
M & G Commodity	3.5	—
S & P Financial	3.5	26.1
Practical	3.3	31.9
Target Commodity	3.3	50.9
Abbey Investment	3.0	32.6
S & P Scotbits	2.9	21.7
Target Eagle	2.8	11.1
Britannia Assets	2.6	37.2
Henderson Internat	2.4	26.7
Key Energy	2.0	—

Statistics supplied by Money Management and Unitholder, Greystoke Place, Fetter Lane, London, EC4.

A: Change since March 17, 1977 offer to bid, income reinvested.
B: Change since March 13, 1975 offer to bid, income reinvested.
Both taken to March 15, 1978.
M: Trust valued monthly.
F: Trust valued every two weeks.

Stock markets

GEC tumble but BP restore the balance

After an initial mark-up failed to stir any interest, share prices drifted down close to their overnight levels at the end of the first week of the long Easter account.

With an encouraging set of retail prices making little impact most interest centred on GEC which was sent tumbling by a broker's downward revision of profits. To counter this in the index BP had a strong session as dealers had second thoughts over Thursday's figures which in many quarters had been thought to be confusing.

An uncertain mood prevailed in the gilt-edged market where "longs" started steady but by midday had lost around half a point. After a minor rally, on small buying, they had reverted to that position by the close.

A "lumpy" selling order took its toll of Bejam this week though with the selling over the shares rolled yesterday. Around 100,000 shares went through the market on Wednesday and Thursday when the shares dipped 4p to 56p. But last night they closed at 58p. The seller was reported to be an institution.

At the shorter end, there was even less business and final losses were around three-sixteenths. Estimates of this week's "tap" stock sales at both ends put the figure at around £500m.

The *FT* Index closed 1.1 down at 457.1 leaving it just 1.9 off over the week. Many dealers were in dispirited mood last night feeling that the market had "had it" until after Easter. Only then do they see the prospect of any action and even this might prove to be short-lived once the Budget is out of the way.

A visit to GEC by W. Greenwell research partner Mr Ernest Fenton, resulting in a down-grading of their profits forecast, knocked around £75m off the market value of the group.

Greenwell are now looking for £320m for the year to March 31, 1978, against a previous forecast of £340m and last year's £278.3m, and the broker's warning which triggered off the initial selling had a snowballing effect. One jobber admitted that some 500,000 shares passed through his pitch alone.

Ironically, with shares now 14p lower at 247p, Greenwell now see them as a "buy".

Elsewhere among the leaders, losses of up to 3p were recorded leaving ICI at 346p, Glaxo at 525p, Beecham at 617p, Dunlop at 80p and Unilever at 482p.

BATS continued to fall yesterday on further considerations of the chairman's profits warning and the ordinary shares closed 7p down at 298p while the dfd slipped 10p to 255p.

A more confident chairman's statement from Rank Organisation left the equity unmoved at 248p.

The reassessment of the BP figures made the share the most active counter of the day and had the shares 16p to the good at 762p. Shell recouped 10p to 510p, while the Phillips find gave a lift to IC Gas, 5p better at 325p. But Oil Exploration, spurred by the same news on Thursday, reacted 6p to 208p as profits were taken.

Northern Foods may, or may not, succeed in its attempt to buy James Shipstone, the Nottingham brewer. What is clear is that Northern will probably have to offer a lot more than 300p a share to do the trick. Shipstone, apart from doing well now is thought to have sizable spare capacity to brew more beer, as well as a big asset value. Shipstone's directors could well have an offer of nearer 500p a share in mind. Meanwhile they have turned down Northern flat.

Another oil related stock in good form was Thomson Organisation where a persistent demand boosted the shares 7p to 190p.

Engineers resisted the generally weaker trend with GKN up 1p to 278p and Tube Investments a couple of pence better at 370p in front of figures.

Bullish profits from Hall Engineering helped with a rise of 4p to 95p.

On the takeover front the word was that Comet Radio was the main buyer which lifted Henry Wigfall the previous evening. Though Comet was not thought to be responsible for yesterday's rise of 10p to 232p suggestions of a rival bidder were. Blakey's Castings put on 4p to 52p to match the revised terms from Allied Insulators. Active speculative stocks were Rush & Tompkins, up 3p to 103p, and Stewart Plastics where profit-takers lopped 7p off the price at 134p.

In rubbers, Consolidated Plantations, still stirred by talk of a change of domicile, rose 8p to 126p while Castlefield was another firm spot gaining 8p to 178p.

Two other spots supported by takeover hopes were Lec Refrigeration, up 5p to 70p, and Fluidrive which ended with a rise of 5p to 74p.

In shipping P & O survived an adverse mention to end unchanged at 97p but heavy lift specialist James Fisher found support rising 5p to 128p.

In buildings, favourable mentions helped Taylor Woodrow to touch 362p, a rise at one stage of 4p, and Costain 252p, a couple of pence better. Another building gaining ground was Tarmac, 3p better at 134p.

On the mining pitch the chairman's warning of rising costs had Durban Deep slumping 65p to 260p and East Rand Property 69p to 295p. Consolidated Gold Fields halted their recent fall by staying steady at 178p.

In foods Rowntree Mackintosh rose 5p to 385p but Reed International lost another 2p to 110p after the earlier news that talks to sell off South African interests had broken down.

A slow-down in the rate of growth over the second half had shoe-maker Church & Co 3p lower to 170p. Mitchell Marsters continued to benefit from Thursday's turn-round, rising another 8p to 155p, but Noble & Lund eased a penny to 18p after figures.

Some think that Ransome Hoffman Pollard managed last year to emulate 1976-77's profits of £5m. But recession and a grim price war between the Japanese and the Swedes in bearings is thought to have meant that profits slipped to around £4.8m. The shares at 56p do not look as if they will move far for the present.

Reports of a strong order book did little for Wearwell at 19p but the previous day's record figures enabled Waring & Gillow to gain a further penny to 87p. Sharply higher profits had W. Tyzack 7p to the good at 45p.

After hours GEC slipped back further but BP and other oils moved further ahead. A return to profits did nothing for Lister, down a penny to 42p, but late interest in furniture group Gomme Holdings lifted the shares 4p to 84p. The group is sometimes talked of as a takeover candidate.

Equity turnover on March 16 was £58.01m (14,466 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were BP, GEC, ICI, Shell, BAT Dfd, Beecham, GKN, BAT Ind, EMI, Grand Metropolitan, British Leyland, Courtaulds and Debenhams.

Latest results

Company for Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Sidney Banks (I)	21.01(20.55)	n.42(0.41)	8.0(9.9)	t.25(1.1)	19.5	—(3.6)
Berry Trust (I)	—(—)	n.22(0.29)	0.35(0.05)	Nil(Nil)	—	0.87a(0.87)
Church (F)	19.5(16.89)	2.3(1.9)	24.6(20.5)	2.67(2.42)	—	3.37(3.02)
Hall Eng (F)	69.31(66.24)	4.40(3.38)	18.0(14.91)	2.21(1.98)	5.5	4.4(3.9)
Hamilborne (F)	n.53(0.35)	0.15(0.08)	6.37(3.39)	0.66(0.57)	15.4	1.6(1.47)
A. Jones (F)	9.41(7.5)	t.2(1.01)	61(48)	11.5(10.01)	—	11.5(10.0)
Lister (I)	16.26(14.17)	0.33(0.66b)	—(—)	Nil(Nil)	—	—(0.1)
Noble & Lund (F)	2.02(1.86)	0.21(0.24)	1.83(2.19)	0.53(0.50)	—	0.77(0.7)
Silkolene (F)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	1.44(1.40)	—	2.1(1.9)
W. Tyzack (I)	2.07(1.88)	0.08(0.03)	—(—)	1.25(0.62)	25.4	—(1.8)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.315. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a Forecast. b Loss.

Hall Eng up 30pc with help from stock profits

By Tony May

Even without an improvement in the general level of economic activity in the United Kingdom, the board of Hall Engineering (Holdings) was confident at half time that the group's profits for the full year would be better than those for 1976. This is indeed the case with pre-tax profits for 1977 showing a healthy rise of 30 per cent to £4.4m, on turnover nearly 5 per cent higher at £69.3m.

Although not quite up to the record £4.8m profit made in 1974, the result is good considering the difficult conditions encountered by the construction and civil engineering companies in the course of the year.

After deducting £384,000 of extraordinary items, against £98,000, attributable profits are up from £1.69m to £1.7m. Earnings a share are up from 14.9p to 18p, while the dividend is raised from 6.14p to 6.7p gross.

At half time the group's results showed a modest improvement in profits from £1.75m to £1.8m, despite a reduction in the contribution from its overseas investments.

The second half saw sales dip from £34.6m to £33.7m with most of the reduction coming from the South African offshoot. Profits rose nearly 60 per cent to £2.6m, but there was no real improvement in margins as the run down of stocks and the elimination of unprofitable elements accounted for growth. Also, the second-half profit was greater than the first as dividends from the overseas companies are taken in that half.

The group has made a good start to the current year in spite of an industrial dispute at one company. This was settled after a three-to-four week strike and the leeway lost will be made up. Overall, the board is very optimistic about the current year.

MY Dart now takes in cycles

By Our Financial Staff

For a comparatively small initial cost, M.Y. Dart, the sports equipment, packaging materials and pyrotechnics group, is adding a range of bicycles to its activities. For about £170,000 M.Y. is buying the assets but not the debts or cash of Dawes Cycles, an old-established business based at Tyseley, Birmingham.

Dawes was one of the two remaining privately-owned bicycle makers in the country. It used to have turnover of about £2m but following a disastrous fire in 1975 its financial position deteriorated and with the downturn in sales in 1977, caused by the economic squeeze and disruption caused by the British Oxygen strike in October, the group took steps to find a fresh financial backer.

The group obtained a temporary employment subsidy but in February an informal meeting of creditors was called. This meeting adjourned until yesterday so that Dawes could keep up its search for a backer. It has now changed its name and been wound up voluntarily. Manufacture will continue at Tyseley by an M.Y. Dart subsidiary to be called Dawes Cycles.

Morgan Grenfell ends with leap of 92pc

By Our Financial Staff

After tax and transfers to the inner reserves of the banking subsidiaries, profits of Morgan Grenfell Holdings for 1977 leapt 92 per cent to £5.4m. This gives earnings a share of 43.5 compared with just 21.5 a year ago. The board says that having regard to the size of the inner reserves of the group, it has decided to disclose a greater proportion of its profits. This is the first year in which profits have been disclosed on the new basis so the profit figure for 1976 has been adjusted from £2.49m to £2.84m to give a fair comparison.

The group is a public but unlisted company and as its main subsidiary, Morgan Grenfell and some other subsidiaries are banking houses, the group is exempted from the full disclosure requirements of the Companies Act.

The doubling of earnings a share reflects the unusually favourable circumstances which obtained in financial markets during most of the year, as well as the underlying growth in many aspects of the group's business.

Shareholders are to collect a dividend of 5.23p compared with 4.68p for 1976—after adjusting for the one-for-four scrip issue made in May.

Church step towards peak

By Michael Clark

In spite of a fall in the rate of profits and sales growth in the second half, Church & Co, shoe group still managed to push up pre-tax profits for 1977 from £1.9m to a record £2.3m. Turnover increased from £16.89m to £19.53m, pushing up margins from 11.6 to 12.7 per cent.

Earnings a share come out at 24.6p against 20.5p and the final dividend is 4.0p, making a total of 5.1p compared with 4.5p.

Church, at the quality end of the shoe market and a substantial exporter, made a small loss on foreign exchange compared with a profit of £180,000.

At half-way turnover was 31 per cent up at £9.29m with pre-tax profits leaping 60 per cent to £959,000.

Mr Ian Church, chairman, had earlier hoped to see a reasonable rise, but not as big as the first six months. In the event, profits for the second half rose about 150 per cent, while those for the second half last time were more than trebled.

Norsk now in for $100m Euroloan

The pace of Eurocurrency borrowing by Scandinavian entities is picking up quickly. Yesterday a $100m seven-year loan for Norsk Hydro was signed, carrying a margin over interbank rates of ¾ per cent.

The funds, which are being provided by a syndicate of 21 banks with Chase Manhattan Bank as agent, will be for general corporate purposes, particularly for North Sea investment, and will also help finance the Bamble petrochemical complex. Norsk Hydro has also negotiated the renewal of a $200m stand-by facility with the same syndicate.

At the same time, Hambros Bank announced that its $100m five-year issue at 8¼ per cent for the Kingdom of Norway had been well subscribed and had therefore been increased in size to $125m.

Further, the Industrial Bank of Finland revealed it was raising 15m European Units of Account through an international issue. The 15-year loan is expected to carry interest at 7¼ per cent.

Lister in the black with £1m turnround

A £1m turnround into pre-tax profits of £338,000 is reported by Lister, the Bradford-based textile group, for the six months to September 30. Turnover rose from £14.17m to £16.25m but once again there is no interim dividend.

The board states that, as a result of its reorganization the group is beginning to see improved trading results and the trend appears to be continuing despite static market conditions.

Founder's Brit Vita stake to be kept

The death has occurred of Mr Norman Grimshaw, 56, chairman and founder member of British Vita the polymeric group formed in 1949. Mr Grimshaw held just over 13 per cent of the shares in the group at the time of his death.

A spokesman for the company said Mr Grimshaw had been concerned to see the "ongoing independence" of British Vita and understood there was no immediate prospect of the executors and trustees of his estate selling the shares. Shares of British Vita fell 2p to 79p yesterday.

Briefly

Successful bid by CH Industrials

On the face of it CH Industrials, the motor accessories to paint group, has done itself a good turn by buying S. A. Richardson, a company in timber preservatives. The agreed offer in be made by Charterhouse Japhet for CH is of 35p cash for the 1,413,630 shares, or £494,770.

In return CH gets net assets of £647,000 but not at the moment much in the way of profits. However, Mr Tim Hearley, CH's stockbroker chairman, reckons to have the newcomer earning an appropriate return in under a year. CH has just had a rights issue which raised £410,000, so the acquisition has already taken up the money. But the issue was mainly a dividend raising exercise and there are no cash worries. Holders of 40.1 per cent of Richardson's shares are accepting the offer.

BROKING MERGER

Merger agreed between Miloes, Bickerstaff, and Lumby Bustard. If Stock Exchange Council approves, merger will go through in May.

DENISON MINES—INEXCO

Denison has agreed to purchase Inexco's interests in certain uranium-nickel properties for $158.5m.

THOMAS TILLING

Group has bought from Xerox Corp of United States share capital of Ginn, United Kingdom publishers of school text books, for £1.7m in cash.

VARIABLE BOND

Agricultural Mortgage Corp is issuing a £3m variable rate bond at 100 per cent.

BOOKER McCONNELL

Group will shortly be agreeing to acquire Italvini for £1.3m cash.

Recent Issues

	Latest date of renun	Closing Price
Automated Sec (Hldgs) Ord (11p)		139½
Bennington Chel Ulster 65-71 (£100)		110¼
Do Variable 1982 (£100)		£100½
Bird Sumers Nbr Ser 1993 (£1)		£12 prem
Pedrazzi S. 10p	Pdy Dn 1983-84	£3¼
Thamesside 10p	1984-85 (£100)	£100½
Do Variable 1983 (£100)		£100½
York Wtr Ltd. 10p	1985	£3¼
RIGHTS ISSUES		
CH Industrial (25p)	Mar 30	4 prem
Fern Bnk Asst (£1)	Mar 30	125
Milbury (50p)	APR 7	20 prem
Westbroughs (£1)	Mar 10	15 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. : Nil paid. a £10 paid. b £20 paid. c £15 paid. d £60 paid. e £25 paid. f Fully paid. g £41 paid. h £55 paid. i £45 paid. j £60 paid.

Wall Street

New York, March 17.—The New York stock market got some good news today and closed higher. The Dow Jones industrial average, which floundered a bit at various times, closed up 5.89 to 768.71.

Some 995 issues advanced against about 435 decliners. Trading was active, with totalled volume 28,470,000.

Analysts said the morning's market was hindered by the poor showing of the dollar in overseas foreign exchange trading as well as the mideast concerns.

However, the dollar recovered. Earlier, market participants were greeted with other positive developments emanating from Washington: personal income rose 0.5 per cent in February, substantially above many analysts' estimates.

Silver dips 15 cents

New York, March 17.—COMEX SILVER futures broke sharply on heavy commission house liquidation and stop loss selling triggered by weakness in gold futures. Prices fell 15.00 cents below a week ago on 5.00 cents on small buying. March, 533.40c; April, 534.60c; May, 538.50c; July, 546.40c; Sept, 554.40c; Dec, 562.90c; Jan, 570.70c; March, 579.10c; May, 587.50c; July, 596.00c; Sept, 604.60c; Dec, 617.20c; Jan, 621.40c. Handy and Harman of Canada, Can $4.45 per troy ounce. Can $6.00by.

NY COMEX.—March $181.40; April $181.90; May $182.20; June $184.00; Aug $187.10; Oct $189.70; Dec $192.40; Feb $199.10; April $198.10; June $200.10; Aug $204.10; Oct $207.10; Dec $210.10. CHICAGO IMM.—March $182.00; June $183.00-184.50; Sept $188.10 asked; Dec $192.20-192.10. March $196.30; June $200.80; Sept $205.75; Dec $209.80.

COPPER.—Futures closed steady up 10 points.—March, 59.50c; April, 59.60c; May, 60.10c; July, 61.10c; Sept, 63.10c; Dec, 65.60c; Jan, 67.10c; March, 68.10c; May, 69.10c; July, 67.10c; Sept, 68.10c; Dec, 69.60c; Jan, 70.10c.

COTTON.—Futures were: May, 59.55-60c; July, 65.75c; Oct, 60.35-60c asked; Dec, 61.51-60c; March, 62.25c; May, 63.85-90c; July, 65.00-30c.

SUGAR.—Futures in No 11 contract were: May, 7.78-71c; July, 8.03-04c; Sept, 8.28c; Oct, 8.30-41c; Jan, 8.60-70c; March, 9.20-21c; May, 9.43-48c; July, 9.68-66c.

COFFEE.—Futures in "C" contract were: March, 176.00-75c; May, 173.50-75c; July, 156.80-90c; Sept, 151.00c; Dec, 119.00c; March, 116.50-75c; May, 113.00-40c; July, 114.00-40c.

COCOA.—Futures were: March, 161.00c; May, 153.60c; July, 149.00c; Sept, 146.00c; Dec, 140.00c; March, 136.00c; May, 134.00c; July, 132.00c.

CHICAGO SOYABEAN.—Meal futures ended at their highs, with old crop months on the $10.00 limit. Oil futures finished just off their lows but with old crop gains of 0.67 to 0.71 cent a lb new crop months lost 0.03 to 0.10 cent. **SOYABEANS**. March, 704c bid; May, 712-12½c; July, 720-20½c; Aug, 715-15c; Sept, 680-80c; Nov, 666-66c; Jan, 684-85c; March, 615½c. **SOYABEAN OIL**: March, 27.55-60c; May, 26.31-50c; July, 25.80c; Aug, 25.35-50c; Sept, 24.20-50c; Oct, 22.90c; Dec, 22.60-50c; Jan, 22.40c asked; March, 22.30c. **SOYABEAN MEAL**: March, $191.50-2.00; May, $190.20-0.30 bid; July, $191.70 bid; Aug, $190.50 bid; Sept, $181.00-2.00; Oct, $172.00-1.00; Dec, $171.50-1.00; Jan, $171.00-[illegible]

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 768.71—762.65; transportation, 1.6075—1.6135; three months, 207.70—209.54; utilities, 1.9062 (1.9142); Canadian dollar, 88.85—88.94; transportation, 135.22; utilities, 139.51.

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 364.11. The futures index was 345.13.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 768.71; transportation, 207.70; utilities, 139.51; 65 stocks, 269.41; New York Stock Exchange index, 30.25 (49.88); industrials, 35.66; transportation, 133.22; utilities, 30.06; financial, 32.05.

CHICAGO GRAINS. WHEAT.—March, 295¼c; May, 302-300c; July, 302-04c; Sept, 307¾c; Dec, [illegible]—March, 230¼c; May, 232¼-33¼c; July, 235¼-34¼c; Sept, 237¼c; Dec, [illegible]

	Mar 17	Mar 16
Allied Chem	36½	37¼
Allied Stores	20¼	19¼
Allied Supermkt	3¾	3¾
Allis Chalmers	26¼	25¾
Alcoa	41¼	40½
Amax Inc	35¾	34¼
Amerada Hess	25¼	25¼
Am Airlines	16¼	16
Am Brands	45¼	43¾
Am Broadcast	38	37¼
Am Can	32¾	32½
Am Cyanamid	24¾	24¼
Am Elec Power	22¼	22¼
Am Home	28½	28¾
Am Motors	4¼	4¼
Am Nat Res	40¼	40¼
Am Standard	30½	30¼
Am Telephone	61¼	61¼
AMF Inc	16¼	16

MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER was firmer, cash wire bars gaining £9.25 and three months £9. Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £673.50-75.00 a metric ton; three months, £686.50-87.00. Sales, 9,700 tons. Cash cathodes, £633-64; three months, £676.50-77.50. Sales nil. Morning. —Cash wire bars, £666-66.50; three months, £680-80.50. Settlement, £666.50. Sales, 7,800 tons. Cash cathodes, £627-27.50; three months, £657.50-71.00. Settlement, £657.50. Sales, 7,750 tons.

SILVER gained about 4p in the ring.—Bullion market fixing levels:—Spot, 285.2p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 545.4); three months, 290.2p (555.2c); six months, 295.7p (565.8c); one year, 308.2p (589.4c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 286.9-87.2p; three months, 292.1-92.2p. Sales, 126 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 285.2-85.4p; three months, 290.2-90.3p. Settlement, 285.4p. Sales, 106 lots.

TIN was steady. Afternoon.—Standard cash £5,870-75 a metric ton; three months, £5,865-70. Sales, 430 tons. High grade, cash, £5,870-75; three months, £5,863-70. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £5,845-50; three months, £5,840-50. Settlement, £5,850. Sales, 1,290 tons. High grade, cash, £5,845-50 three months, £5,840-50. Settlement, £5,850. Sales, 35 tons. Singapore tin, ex-works, $M1.57(1 a picul.

LEAD was firmer. Afternoon.—Cash, £312.50-13.50 per metric ton; three months, £317-17.50. Sales, 3,350 tons. Morning.—Cash, £311.75-12.00; three months, £315.50-16.00. Settlement, £312. Sales, 5,200 tons.

ZINC was firmer.—Afternoon.—Cash, £271.50-72.00 a metric ton; three months, £273-73.50. Sales, 1,800 tons. Morning.—Cash, £267.25-67.50; three months, £268.75-68.00. Settlement: £267.50. Sales: 2,750 tons. All afternoon prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was at £119 ($227.25) a troy ounce.

RUBBER was steadier (pence per kilo).—April, 49.40-10; May, 49.45-49.65; April-June, 49.50-49.55; July-Sept, 51.03-31.10; Oct-Dec, 53.30-53.35; Jan-March, 55.65-55.70; April-June, 54.95-55.00; July-Sept, 56.30-56.35; Oct-Dec, 57.50-57.55. Sales: 7 lots at 5 tonnes. 669 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were steadier.—Spot, 48.25-49.25. Cifs, April, 49.20-49.30; May, 49.25-49.75.

COFFEE: Robustas were irregular; arabicas were quiet.—

ROBUSTAS (£ per metric tonne): March 1,555-40; May 1,400-05; July 1,305-04; Sept 1,248-45; Nov 1,220-15; Jan 1,190-1,230; March 1,120-80. Sales: 3,135 lots including 7 options.

ARABICAS (5 per 50 kilos): April 169.50-46.00; June, 169.25-70.75; Aug 174.50-57.00; Oct 145-48.50; Dec 135-38; Feb 132-35; April 128-34. Sales: 145 lots.

COCOA was easy.—March £2,001-00 a metric ton; May £1,851-52; July £1,785-80; Sept £1,735-35; Dec £1,702-08; March £1,628-25; May £1,630-48. Sales, 3,475 lots including 26 options. ICCO prices: daily 156.70c; 15-day average, 145.04c; 22-day average, 158.64c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR futures were quiet. The London daily price of "raws" was £1 higher at £97, the "whites" price was £2 lower at £98.—May, £100.15-100.50 per metric ton; Aug, £105.30-05.50; Oct, £109.75-09.80; Dec, £113.05-13.15; March, £118.10-18.25; May, £121-21.75; Aug, £124.50-25.50. Sales 1,343 lots (US prices: 7.42c; 15-day average 7.96c).

SOYABEAN MEAL was firm.—April, £122.60-23.50 per metric ton; June, £123.70-23.80; Aug, £123-23.80; Oct, £117.30-19.00; Dec, £115-18; Feb, £114-16; April, £115.30-18.00. Sales: 108 lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring No 1, 13½ per cent: March, £88.50 Tilbury; US dark northern spring No 1, 14 per cent: pril, £81.50; May, £77 transshipment east coast sellers.

MAIZE.—No yellow maize.—French: March sed April, £101.50 transshipment east coast. Kenya grade 3: April, $115 quoted fob. South African yellow: April, £70 quoted.

BARLEY was unquoted. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta), EEC origin.—**BARLEY** was steady: March, £73.50; May, £74.95; Sept, £77.50; Nov, £79.95; Jan, £82.50. Sales: 129 lots.

WHEAT was steady: March, £87.35; May, £86.90; Sept, £82.80; Nov, £85.40; Jan, £87.75. Sales: 79 lots.

Foreign Exchange

In quiet trading ahead of the weekend, sterling lost 70 points at $1.9075 compared with $1.9145 overnight. The effective exchange index fell to its lowest level since Christmas at 64.1 compared 64.3 at the previous close. Dealers said there was virtually no selling pressure on sterling; the fall was the result of a technical reaction to a strong rally made by the dollar later in the day.

The dollar remained depressed against the yen closing at 231.00 compared with 232.05 after tumbling to a new "low" of 229.90. However, it showed to advantage elsewhere, at the expense of the Deutschmark 2.0455 (2.0345), Swiss franc 1.8975 (1.8775), and Dutch guilder 2.1830 (2.1730). The French franc provided a notable exception to this trend closing near its best of the day at 4.6650 (4.6950).

Gold lost $0.50 an ounce to close in London at $183.125.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (days' variance) March 17	Market rates (close) March 17
New York	$1.9065-0915	$1.9070-0980
Montreal	$2.1455-1710	$2.1450-1460
Amsterdam	4.14-15¼	4.16-17¼
Brussels	60.40-75¼	60 45-351
Copenhagen	10.67¾-74¾	10.68¾-69¾
Frankfurt	3.87¾-91¾	3.89¾-90¾
Lisbon	77.00-75.50c	77.05-35c
Madrid	152.00-153.10p	152.00-10p
Milan	1632-41¼	1632-33¼
Oslo	10.15¾-19¾	10.14-15¾
Paris	8.88-91	8.89-90¼
Stockholm	8.27-84c	8.79¾-80¾c
Tokyo	431-47¼	440-42¼
Vienna	27.85-28.15sch	28.00-15sch
Zurich	3.55¼-62¼	3.61-62¼

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, was 64.1%, down 0.2%.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.03-.12c disc	par-.10c disc
Montreal	.05-.15c disc	.20-.30c disc
Amsterdam	1c prem-par	1¾-1½c prem
Brussels	5c prem-5c disc	15-5c prem
Copenhagen	2¾-5¾ore disc	17-10ore disc
Frankfurt	2¾-5¾pf prem	4-3pf prem
Lisbon	70-150c disc	275-300c disc
Madrid	60-140c disc	225-315c disc
Milan	1-4lira disc	6-3½lira disc
Oslo	3¾-7¾ore disc	13¾-15¾ore disc
Paris	2¾-2¾c disc	8¾-5¾c disc
Stockholm	2¾-4¾ore disc	6¾-8¾ore disc
Vienna	par-10groschen disc	4-14groschen disc
Zurich	2¾-1¾c prem	6¾-3¾c prem

Canadian dollar rate against US dollars, 50 cents-par.

Eurodollar deposits (% rate): 6¾-7 seven days, 6¾-7; one month, 7¾-7½; three months, 7¾-7½; six months, 7¾-7¾.

Gold

Gold (fixed): am, $183.50 (no quotes); pm, $184.20.

Krugerrand (per coin): non-resident, $184-186; resident, $184-186; Sovereigns (new): non-resident, $56-58 (£29-30); resident, $56-58 (£29¾-30¾).

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

US STRAIGHTS 5

	Bid	Offer
Australia 7¾ 1984	93¾	94¼
Australia 8¼ 1992	93¼	95¼
Aust Mining 9¼ 1992	99	99¾
Avco 9¼ 1985	100	100¾
Avco 9¼ 1985	98¼	99¼
Barclays 8¼ 1992	97¼	98
Bowater 9¼ 1992	98	98¾
British Gas 7¾ 1981	102¼	103
Citicorp 6¾ 1980	97¼	98
Citicorp 7 1981	97¼	97¾
GECA 8¼ 1977	96	96¾
DSM 8¼ 1987	97	97¾
EIB 8¼ 1988	96¼	97¼
EIB 8¼ 1995	96	96¾
Eurotime 8¼ 1988	96¼	97¼
Fisons 8¼ 1992	95¼	96¼
ICI 8¼ 1987	97¼	98
INCO 8¼ 1984	97	97¾
INCO 9 1992	97¼	98
IU Oscas 8¼ 1987	96	96¾
Lloyd Services 9 1982	97¼	98¼
MacMillan Bloedel 1992	96¼	97¼
Midland Int 8¼ 1992	98¼	99¼
NCB 8 1987	95¼	95¾
Nat West 9 1986	101¼	102¼
NZ Forest Prod 7 1986	98	99¼
Norsk Hydro 7¾ 1982	97¼	98¼
Occidental 8¼ 1987	97¼	97¾
Occidental 8¼ 1987	97¼	98¼
Offshore Mining 8¼ 1985	98¼	99

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	6½%
Barclays Bank	6½%
Bk of Ctdt & CMC	6½%
Consolidated Crdts	6½%
First London Secs	6½%
C. Hoare & Co	*6½%
Lloyds Bank	6½%
London Mercantile	6½%
Midland Bank	6½%
Nat Westminster	6½%
Rossminster Acc's	6½%
TSB	6½%
Williams and Glyn's	6½%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 5¾%, up to £25,000 5¾%, over £25,000 4¾%.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
62-63 Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01 638 8651
The Over-the-Counter Market

1977-78 High	Low	Company	Last Price	Ch ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
51	29	Airsprung Ord	51	—	4.2	8.2	9.5
155	106	Airsprung 18½% CULS	155	—	18.4	11.8	—
39	25	Armitage & Rhodes	35	—	3.3	9.4	14.9
150	105	Bardoo Hill	150	—	12.0	8.0	10.3
112	51	Deborah Ord	112	—	5.1	4.5	9.0
228	108	Deborah 17½% CULS	215	—	17.5	8.1	—
147	120	Frederick Parker	130	—	12.0	9.5	5.1
147	135	George Blair	146	—	15.0	10.2	5.8
58	36	Jackson Group	47	—	5.0	10.6	5.5
114	55	James Burrough	103	—	6.0	5.8	9.4
340	188	Robert Jenkins	320	—	27.0	8.4	5.4
24	9	Twinlock Ord	16¼	+1	—	—	—
82	54	Twinlock 12% ULS	78	+1	12.0	15.3	—
81	54	Unilock Holdings	80	−1	7.0	8.7	9.9
100	67	Walter Alexander	100	+1	6.4	6.4	7.4

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1977/78 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Authorized Unit Trusts			
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers.			
75.40	Gatehouse Rd. Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5841				
34.1	34.7	Abbey Capital	30.7	32.1	4.05
48.3	35.7	Abbey General	42.9	45.6	4.85
40.3	29.5	Do Income	36.8	38.1	5.71
34.6	27.6	Do Invest	31.0	26.0	4.83
		Alten Trust Managers Ltd			
Ourrant Hse, Chiswell St. EC1 TATT				01-588 6371	
74.1	37.4	Alpen Trust (3)	63.5	69.1	4.26
54.8	47.0	Do Inc (3)	50.0	53.1	8.88
		Allied Bansco Group.			
Hampro Hse, Hutton, Essex.				01-558 2851	
73.7	53.0	Allied Capital	66.9	71.3	4.53
67.6	50.6	Do Inc	60.6	64.3e	9.00
67.2	46.2	Brit Inds	60.2	64.4	2.74
38.0	25.0	Growth & Inc	33.1	35.4	5.20
53.8	34.0	Elec & Ind Dev	36.9	38.0	5.15
40.4	32.4	Int Mid & Emdg	38.6	39.1	9.85
53.0	45.4	High Income	48.1	51.6	6.91
39.4	28.8	Equity Income	35.9	38.3e	7.16
34.0	24.0	Universal	32.0	34.0e	2.75
68.8	44.0	HighYieldFnd	63.8	67.0e	6.40
100.0	79.1	Hambro Fnd	89.4	105.1	0.42
53.5	52.0	Do Recovery	53.1	55.8	2.52
23.4	17.3	Do Smaller	21.5	23.0	5.20
123.1	89.7	Do Accum	114.5	122.3	4.54
41.1	24.4	Small Smaller	39.0	41.5e	4.49
33.6	46.3	Secs of America	48.5	49.7	3.01
54.1	37.3	Pacific Fnd	53.4	55.7e	2.00
47.1	43.8	Discovery Fnd	39.0	43.4	2.49
210.1	128.2	Exempt Smaller	190.1	200.6	5.72
		Arbuthnot Securities Ltd.			
37 Queen St. London, EC 4R 1BY				01-236 5281	
115.9	107.3	Extra Income	100.1	115.0	10.37
42.1	31.9	High Income	39.2	42.7	9.26
38.7	26.0	Do Accum	32.9	37.3	9.26
53.1	33.8	Step Up Draw	49.0	51.5	8.35
26.3	22.8	Pref Fund	23.7	27.7	12.00
36.2	32.1	Do Accum (1)	34.1	41.0	12.00
20.8	15.2	Capital Fund	18.7	19.1	—
55.6	45.1	Commodity (5)	52.2	56.3	5.97
72.4	61.9	Do Accum (5)	72.8	79.4	5.97
51.2	41.8	10% W'draw (5)	47.0	50.7	5.97
16.0	12.7	Arb Fin & Prop	14.3	16.1	3.20
42.6	31.0	Gilts Fund	39.3	41.4	1.36
46.4	34.8	Do Accum	44.2	47.6	1.36
35.1	29.1	Growth Fund	33.1	35.8	3.15
40.9	28.6	Do Accum	38.0	42.5	3.15
25.2	18.3	E & Int Fund	21.1	23.7e	1.26
17.1	15.7	Ex W'draw (5)	16.7	18.0e	1.05
26.0	23.0	N Amer Int (4)	25.7	27.8	1.00
		Barclays Unicorn Ltd.			
25.4	6 Romford Road, London, E7.			01-534 5544	
36.4	26.7	Conversion	30.1	31.8	1.61
51.4	44.2	Aust Income	44.9	46.7	2.21
64.2	55.4	Do Accum	60.9	61.4	2.21
47.3	32.3	Unicorn Capital	41.7	44.3e	2.07
31.1	23.7	Exempt	28.4	30.1	4.83
38.4	19.5	Extra Income	27.1	28.4	6.49
51.1	36.6	Financial	34.7	37.1	5.25
70.9	50.3	Unicorn 500	66.7	72.1e	4.25
31.0	23.9	General	28.3	31.5	6.20
42.0	29.2	Growth Accum	38.0	41.1e	4.77
54.1	40.3	Income	47.1	52.9	6.61
41.2	27.5	Recovery	38.6	42.1	5.72
51.1	36.4	Smaller Cos	47.1	50.7	3.56
51.0	43.9	Worldwide	44.4	47.7	1.85
		Bridge Fund Managers Ltd.			
8-9 Mincing Lane, EC3.				01-621 4951	
50.0	34.6	Bridge Income	46.6	48.5	7.00
36.2	26.4	Do Cap Inc (2)	31.4	33.8	3.41
30.2	27.0	Do Cap Acc (2)	29.1	30.4	3.41
138.0	97.8	Do Exempt (2)	120.0	126.0	5.85
14.8	13.1	Do Int Inc (3)	13.0	14.0	4.16
15.6	14.3	Do Int Acc	15.1	16.1	4.16
		Britannia Trust Management Ltd.			
8 Lon Wall Bldgs, EC2M 5QL.				01-638 0476	
72.2	63.4	Assets	63.9	68.5	5.31
79.4	49.8	Financial secs	63.4	68.1	4.37
57.3	41.2	Capital Income	47.1	50.6	4.43
90.0	43.5	Comm & Ind	50.8	54.3e	4.44
71.1	50.9	Commodity	60.7	64.9	5.61
41.8	28.0	Domestic	36.7	38.9	4.17
101.5	66.5	Exempt	95.5	100.4	6.80
39.7	25.6	Extra Income	37.7	40.3	9.15
19.4	17.4	Far East Fnd	16.2	16.1e	6.00
33.8	28.1	Universal Engy	29.7	31.5e	2.71
34.8	34.1	1st Growth	34.1	36.4	5.00
103.6	72.1	Gold & General	98.4	98.6	3.03
85.1	63.5	Growth	73.5	79.0	4.38
73.5	64.1	Income & Growth	69.9	73.6	6.19
45.6	34.1	Inv Tst Spares	39.6	42.5e	4.97
40.9	37.0	Minerals Tst	34.2	36.7e	3.55
41.1	30.3	Nat Hist Equity	36.5	39.1	9.85
38.0	24.9	New Issue	36.2	38.1e	4.70
12.6	27.6	North American	26.5	28.5	2.01
525.0	322.7	Professional	437.4	471.5e	3.96
15.9	9.8	Property Shares	13.4	14.4	5.56
58.9	34.1	Shield	42.0	45.0e	4.75
29.6	17.8	Status Change	27.5	29.6e	3.11
		The British Life			
Reliance Hse, Mt Ephraim, Tun Wells 0892 22271					
53.2	40.9	British Life	47.3	50.1	5.77
47.9	34.2	Balanced (2)	43.4	46.1	5.56
44.8	33.2	Dividend (2)	41.7	44.8	9.36
		Brown Shipley Unit Fund Managers.			
Founder's Court, Lothbury, EC2				01-600 6520	
114.0	84.7	Brn Ship Ex Inc	114.2	120.2	4.00
225.5	131.6	Do Income (1)	200.4	210.9e	4.70
277.0	161.0	Do Accum (1)	261.7	275.5	4.70
35.5	23.6	Oceanic Fin	29.5	31.5e	4.27
14.0	10.3	Do General	12.7	13.6	2.10
45.6	31.1	Do Growth Acc	41.7	44.2	5.19
36.8	25.8	Do Growth Inc	33.9	33.9	5.17
36.1	19.6	Do High Inc	27.1	28.5	8.85
20.6	14.1	Do Interest	18.0	19.1e	3.95
19.4	16.0	Do Overseas	16.4	17.5	3.81
58.2	35.9	Do Perfor	51.8	55.0	4.39
26.4	18.7	Do Index	23.3	24.1e	4.27
22.4	13.9	Do Recovery	20.4	22.0	5.90
		Canada Life Unit Trust Managers.			
24 High St, Potters Bar, Herts.				P Bar 51122	
49.0	30.4	Canlife Cap	33.9	36.4	4.65
49.0	35.8	Do Accum	42.8	45.1	4.65
36.2	22.1	Income Dist	24.0	25.3	7.95
47.9	32.7	Do Accum	43.2	45.5	7.95
		Capel (Jam) Management Ltd.			
100 Old Broad St, EC2N 1BQ				01-588 6010	
96.5	55.9	Capital Fnd (22)	74.2	83.2e	4.60
75.5	49.0	Income Fnd (22)	70.2	75.4e	8.09
		Target Unit Fund Managers Ltd.			
Milburn Hse, Newcastle-upon-Tyne				0632 21163	
65.2	50.1	Cartloi (6)	57.0	62.3	4.64
77.5	57.2	Do Income	74.8	79.1	4.64
41.3	29.1	Do High Yld	39.4	41.8	8.61
50.1	31.4	Do Accum	47.9	50.4	8.61
		Charities Unitities Narrower-Range Fund.			
13 Winscombe Crescent, London N20.				01-445 6121	
120.8	93.2	Income (34)	..	120.0	10.41
154.9	102.8	Do Accum (34)	..	148.6	10.41
		Charities Unitities Investment Fund.			
77 London Wall, London, EC2.				01-588 1815	
135.0	103.1	Inc (24)	..	125.9	9.53
256.7	152.0	Accum (24)	..	236.2	..
		Charterhouse Japhet Unit Management Ltd.			
3 Paternoster Row, London, EC4				01-236 3699	
23.8	21.2	Int (3)	20.4	22.0	1.84
27.6	24.3	Accum (3)	23.6	25.4	1.84
34.0	27.5	Inc (3)	32.8	35.3	4.20
25.4	24.0	Euro Fin (3)	23.4	25.2e	1.03
25.6	21.2	Fund Int (3)	23.4	25.0	4.25
		Dillofund Trust Managers Ltd.			
20-31 Queen St., London EC4R 1BR				01-248 2932	
24.9	20.3	American Fnd	20.1	21.6	1.83
25.0	24.7	Basic Resources	23.3	25.1e	4.89
49.4	42.4	High Income	42.7	45.8e	9.25
25.2	23.2	International	22.5	24.2	3.47
		Crescent Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh				031-226 6931	
25.0	20.3	Growth Fnd	20.0	21.5	4.30
49.4	46.0	International	49.3	52.9	0.50
42.3	32.4	Reserves Fnd	39.3	41.1e	4.56
44.5	33.0	High Dist	41.5	44.5	8.15
		Equitas Securities Ltd.			
41 Bishopsgate, London, EC2.				01-588 2851	
67.7	50.7	Progressive	61.9	65.2	4.37
		Equity & Law Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
Amerbank Hse, Rd. W Yorkshire, Bradford 32515					
69.3	52.3	Equit & Law	60.5	64.0e	4.48
		Framlington Unit Fund Managers Ltd.			
Framlington Hse, 3-7 Ireland Yd, EC4				01-248 8671	
109.8	80.6	Capital	102.9	109.3e	4.09
100.2	53.6	Income	96.7	102.2	6.33
93.6	63.6	Int Growth	84.9	100.0	2.37
95.2	50.0	Do Income	95.2	100.2	2.37
		Friends Provident Unit Trust Managers.			
Pixham End, Dorking, Surrey.				0306-5655	
45.7	30.1	Friends Prov	40.1	42.5	4.50
37.1	37.0	Do Accum	34.0	34.4	4.38
		Fundlands Ltd.			
Public Trustee Kingswat, Wcr				01-405 4300	
100.0	50.0	Capital	91.9	92.0	4.73
81.9	50.0	Accum Income	74.9	75.0	4.73
98.1	66.0	High Yield	94.8	95.9e	8.66
		Gans A Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
2 Rayleigh Rd, Hutton, Essex.				0277 227300	
33.4	28.5	G & A	30.1	32.1	4.52
		G.T. Unit Managers Ltd.			
16 Finsbury Circus, EC2M 7DD.				01-628 6131	
44.9	43.4	G.T. Cap	44.9	47.8	0.50
108.5	74.1	Do Accum	93.6	99.5	0.50
104.8	100.0	Do Income	101.5	108.0	5.20
138.9	126.7	Do Tr Get Fnd	127.3	140.9	1.00
263.0	177.5	Do Japan Gth	252.5	269.7	1.00
139.7	128.4	Do Pension Fd	128.7	137.0	4.10
57.5	45.7	Four Yards Fnd	51.7	54.4	5.50
110.9	104.5	International	104.5	111.2	3.34
			93.6	97.8	2.07
		Gartmore Fund Managers.			
2-8 Mary Axe, EC3A 8BP				01-283 3333	
28.9	32.0	American T-T	28.9	28.6	0.93
32.9	30.0	Bullet (5)	32.9	35.0	5.00
119.4	115.9	Commodity	119.2	140.0	3.59
29.6	30.0	Far Eastern 4	25.7	30.5e	0.85
57.8	38.9	High Income	54.1	57.0e	8.27
51.1	49.0	Income	48.7	50.9e	7.40
21.3e	12.1	Inv Agencies	21.3e	22.5e	1.55
25.4	19.0	International	23.7	25.2e	1.55
39.4	29.0	Int Equity	32.5	34.0	2.27
		Grieveson Management Co Ltd.			
30 Gresham St, EC2P 2DA				01-606 4433	
200.0	140.5	Barton Fnd (3)	191.5	203.7	4.46
203.9	160.2	Do Accum	200.7	213.5	4.46
124.1	112.9	High Yield	116.7	122.4	7.15
209.1	140.5	Do Accum	200.9	212.7	7.15
168.1	125.9	Endeavour	165.5	173.8	3.74
172.1	125.8	Do Accum	171.4	179.9	3.74
49.2	38.6	Grieveson (5)	39.3	41.3	5.00
87.1	67.7	Do Accum	82.1	86.1	5.00
26.4	18.7	Do Income	25.1	26.4	6.47
22.4	13.9	Do Recovery	20.2	22.0	5.90
		Guardian Royal Exchange Unit Fund Managers.			
Royal Exchange, London, EC3.				01-283 1101	
92.7	66.7	Guardhill	82.7	85.4	5.50
		Henderson Administration			
9 Rastleigh Rd, Bulton, Essex.				0277 227300	
21 Austin Friars, London, EC2N 2HJ					
33.0	26.1	Aust Trust	27.1	29.9	2.17
34.6	26.4	Cabot	29.6	31.7	1.15
54.6	50.0	Do Extra Inc	52.7	55.5e	9.24
77.0	57.5	Cap Growth Inc	64.0	67.5e	4.60
40.9	35.9	Do Accum	38.4	39.4e	4.60
34.4	30.2	European	34.2	36.4	1.55
34.7	30.2	Far East Tst	33.4	35.4	1.24
5.7	5.3	Financial Tst	5.6	5.9	4.54
113.2	102.7	Henderson (5)	106.8	110.4	6.63
54.8	45.7	High Income	54.4	57.0e	9.63
33.0	27.1	Int & Accum	30.4	31.9	0.63
34.1	28.0	International	31.9	33.7	0.63
42.3	32.4	Japan Growth	39.7	41.9	0.63
44.5	33.0	Smaller Cos	41.5	44.5	0.15
		Hill Samuel Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
45 Beech St, EC2P 2LX.				01-628 8011	
73.2	67.4	Dollar	66.8	72.1	1.83
32.9	27.4	International	32.9	36.4e	1.50
14.8	12.2	Britt Tst	14.8	15.9	5.00
163.1	121.5	Do Guernsey	157.1	168.7	3.00
34.1	27.8	Capital	32.7	35.1	4.10
104.2	75.1	Financial Tst	97.4	93.54	4.81
104.2	75.1	Income Tst	97.4	93.54	4.81
30.4	20.6	High Yield	28.4	30.4	7.50
40.2	29.2	Growth Acc	38.0	40.7	5.36
25.7	41.4	Security Tst	49.0	52.5e	5.36
		Key Fund Managers.			
25 Milk St, EC2V 8JR.				01-606 7070	
69.3	48.1	Equity & Gen	63.7	65.7	5.35
50.6	35.7	Exempt Int Fnd	48.4	50.9	5.35
140.4	93.7	Exempt Fnd (36)	134.1	142.6	6.61
79.9	52.8	Inc Fnd	76.3	81.1	4.30
49.2	32.8	Key Fund Inc	47.0	49.9	4.70
87.1	54.5	Smaller Co Fnd	86.9	88.0e	2.00
		Kleinwort Benson Unit Managers.			
20 Fenchurch Street, EC3				01-623 8000	
107.7	94.9	KB Unit Fnd Inc	95.1	100.2	4.77
108.7	99.4	KB Unit Fd Acc	97.1	102.3	4.77
		Lawson Securities.			
63 George Street, Edinburgh.				031-226 3911	
26.1	21.4	American Fnd	20.4	22.0	0.36
20.5	20.2	Do Accum	20.4	22.0	0.36
24.9	19.9	Gilt & Fixed	19.3	20.7	11.85
40.8	39.1	High Yield Fnd	42.2	45.1e	10.68
47.7	47.4	Do Accum	50.1	53.6e	10.68
25.7	23.2	Rem Market	24.4	26.1	1.10
39.0	30.1	Do Accum	36.4	41.1	1.10
36.4	31.4	Growth	32.4	34.6	3.06
81.1	52.0	Do Accum	69.3	74.0	3.06
		Legal & General Tyndall Fund.			
28 Lombard St, London, EC3.				01-623 3314	
29.4	38.6	Distribution (40)	42.7	45.7	5.10
51.6	45.4	Do Accum (40)	47.8	51.9	5.10
		Lloyds Bank Unit Trust Managers.			
71 Lombard St, London, EC3.				01-626 1456	
20.1	17.1	Int Balanced	17.4	18.6	4.52
20.4	11.8	Do Accum	16.2	17.3	4.52
30.4	22.1	2nd Capital	26.7	28.1	5.00
45.2	32.9	Do Accum	38.2

هكذا من الأصل

Stock Exchange Prices

Week ends quietly

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 13. Dealings End, March 31. § Contango Day, April 3. Settlement Day, April 11

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

SHIPPING

MINES

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 17 03 78 (base date June 2, 1964 original best date June 2, 1926).—

	Index No. Latest	Div. %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	194.71	8.80	15.75	194.67
Largest Cos.	197.86	8.59	12.13	198.15
Smaller Cos.	164.54	7.52	14.78	164.24
Capital Goods	223.70	7.02	14.59	222.36
Consumer Goods	218.14	7.15	12.94	219.52
Share Shares	170.41	6.28	8.18	171.09
Largest financial shares	214.96	5.85	—	219.13
Largest financial and industrial shares	201.98	8.44	—	202.13
Commodity shares	216.18	5.82	14.06	217.28
Gold Mining shares	285.57	8.76	27.50	292.78
Industrial debenture stocks	95.80	0.38*	—	94.98
Industrial preference stocks	59.95	11.67*	—	60.10
War Loan	36½	6.74*	—	36½

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-time	222.96 (14.09.77)	60.18 (12.12.74)
1977	222.96 (14.09.77)	164.85 (03.03.78)
1977	222.96 (14.09.77)	131.29 (12.01.77)
1976	171.85 (05.05.76)	113.83 (27.10.76)
1975	158.98 (29.11.75)	61.42 (06.01.75)
1974	136.16 (28.03.74)	60.18 (12.12.74)
1973	198.33 (12.03.73)	120.09 (14.12.73)

* Flat interest yield.

SPORT

Rugby Union

Lions 1980 tour to S Africa is still on

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

France at last are to become members of the International Rugby Football Board along with England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, New Zealand, South Africa and Australia. This was one welcome and positive item to emerge yesterday from the board's annual meeting in London. Another one was that British Isles tours abroad will be limited in future to a maximum of 18 matches.

It was also disclosed that a British Isles tour to South Africa remains on the programme for 1980 and, likewise, a full Springbok tour of these islands in 1984-85. Joe Lord (Australia) confirmed that his country's tour to South Africa next year had been postponed "for political reasons."

Kenneth Harris (Wales), played a dead bat to the question of possible repercussions on the 1980 Olympic Games if the British Isles made a rugby tour of South Africa in that year. "We have a framework, rather than a programme, until the year 2002", he said, "but we are not necessarily committed to it. Tours are matters for the countries concerned and the International Board is really the clearing house for them."

Excluding the years 1932 to 1939, when 18 members dropped their fixtures against them, France have been playing international rugby since 1906. Their status at the highest level has increased so significantly since the war that it has been something of a mystery why an invitation to join the game's supreme governing body has been so long delayed.

When asked whether the presence of France might create any difficulties in relation to the board's rules on amateurism, the chairman, Bob Stewart, who captained the All-Blacks here in 1953-54, said that stories continued to circulate about irregularities in France, but "there was no hard core evidence to substantiate them".

Dr Danie Craven, of South Africa, who has been a member of the board for 25 years, stated categorically after the meeting that apartheid in sport in his country no longer existed, but that anything positive they sought to do was not accepted by the news media overseas. "Why", he asked, "is South Africa the one country that others always want to pick on? The danger is that this hostile attitude from the outside will harden opinion within South Africa and encourage it to go it alone."

He added that as from March 31 "black and coloured rugby organizations would become full members of the SA board." These other unions in our country have been waiting for years to share the opportunities but, now they're in, with us, they can't share anything, so we have a situation when the opposite of what was intended has come about."

France look to Gallion and the fleet

By Peter West

The climax to the international rugby championship could not have been better ordained. France and Wales meet in Cardiff this afternoon and both countries have won three hard games. Wales have set one record with a triple crown for the third successive year and they now stand poised for another, an eighth grand slam. The champions, France, seek a victory that would make them the first country since England, back in the early 1920s, to achieve the grand slam two seasons in a row.

Wales, moreover, are hoping to achieve the feat, as France managed to do last season, with only 15 players, but whether Gerald Davies will have to withdraw from the right wing position we cannot know until this morning. He is said, officially, to have a grumbling hamstring, but may have tweaked some other muscle. Gareth Evans, who replaced him in Paris last year, is standing by for his first full international for Wales.

Even if the great man cannot play—and there is no one who can fill his electrifying boots—the support of their own fervent crowd must be worth a point or two to Wales. Their side has such character, such determination and such staying power that it might be unwise to bet against their chances, and history suggests that on occasions such as this the advantage usually lies with the home team.

France have not won in Cardiff since 1968, the first of their grand slam years, although they scored two tries to one when losing there, 13—19, in 1976. Yet I have a bunch that even though their selectors have declined to recall Romeu to kick their goals, France still may do the trick today. This may be dangerous thinking because there has been a hint this season of some decline in the power and mobility of the French front five, now with Haget at lock instead of Imberoon.

It cannot be denied, moreover, that the Welsh scrummaging, which looked distinctly rocky against Scotland last March, has come up trumps again this year. Graham Price has been a potent force on the righthead side and the recall of Faulkner, to make the front row all Pontypool again, has seemed to mock suggestions that old soldiers simply fade away.

Six of the Welsh forwards (the others were Clive Burgess on a flank and Glyn Shaw at loosehead prop) played in Paris a season ago and were given a thoroughly uncomfortable passage at close quarters. If their opponents can approach that sort of form, Wales could be in trouble again, and that is why the front five of France look to hold the key now.

Jerome Gallion, the French scrum half, and Tony Ward, the Irish stand-off, have been the main discoveries of the championship. Wales must be praying that the young Frenchman, who has scored a try in each of his three internationals, does not have a platform behind which he can exploit his eye for an opening and exceptional speed. The most talented of scrum halves, even Gareth Edwards, can be made to look human behind a struggling pack. Wales will hope, too, that Vivies, the stand-off, will do little to make a decisive mark, now somewhat overdue.

However, if these young halfbacks get the springboard they need, there is no denying that France have the edge to pace in some key areas. One of these is on a flank, where Rives has been in magnificent form lately. Another is in the centre, where Bertranne and Belascain add to their fleetness of foot a capacity for forthright tackling not often matched by the French midfield in the past.

With due respect to a great player, John P. R. Williams, France have an advantage in speed at fullback. That is not to suggest in any way that J. P. R.'s day is done or that he may not be the sounder player overall; it is just to underline the fact that Aguirre is decidedly quick. And, if Davies cannot play, Wales would seem to be outpaced on the wing.

Wales certainly will have laid their plans to cope with Gallion and they will be interested, no doubt, to pot the French halfbacks to a rather more searching examination than hitherto. They also will be looking to Martin at the lineout where France, with Bastiat, Palmié and Haget, have a pronounced advantage in height.

Whatever the result, it is likely to be a desperately hard contest and the referee, Alan Welsby, of England, will have an especially vital role to play. He is not likely to err for want of strength or firmness.

Gallion (left) and Martin: their distribution from scrummage and lineout respectively may decide the destiny of the championship in Cardiff this afternoon.

Today's teams at Cardiff

Wales			France	
J. P. R. Williams (Bridgend)	15	Full back	J.-M. Aguirre (Bagnères)	15
T. G. R. Davies (Cardiff)	14	Right wing	D. Bustaffa (Carcassonne)	14
R. W. Gravell (Llanelli)	13	Right centre	R. Bertranne (Bagnères)	13
S. P. Penwick (Bridgend)	12	Left centre	C. Belascain (Bayonne)	12
J. J. Williams (Llanelli)	11	Left wing	G. Noves (Stade Toulousain)	11
G. O. Edwards (Cardiff)	10	Stand-off	B. Vivies (Agen)	10
P. Bennett* (Llanelli)	9	Scrum half	J. Gallion (Toulon)	9
A. G. Faulkner (Pontypool)	1	Prop	G. Cholley (Castres)	1
R. W. Windsor (Pontypool)	2	Hooker	A. Paco (Béziers)	2
G. Price (Pontypool)	3	Prop	R. Paparemborde (Pau)	3
A. J. Martin (Aberavon)	4	Lock	F. Haget (Biarritz)	4
G. A. D. Wheel (Swansea)	5	Lock	M. Palmié (Béziers)	5
J. Squire (Newport)	6	Flanker	J.-P. Rives (Stade Toulousain)	6
D. Quinnell (Llanelli)	8	No 8	J.-P. Bastiat* (Dax)	8
T. J. Cobner (Pontypool) *Captain	7	Flanker	J.-C. Skrela (Stade Toulousain) *Captain	7

Referee: A. Welsby (England)

Sanders is re-elected

By Peter West

Sandy Sanders, England's Chairman of Selectors for the past two seasons, has been re-elected for a further year, and he will now recommend to the union committee the names of those he would like to serve on his panel. The present members of it are Peter Colston (coach), John Currie, Derek Morgan, Malcolm Phillips, Budge Rogers and Michael Weston.

The RFU announced details of the short tour to be made by Argentina next autumn, with six games in England, one in Wales and one in Ireland. The itinerary will be as follows:

SEPTEMBER: 27, Southern Counties (Oxford); 30, London division at Twickenham. October: 4, Northern division (Headingley); 7, North Midlands (Moseley); 10, English Students XV (Gloucester); 14, England XV; 17, Wales B (Llanelli); 21, Leinster (Dublin).

Football

Liverpool's need and experience are greater than Forest's

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

A Football League Cup final that accurately represents the best and most successful football that the League can offer has not often been achieved. The causes of its disappointments have usually been a combination of timing—the event being packed into just another mid-season weekend—and the alternative priorities of clubs who would otherwise put more effort into the competition.

It is surely no coincidence that Liverpool, with their record of 13 successive seasons in Europe, today make their first appearance in the League Cup final at a time when they are not absolutely sure of qualifying for Europe next season by any other means. Playing Nottingham Forest, the team almost certain to succeed them as League champions, is an interesting honus for the occasion.

The final at Wembley (3.0) fulfils a need that the FA Cup final later in the season cannot offer now that both of today's teams have been dismissed. It is the popular idea of an ultimate eliminator; the matching of proved champions with the latest and most remarkable of challengers.

This has been a notable season for Forest who were promoted from the second division last season but now lead the first division by five points and their opponents today by nine. The question to be answered is not who beyond doubt is the better team, except of the moment, but whether under stress and without four of their regular side, Forest can resist Liverpool's great experience. Yet defeat for Liverpool would not suddenly allow Forest to feel that they are natural heirs.

Liverpool's achievements over more than a decade will not be blown away by the March winds and a stirring in the Forest. There is a need to keep a sense of proportion. Nevertheless, the match is a particularly attractive highlight of the season and Liverpool's serious approach is probably a crucial guide to the outcome. The combination of a taste for the big occasion and the need to ensure another season in Europe seem irresistible.

Seven of the Forest team will be new to the Wembley experience. Indeed, their manager, Brian Clough, said yesterday: "Some of my players have not even seen Wembley never mind play there. It will be a big day in their lives. There will be an atmosphere they have never experienced before but we intend to make the most of the occasion by enjoying every second."

The fact that Forest have reached the final without three of their regular team, Shilton, Gemmill and Needham, who are ineligible, suggests that the combination in action this afternoon will not lack cohesion, but against Liverpool at almost full strength there may not be enough power in reserve. One can confidently expect that Liverpool will comply with their traditional tactics, absorbing Forest's early aggression and gradually increasing the pressure.

McGovern, who has had a superb season and yesterday passed himself fit after being troubled by a groin strain, will have to take much of the responsibility for promoting Forest's attacks from midfield where Gemmill is usually on hand to assist. If he can keep Robertson well served with possession on the wing the speed and width of the Forest attacks could disturb a Liverpool defence recently seen to be flagging. Woodcock's sharpness in the penalty area may embarrass Smith and Thompson.

Further disruptions affected Forest yesterday when one of their full backs, Barrett, had to confirm that an ankle injury received three weeks ago would not be sufficiently healed for him to play. This was particularly cruel as twice before, when with Manchester City, he was withdrawn from teams about to play at Wembley. In contrast, Liverpool have no need to make alterations to the team who beat Benfica last Wednesday, meaning that Fairclough remains substitute.

The 4—4—2 alignment Liverpool will employ is designed to counterbalance the broad front of Liverpool's attack but Forest's most effective ploy is the sudden attainment of numerical advantages either going forward or retreating. In their many years facing a variety of tactical intentions, Liverpool have overcome similar plans and I feel in agreement with Mr Paisley who said: "We are dealing with problems now we first started to handle 14 years ago. It is the sort of pressure that Forest are just beginning to cope with."

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; P. Neal, E. Hughes, P. Thompson, T. Smith, R. Kennedy, I. Callaghan, T. McDermott, J. Case, K. Dalglish, S. Heighway. Substitute: D. Fairclough.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: C. Woods; V. Anderson, F. Clark, J. McGovern, L. Lloyd, K. Burns, M. O'Neill, I. Bowyer, P. Withe, A. Woodcock, J. Robertson. Substitute: J. O'Hare.

Referee: P. Partridge (Cockfield).

Champions to play Germans again

By Norman Fox

If Liverpool are to retain the European Cup at Wembley on May 10 they must prove for the second year that they are a better team than their West German counterparts, Borussia Mönchen Gladbach. In the draw for the semi-final round made in Zurich yesterday they were paired with Borussia whom they beat 3—1 in last season's final in Rome.

Although the Liverpool manager, Bob Paisley, said he considered the Germans to be the toughest of the three sides—Juventus play Brugas in the other tie—there is no doubt that defeating Borussia in their previous meeting and being at home in the second leg of the semi-final are important psychological advantages. The first leg will be on March 29 and the second probably on Tuesday, April 11.

Mr Paisley's opinion of the draw is not shared by many. Juventus, who provide the nucleus of the Italian national team, were more likely to cause Liverpool problems in competition over two legs, but in a final in London they may not be so confident, especially as seven of their team played in Italy's defeat by England at Wembley in November.

If Liverpool still had any doubts over their ability to beat Borussia, they must have been delighted to hear that the second leg would be at Anfield. In the past they have capitalized on this, not least last Wednesday when Benfica were almost disdainfully swept aside. Until this round Borussia had also been drawn away in first leg matches. This week they required two goals to overcome Innsbruck's first leg lead of 3—1 and scored them.

In the second round they beat Red Star Belgrade 3—0 in Yugoslavia and 5—1 at home. Before that, when Liverpool had a bye, they beat Vasas Budapest 4—1.

Mr Paisley said: "It could not have come any harder. It would have made a good final, but we are not worried. We have played them twice before so we know all about them and their style doesn't change." Originally he had considered going to watch his European opponents this weekend after the League Cup final but yesterday he decided to wait for another week.

Liverpool must be pleased that they rejected an invitation to play in the "Inter-continental club cup" and so donated their place to Borussia. While Liverpool will be playing Manchester City next Tuesday evening, Borussia will be in South America playing Boca Juniors, of Argentina. As Berti Vogts, the Borussia captain, said: "It's a shame that we have to make a long journey to Argentina instead of Liverpool and lose valuable energy in the process."

Mr Paisley added: "Contrary to what a lot of people have been saying, I don't believe we have most to fear against the Italian champions, Juventus. I reckon Mönchen Gladbach to be the toughest." Emlyn Hughes, the captain, said: "It is like playing a team we know well. We also beat them in the Uefa Cup final in 1973. But if you beat a team nine times out of nine there is no saying you are going to do it the tenth time."

No Italian club has won the European Cup since AC Milan in 1969, but Juventus took the Uefa Cup last season and despite a difficult quarter final round tie in which they beat Ajax on penalties this week, they should defeat Bruges, the Belgium champions. In the Uefa Cup, Barcelona, who knocked out Aston Villa this week, face Eindhoven, thus leaving one of two outsiders, Bastia or Grasshoppers of Zurich, a chance to reach the final.

Semi-final draws for Europe

European Cup

Borussia Mönchen Gladbach v Liverpool
Juventus Turin v FC Bruges

Cup Winners' Cup

Dynamo Moscow v Austria Vienna
Twente Enschede v Anderlecht

Uefa Cup

Grasshoppers Zurich v Bastia
PSV Eindhoven v FC Barcelona

All matches to be played on March 29 and April 12 except Liverpool (provisionally April 11).

England hope to finish first of the also rans

By Richard Streeton

England and Ireland at Twickenham today will be striving for concrete evidence that their rugby seasons have been a little more fruitful than the international table's stark numerals might suggest. The match decides third and fourth places in the championship after what has been another disappointing winter for the two teams. Both have had occasional cause for belief that the corner might soon be turned, Ireland, perhaps, with slightly more justification.

In some ways these two sides would bring the greatest satisfaction to their supporters, and certainly to rugby, if they spurned caution this afternoon and provided a fluent, open game. They are equipped to do so if inhibitions could be abandoned. It is, I believe, a fair generalization that too many of Twickenham's major occasions in recent years have been dull to watch. There is reason to hope, however, that this international might prove more entertaining than some.

Two rombustious sets of forwards are involved and will settle the outcome: England, with a proven efficiency in the tight and mobility in their drives in the loose; Ireland, with the fire and grit which has been instilled by their new coach, Noel Murphy, whose own game used to embody these virtues so well. England's backs have still not found handling success or the ignition for flair and imaginative play but there have been hints that the key to unlock these things is at least being sought.

Ireland have a confident and predominantly youthful back division with the old maestro, Gibson, more involved creatively in midfield than is usual for an elderly winger. It was in 1964 that Gibson made his first international appearance for Ireland when he played at stand off half at Twickenham. This afternoon he makes a record 15th consecutive appearance against England. If the 1964 programme was right, he has put on only five pounds over the years.

It was a measure of the discipline and organization of this England team that, against Scotland a fortnight ago, they did not give away a single penalty in their own half. This particular mountain must be scaled again. Ward, the Irish stand-off, has kicked too consistently this season for there to be any mistakes in this area.

Beaumont's spirited leadership has been one of the assets this season for England and they will start with the confidence gained by their first win this year, albeit against a poor Scottish team. Ireland had to rise above their known abilities to beat Scotland and to hold their own for long periods while losing to France and Wales.

They could face psychological problems after failing to reach their peak yet again. Ireland's tackling will not let them down. They badly need a jumper in the middle of the lineout though the effectiveness of their hackrow, as long as Duggan remains fit to play, atones to a degree for most deficiencies.

Ireland will draw comfort from wins in five of their last six matches against England, who scraped home by a controversial try in Dublin last year. England have not beaten them at Twickenham since 1970 when Hiller dropped two memorable long range goals. That match will also be remembered in rugby folklore for the 11th hour summoning from his boardroom of A. J. F. O'Reilly and his arrival for training in a chauffeur-driven Rolls-Royce.

If England can thwart the initial Irish thrusts and avoid mistakes, I expect an England victory. If Ireland should establish an early lead, they can be expected to hold on to it.

Irish eyes are smiling for Ward

Even the Irish, who have always had their share of unusual rugby characters, do not often arrive at Twickenham with an undergraduate stand-off half in the throes of completing his degree with a thesis on soccer. Tony Ward, outwardly untouched by the fuss created by his role in Ireland's revival this season, has three weeks left to trim some 13,000 words he has drafted to the 10,000 required by the examiners.

Ward, still only 23, is a former outside right with Shamrock Rovers in the League of Ireland. This year he rejected a plea by John Giles, the Eire and Shamrock team manager, to turn his back on rugby and return to the fold. He never took a football penalty in his life because of self-confessed nerves. But in his first three international rugby matches this winter he has kicked 29 of Ireland's 37 points with a dispassionate efficiency possessed only by the greats.

Stocky, with the chunky thighs associated traditionally with several famous Welsh stand-offs, Ward's success has left him slightly irritated. "I hate this tag of being a good place-kicker that has already grown up. I honestly believe my natural game is to take people on and attack and that is what I like to do."

Tactical necessity has meant that there have been only glimpses so far of Ward's gifts as a runner at the highest level. His flair for creative thinking and jinking inside breaks need no stressing to those who see him in lesser matches.

Within a few days of his first cap in January, a bevy of rugby league scouts, the shrewdest of judges, had made their first approaches. Two English clubs put their propositions: £12,000 down with help in other matters such as housing and a job was the theme broached. "No way would I want to leave rugby union: the enjoyment and exhilaration I get from the game could never be matched."

Ward confirmed the differences in the two football codes, as others with top-flight experience in the two games have done. At club level, he felt, the soccer player was usually fitter and the game could leave one tenser and more exhausted. In soccer, too, he had found himself far more vulnerable to injury. "I found in soccer that grudges last longer and that dirty tackles, that sort of thing, are remembered for many games afterwards. The feud carries on. In rugby, whatever happens, it seems to be over and forgotten afterwards. The social atmosphere is terrific and please remember I speak as someone who in many ways is a soccer fanatic."

Ward's thesis in his fourth and final year at Thomond College, Limerick, a physical education and teachers' training establishment, traces football origins and development throughout the world and its future in Ireland. His hobby remains the collecting of rare football programmes, particularly early English ones. It is, apparently a myth that he is a football player turned rugby man. Ward began rugby at seven and only took up football at 14, though inside 12 months he was in Ireland's under-15 national side.

He worked for a year as an insurance agent in Dublin and played two full seasons as an amateur with Shamrock Rovers, continuing to make a 240-mile round trip after enrolling at Thomond. His return to rugby and rapid climb to prominence started in February 1975 by chance. A lecturer at Thomond, knowing Ward's natural aptitude for most games, persuaded him to help the Garryowen rugby club when they were hit by injuries. Ward had one second team game and was immediately promoted to the first XV. Three games later he won a Munster senior cup medal, with interprovincial selection and B international honours following in the next two years.

Richard Streeton

Today's teams at Twickenham

England			Ireland	
O. W. N. Caplan (Headingley)	15	Full back	A. H. Ensor (Wanderers)	15
P. J. Squires (Harrogate)	14	Right wing	C. M. Gibson (NIFC)	14
B. J. Corless (Leeds)	13	Right centre	A. R. McKibbin (London Irish)	13
P. A. Dodge (Leicester)	12	Left centre	P. McNaughton (Greystones)	12
M. A. C. Slemen (Liverpool)	11	Left wing	A. C. McLennan (Wanderers)	11
J. P. Burton (Bath)	10	Stand-off	A. J. Ward (Garryowen)	10
M. Young (Gosforth)	9	Scrum half	J. J. Moloney* (St Mary's)	9
B. G. Nelmes (Cardiff)	1	Prop	P. A. Orr (Old Wesley)	1
P. J. Wheeler (Leicester)	2	Hooker	P. C. Whelan (Garryowen)	2
F. E. Cotton (Sale)	3	Prop	E. Byrne (Blackrock)	3
W. B. Beaumont* (Fylde)	4	Lock	M. I. Keane (Lansdowne)	4
M. Colclough (Moseley)	5	Lock	H. W. Steele (Ballymena)	5
P. J. Dixon (Blackheath)	6	Flanker	S. A. McKinney (Dungannon)	6
J. P. Scott (Rosslyn Park)	8	No 8	W. P. Duggan (Blackrock)	8
M. J. Rafter (Bristol) *Captain	7	Flanker	J. F. Slattery (Blackrock) *Captain	7

Referee: F. Palmade (France)

Kitchen strikes for Orient

Peter Kitchen's twenty-fourth goal of the season gave the FA Cup semi-finalists Orient a precious point in their fight against relegation from the second division. Kitchen put Orient ahead against their London rivals Fulham after 43 minutes, but five minutes later Margerrison equalized. The score stayed at 1—1.

One of Orient's former players, Terry Brisley, missed a penalty for Charlton in their goalless draw at home to Notts County. Brisley's twenty-sixth minute failure was Charlton's fourth consecutive missed penalty.

Cambridge United's drive for promotion from division three was halted by a 2—1 defeat at Colchester. Cambridge had Finney sent off in the second half.

Results, scorers and tables

Second division

Charlton (0) 0 Notts Co (0) 0
5,866
Orient (0) 1 Fulham (0) 1
Kitchen Margerrison
7,932
Bournemouth (0) 1 Northampton (0) 1
Finnigan McGowann
2,231
Crewe (0) 1 Reading (1) 1
Lugg Bowman
1,760
Newport (0) 2 Watford (1) 2
Goddard, R. Walker Downes, Jenkins
2,409
Southend (1) 1 Wimbledon (1) 1
Parker 7,120
Swansea (1) 3 Stockport (1) 1
Toshack, Curtis, James (pen) Thompson (pen)
7,400

LEADING POSITIONS

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Wrexham	32	18	9	5	56	33	45
Cambridge	37	18	9	10	63	44	45
Preston	34	16	11	7	50	30	43
Gillingham	36	14	14	7	58	46	42
Walsall	34	15	14	7	44	35	40
Tranmere	35	10	11	10	45	35	39
Peterborough	34	15	13	8	27	24	39

Colchester (1) 2 Cambridge (0) 1
Allinson Steele
Wignall 6,360
Peterboro (1) 1 Port Vale (0) 1
Hughes Chamberlain
4,277
Swindon (1) 1 Chester (0) 1
Kamara Phillips
4,275

Fourth division

Aldershot (2) 4 Grimsby (0) 3
Dixon Brolly
Dungworth Donovan
(2, 1 pen) 3,606
aet

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Watford	34	24	5	5	66	29	5
Southend	34	19	8	7	50	26	4
Newport	36	16	8	12	68	55	4
Brentford	33	14	11	8	53	43	3
Aldershot	33	14	11	8	50	37	3
Swansea	34	14	10	10	55	35	3

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Wigan Athletic 0, Runcorn 0.

RUGBY UNION: Bath 19, Ebbw Vale 13; Bedford 19, Saracens 10; Sale 19, Northampton 8; Leicester 30, RAF 6; London Irish 0, Old Belvedere 7; Pontypridd 20, Abertillery 6; Rosslyn Park 3, London Welsh 11.

Golf

Plenty left to play for in centenary match

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

The centenary university golf match between Oxford and Cambridge lacked nothing in excitement on the opening day at Rye yesterday and, with the foursomes finishing 3—2 in favour of Oxford, plenty was left to play for in the 10 singles today. The top match, in which the best golf was played, was crisply finished off by the Oxford pair, but the remainder was fiercely fought, three of them finishing on the 36th green.

Late in the afternoon, Cambridge were in a strong position and will be displeased at having allowed the lead to slip in the last few holes. The appearance of some unusual Old Blues was a reminder that this is a special occasion, but it is today (Saturday) that they should be out to force to watch a match that looks remarkably well balanced.

Hurst was well supported by Armitage in showing the way for Oxford. Warmao and Grant threw everything at them from the start but could make no impression and when they reached the turn in a better ball of 32 the match was all square. Oxford had an anxious moment after lunch: having lost an early hole they were in danger of becoming all square at the fourth, but Hurst holed across the green and, with the opposition taking three putts, Oxford were two up again.

Hurst played a captain's role; his tee shot to the fifth won them that hole and he holed another good putt to save the half at the sixth. Again, he was well on the the seventh green and Armitage, taking his cue, made it four up. They suffered a slight aberration round the eighth green, but they recovered at the ninth and had cracked the out.

The Oxford fashion of a fighting finish was set by Monroe and Scarfield. Having lost a three-up lead to a brilliant spell by Cambridge, in which Bonsall hit his tee shots close to the fifth and seventh for twos, the Oxford pair came back to win the 13th and 14th in par, Scarfield supplying the finesse but Monroe always ready to hole the awkward putt. Boal squared well at the start with a spoon to the 15th, and at the 17th Scarfield holed the key putt of seven feet to regain the lead.

RESULTS (Oxford first): R. J. Hurst (Eton and Christchurch) and I. Armitage (Gillingham GS and Christchurch) beat J. M. T. Warman (Harrow and Selwyn) and N. J. Gran (Eastbourne College and Christ's), 4 and 3; J. R. Monroe (Dundee and Brasenose) and P. J. Scarfield (Yarnfield GS and St Catherine's) beat R. C. Bonsal (Winchester and St John's) and I. A. Boal (Cheltenham and Queens), 2 holes.

A. Scothi (Stowe and Kable) and R. W. Devlin (Manchester GS and Wadham) lost to P. M. Green (Manchester GS and Emmanuel) and A. C. Stoker (Glenalmond and St Catharine's), 3 and 2; A. S. Whitehead (Edinburgh and Wolfson) and N. P. Rhodes (Rossmoyne and Balliol) halved with S. A. Sharpe (Birkenhead and Fitzwilliam) and M. F. Baigent (Oakham and St John's); G. O. Leach (Whitchurch HS and St Peter's) and J. Clemmett (Brinkburn and Christchurch) halved with M. A. Coleridge (Greenham and Magdalene) and G. M. Nort (Bradford GS and Churchill), Oxford 3, Cambridge 2.

JACKSONVILLE, Florida: 70: J. Nicklaus. 8, Crenshaw, R. Wadkins, V. Regalado (Mexico), G. Groh, Schroeder, G. Gilbert; 71: L. Graham, J. Inman, A. McNicole, L. Nelson; 72: R. Cole (South Africa), J. Molina (Argentina), D. Graham (Australia), J. Mahaffey; 73: C. Marsh (Australia), P. Oosterhuis (GB); 74: G. Player (South Africa), R. Shearer (Australia); 76: B. Devlin (Australia), J. Lister (New Zealand), P. O. Hayes (South Africa).

KUALA LUMPUR: Malaysian Open: Second round: 136, S. Owen (NZ), 138, S. Glass (Australia); 139, V. Kratzer (US), M. Bembridge (GB), 140, Shu Sheng San (Taiwan), I. Jones (Australia), J. Clifford (Australia); 141, J. Stewart (Singapore), Mya Aye (Burma), B. Douglass (US), Hung Fa (Taiwan).

Weekend fixtures

Kick-off 3 pm unless stated

League Cup final

Liverpool v Nottingham F (at Wembley)

First division

Arsenal v Bristol C
Aston Villa v West Ham
Chelsea v Newcastle
Derby v Birmingham
Ipswich v Coventry
Leeds v Middlesbrough
Leicester v Norwich
Manchester U v West Bromich
Wolverhampton v Manchester C

Second Division

Bolton v Southampton
Bristol Rovers v Tottenham
Crystal Palace v Brighton
Hull v Burnley
Luton v Blackpool
Oldham v Cardiff
Sheffield U v Millwall
Stoke v Blackburn
Sunderland v Mansfield

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham v Mossley; Gateshead v Barrow; Boston United v Workington; Buxton v Netherfield; Gt Harwood v Horwich; Lancaster v Matlock; Scarborough v Bangor City; Stafford Rangers v Frickley; South Liverpool v Macclesfield.

Third division

Carlisle v Gillingham
Chesterfield v Bury (3.15)
Hereford v Bradford C
Lincoln v Sheffield Wed
Plymouth v Oxford U
Portsmouth v Shrewsbury
Preston v Exeter
Rotherham v Tranmere
Wrexham v Walsall

Fourth division

Barnsley v Huddersfield
Brentford v Hartlepool
Darlington v Doncaster
Halifax v Southport
Rochdale v York
Scunthorpe v Torquay (3.15)

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Carshalton Athletic v Wycombe Wanderers; Croydon v Bishop's Stortford; Dagenham v Southall and EG; Hitchin Town v Enfield; Leytonstone v Slough Town; Slough Town v Hendon; Tilbury v Kingstonian; Woking v Hayes.

First division: Chesham United v Bromley; Corinthian-Casuals v Harwich and Parkeston; Finchley v Clapton; Hampton v Walton and Hersham; Harrow Borough v Aveley; Hornchurch v Wembley; Horsham v Hulwich Hamlet; Maidenhead United v St Albans City; Oxford City v Ilford; Walthamstow v Hertford Town.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Allen Town v Haringey Borough; Chertsey Town v Grays Athletic; Edgware v Ruislip Manor; Harefield United v Marlow; Hoddesdon Town v Erith and Belvedere; Redhill v Chalfont St Peter; Uxbridge v Leyton-Wingate. Athenian League Cup: Burnham v Billericay.

Scottish League Cup final

Celtic v Rangers (at Hampden Park (1.0)

Scottish premier division

Ayr v St Mirren
Clydebank v Hibernian
Dundee U v Aberdeen
Partick v Motherwell

Scottish first division

Airdrie v Alloa
Arbroath v Dundee
East Fife v Hamilton
Hearts v Montrose
Queen of South v Morton
St Johnstone v Kilmarnock
Stirling Albion v Dumbarton

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: AP Leamington v Barry; Athlone v Wealdstone; Bath v Gravesham; Bedford v Nuneaton; Cheltenham v Minehead; Dover v Hillingdon; Gravesend v Kettering; Yeovil v Worcester; Maidstone v Redditch; Weymouth v Gartford; Yeovil v Telford. First division: North: Bilsdon v Banbury; Bromsgrove v Merthyr Tydfil; Cambridge City v Oswestry; Corby v Kidderminster; Enderby v Barry; Gloucester v Bedworth; King's Lynn v Burnham; Stourbridge v Burton; Tamworth v Wellingborough; Witney Town v Milton Keynes. South: Andover v Addlestone; Bognor Regis v Tonbridge; Canterbury v Hounslow; Crawley v Poole; Dorchester v Trowbridge; Folkestone v Shoreham; Basingstoke; Margate v Waterlooville; Romford v Chelmsford (at Barking); Salisbury v Ashford.

Scottish second division

Albion v Raith
Berwick v Cowdenbeath
Clyde v Forfar
E Stirling v Dunfermline
Falkirk v Brechin
Stenhousemuir v Queen's Park
Stranraer v Meadowbank

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Old Dragonians v Old Brentwoods; Old Cholmeleians v Old Tridentes; Old Danes v Old Aldenhamians; Old Foresters v Old Wellingburians; Old Walthamists v Old Chigwellians.

Hockey

COUNTY A MATCHES: Hertfordshire v Lincolnshire (at Royston); Suffolk v Lincolnshire (at Ipswich).

COUNTY UNDER-21 MATCH: RAF v Oxfordshire (at Oxford).

SURREY CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP: (at Surbiton v Richmond (at Surbiton), 2.45).

BROXBOURNE 75TH ANNIVERSARY MATCHES: Broxbourne v East Preston's XI (2.45); Broxbourne Veterans v Invitation Veterans XI (2.45); Broxbourne Colts v Herts Colts (2.0).

LONDON LEAGUE: Mid-Surrey v Homestead.

WOMEN'S CLUB TOURNAMENTS: Buckinghamshire (at Slough), Middlesex (at Chiswick Poly), Surrey (at Cheam).

BROXBOURNE 75TH ANNIVERSARY MATCH: Broxbourne v Val Robinson's XI (3.30).

Lacrosse

REGIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP: Cheshire v Lancashire (at Stockport, 2.30).

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Cheshire Under-18 v Lancashire Under-18 (at Stockport (12.45).

WOMEN'S CLUB MATCHES: Epsom and Ewell v Bedford; Hatch End v Pendles; Mohawks v Harrenden; Newbury v Guildford.

Rugby Union

International matches

England v Ireland (at Twickenham)
Wales v France (at Cardiff)

Club matches

Bristol v Plymouth Albion (7.0)
Broughton Park v Hull & ER
Coventry v Harlequins
Fylde v Gala
Halifax v Gosforth
Jordanhill v Northern
Liverpool v Headingley
London Scottish v Waterloo (11.0)
Loughborough Coll v Birmingham
Metro Police v Roundhay (11.0)
Nottingham v Exeter
Orrell v Hawick
Penarth v Swansea
Richmond v Moseley
Wakefield v West Hartlepool
Wasps v US Portsmouth
Wilmslow v Otley
Ayr v West of Scotland
Glasgow High v Heriot's FP
Kelso v Watsonians
Melrose v Glasgow Acads
Selkirk v Langholm
Stewarts-Mel FP v Jedforest

Sunday fixtures

Rugby Union

CLUB MATCHES: Blackheath v Metropolitan Police (2.45). London Irish v Newcastle; Rugby v Morley.

Rugby League

FIRST DIVISION: Bradford v Hull (2.30); Wakefield Town v Bramley (3.30).

SECOND DIVISION: Batley v Doncaster; Halifax v York (3.30); Huyton v Barrow (2.30); Leigh v Whitehaven (3.30); Oldham v Blackpool Borough (3.30).

JOHN PLAYER CUP: Preliminary round: Peterborough v Rugby (2.45).

CHALLENGE CUP: Third round: Featherstone v Castleford (3.30); Leeds v Bradford N (3.30); St Helens v Huddersfield; Warrington v Widnes.

BERKSHIRE CUP: Final: Abbey v Maidenhead (at Abbey, 2.30).

Rowing

Head of the River.

TV highlights

BBC 1
Football: Preview (12.25)
Badminton: All-England championships (12.55, 1.40, 2.40)
Racing: Chepstow races at 1.30, 2.0, 2.30
Rugby Union: Wales v France (2.50); England v Ireland (4.30)
Football: Match of the Day (10.10)

BBC 2
Rugby Union: England v Ireland (2.55)

BBC 1—tomorrow
Motor Racing: International Trophy (5.0)

BBC 2—tomorrow
Rugby Union: Wales v France, England v Ireland (5.25)

ITV
Football: League Cup Final preview (12.35)
Skiing: Freestyle Trophy (1.0)
Racing: Lingfield races at 1.30, 2.0, 2.30, 3.0; Newcastle races at 1.45, 2.15, 2.45
Darts: Nations Cup, Wembley (3.10)
Wrestling: Walthamstow promotion (4.0)

ITV—tomorrow
Football: League Cup Final (2.15)

Valdes title defence

San Remo, Italy, March 17.—The world middleweight boxing champion, Rodrigo Valdes, of Colombia has agreed to defend his title against Argentina's Hugo Corro, on April 22.

Threat to Spinks

Mexico City, March 17.—The World Boxing Council (WBC) stood firm today on their threat to strip the new world heavyweight champion, Leon Spinks, of his title if he does not agree to meet Ken Norton by midnight tonight (0600 GMT tomorrow).

هكذا من الأصل

Winter decides that Lingfield pair cannot do without Francome

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

A dry night and day the Lingfield Park was finally fit for racing today late afternoon. That means in Francome will be on are because Fred Winter clearly keen that he should ing Frolic (1.30) and Lord did (4.0).

importance that Winter to Francome being on ks must be considered provided that the weather necessitate a change of ncome's presence at Ling- mean that he will miss his Gold Cup hope Court in the Aynsley p Steeplechase at Chep-

lly Winter told me that not break up the suc- rtnership and run Mid- ourt there if the meeting eld took place. But yes- had a change of heart had analysed the strength opposition and promptly ham Thorner to stand deputies for Francome. the weather turns sour d Lingfield is abandoned will Francome be to Chepstow to ride Mid- urt and Uncle Leslie purpose. It is to try to J. Superior Novices' the five-year-old Spring

Frolic, for his owner, Olive Jackson, whose husband, George, has sponsored the race, and to partner his Grand National hope Lord Browndodd, in what is intended as his last race before Aintree. Spring Frolic's chance is best judged on his form in December at Nottingham and Kempton Park where he won by six lengths on each occasion rather than on his abysmal performance at Sandown Park in January when he started at 9-4 on and beat only two of his six rivals.

Clearly that was too bad to be true and it transpired that Spring Frolic did not stride out because he was suffering from chronic sore shins. Now that he is considered to be right again he should resume his winning ways at the expense of Babbling Brook.

Neither the distance of the Lingfield Handicap Steeplechase, which is two and a half miles, nor the course over which it will be run bears the remotest resemblance to the Grand National but it will be interesting all the same to see Churchtown Boy and Lord Browndodd at loggerheads

Churchtown Boy gave the supporters of Red Rum a fright in the National last year until his stamina gave out. He had won the Topham Trophy only two days earlier by 15 lengths from Lord Browndodd. But he was getting 13 lb from Lord Browndodd that day. This time he must give 2 lb to his old rival and in theory at

Francome: will miss ride on Midnight Court.

least it should be a much closer race now.

In Francome's absence Thorner should have not only an enjoyable ride but also a highly profitable one on Midnight Court, even though his opposition includes that promising young horse Jack of Trumps, who won three races in a row before he fell at Cheltenham on Tuesday.

Versatile Mark Henry should outstay rivals

By Michael Seely

With 55 horses in his yard at Highfield stables, Bill Elsey is quietly looking forward to the start of the Northern flat racing season at Newcastle a week today. This afternoon the Malton trainer must entertain high hopes of landing a double under winter rules at Gosforth Park with Mark Henry in the Leech Homes Handicap Steeplechase and with Apple Princess in the Stople Handicap Hurdle.

Mark Henry has proved a versatile and consistent servant to his owner Lord Allendale. Five times a winner on the flat and on four occasions over hurdles, the seven-year-old jumped well when scoring at the first time of asking over fences at Ayr. Though subsequently unable to cope with Ballet Lord over the same track later in January Mark Henry has since turned in a first-rate effort in handicap company when only narrowly beaten by Camr at Haydock Park. The third horse that afternoon, King or Country, gave this form a boost when lifting the Mildmay of Flete Challenge Cup at Cheltenham on Wednesday.

Elsey's other runner, Apple Princess has run only twice this season. After capturing a maiden event at Ayr in December the mare showed herself to be in great heart recently when running La Valse to three parts of a length at Haydock. Neville Crump and Arthur Stephenson also saddle improving young horses in the shape of Sparkie's Choice and Wrekin Pursuit but Apple Princess may just have the edge.

The opening PTS Racing Novices Steeplechase should turn out to be a match between Ice Plant and Tiepolino as the third runner, Cask and Glass seems to be outclassed. Tiepolino and his owner rider, George Sloan, have now won five races over fences this season.

Josh Gifford's string remained in invincible form but so does that of Ice Plant's trainer, Crump. Ice Plant gained a bloodless victory when his only challenger, Ocean Voyage, fell at the last fence at Teesside Park but had previously demonstrated great courage when holding off Timoshenko's challenge at Doncaster. In what should be a close run thing I shall stand by his trainer's high opinion of Ice Plant.

At Uttoxeter the best wager may be Bill Hobbs in the Davidson Challenge Cup. Bill Hobbs landed a gamble for Toby Balding when beating Rambix at the Grand Military meeting at Sandown Park. Even under his 7lb penalty Bill Hobbs should be capable of dealing with Tamdhu and Emma J. Fred Winter is sending his Leicester winner, Indian Clown, for the Elkes Challenge Cup.

STATE OF GOING (official): Chepstow: Heavy. Lingfield Park: Heavy. Newcastle: Soft. Uttoxeter: Good. To-morrow: Folkestone: Steeplechase course, good; hurdles, good to soft. Wolverhampton: Steeplechase, good to firm; hurdles, good.

Rowing

National eights need luck to succeed

By Jim Railton

The two British national training team eights, who start as new entries in today's Head of the River race (11.15) will need the best of British luck to achieve their respective aims. The first national eight, The Wild Bunch, start way back in 309th place in this processional race and with one aim, to finish first by the time the computer has sorted out the record 419 entries.

The second national eight starts in 357th place, again as a new entry. This eight is known as the Angry Brigade because they all feel they should be in the first eight and leading candidates for the trip to New Zealand for the world championships in November. The Angry Brigade objectives are to beat the first national eight and to finish today as head crew.

A crew as a new entry has never won the Head title with the handicap of not only carving its way through stragglers, but also losing the best of the tide. In 1974 Britain's world silver eight started in 284th position and finished second, falling by about three lengths on the time scale to take the title. But the omens may be with the national crews today. There is a considerable amount of land water coming down the river, which is likely to keep the tide lively for most of the race. However, weaving in and out of the slower eights will be a daunting task.

The top British eight will be stroked by the world class sculler Timothy Crooks, with world silver medal winners in coxless pairs Clark and Roberts, Robertson from the Olympic silver eight and altogether five of the eight, who reached the world championship final last year. Apart from the ARA crews, others likely to shine are Leander, who start Head today, the London RC lightweight and heavyweight eights, London University, and Isis and Goldie.

If Isis and Goldie start today, there will be some hint of form for the Isis-Goldie mini boat race next Saturday. Oxford University will not start after rowing their full course trial yesterday. The entries include 37 foreign competitors from the European mainland, and there could be a strong challenge from an unknown quantity here. But the sight of over 3,700 competitors in over 400 racing shells starting off at 10 second intervals in a race from Mortlake to Putney is something to savour, and shows that all is well in British rowing.

Oxford must have pulled level in the Boat Race stakes after a creditable full course trial yesterday afternoon. The first part of the course was a matter of survival in extremely rough conditions, and Oxford's time was 49 seconds slower than Cambridge on Thursday to Hammersmith Bridge.

From that point onwards conditions were better and Oxford held together, driven along by their stroke and president, Michelmore, to finish the course in 20 minutes 38 seconds on a very slack tide only 18 seconds slower than Cambridge on Thursday.

OXFORD: T. J. Sutton (Oundle and St Catherine's, bow); R. A. Carckford (Prince Henry's, High and Corpus Christi), J. R. Crawford (Winchester and Pembroke), N. E. Harkow (Radley and Corpus Christi), *M. M. Motan (British Columbia University and Keble), *A. W. Sheale (Harvard and University), A. Wood (Hampton and Pembroke), *A. G. Michelmore (Melbourne University and New College), stroke; J. Fall (Bedford Modern and Oriel), cox.

CAMBRIDGE: *M. D. Bathurst (Merchant Taylors' and Pembroke), bow; *S. J. Clegg (Shrewsbury and St Catharine's), W. M. R. Dawins (Westminster and Trinity), *G. M. Horton (Eton and Downing), *R. G. Ross (King's, Chester and LMBC), *A. E. Cooke-Yarborough (Eton and Caius), A. N. de M. Jelfs (John Mason, Abingdon and Fitzwilliam), S. N. E. Davies (Shrewsbury and St Catharine's), stroke; G. Henderson (Radley and Downing), cox.

March 25: 3.30 start.

Badminton

Revenge and place in final for Mrs Gilks

By Richard Streeton

Gillian Gilks achieved more than a victory on court when she reached the women's singles final at the All-England badminton championships, sponsored by John Player, at Wembley last night. Her success against Hiroe Yuki, the reigning champion from Japan, was a rare triumph against an opponent who has always proved a bugbear to her. Mrs Gilks also conquered her own nerves which were clearly on edge to a surprising degree. She overcome the hall's notorious air drifts which initially contributed to errors she made. And above all she emphasized how much England lose by her unavailability for international matches.

Mrs Gilks, the 1976 champion, won 12—11, 5—11, 11—3 to avenge several famous defeats by Miss Yuki, including the 1974 and 1975 finals and in the semi-final round last year. In today's final, Mrs Gilks meets Saori Kondo, Miss Yuki's heir apparent as the best Japanese player. Miss Kondo, a Tokyo gymnastics student, will be playing on her twenty-second birthday. She defeated the Canadian, Wendy Clarkson, who could not sustain a strong start and was beaten 5—11, 11—6, 11—7. Miss Clarkson's showing was the best of several worthy performances by Canadians this year, a tribute, arguably, for the work done by Paul Whetnall.

Mrs Gilks afterwards was far from satisfied with her form. Certainly she gave a curiously uneven display, having to save a game point in the first game; dropping the second almost casually; and then romping through the third with an abruptness that was both majestic and ruthless. She took the closing eight points on the trot. Miss Yuki began unsteadily, finding it hard to find a proper length and making an unusual number of mistakes at the net. Overall, perhaps, it was not a classic, with tension and too many unearned points both frequently present.

The men's final is a repetition of the all Indonesian 1976 affair with Rudy Hartono meeting Liem Swie King. Hartono will presumably win what will be his ninth All-England title. He confirmed while winning his semi-final against Fleming Delfs, Denmark's world champion, by 15—7, 15—12 the subtle change that the passage of time has brought. He may not smash quite so violently as in his salad days but increased craft has brought other compensations. The agility remains unimpaired and several good judges believe now that he is better than ever.

Delfs did his utmost and was unfortunate with some close shots near the line that went out but his was always the subsidiary role in a magnificent match with every inch of the court being used by both men. Liem beat his compatriot Ie Sumirat, 15—11, 15—13, proving himself to be sounder at crucial stages in a match of hard hitting rallies.

There was a disappointing though predictable end to English hopes of winning the women's doubles through Nora Perry (Essex) and Anne Statt (Hampshire) who were top seeds after their numerous successes this winter. Mrs Statt has had treatment for a week on torn fibres in her leg and was advised not to play.

The England pair reached the third round but with Mrs Statt in obvious difficulties they were beaten in three games by the Canadians, Claire Backhouse and Jane Youngberg. Mrs Statt now faces the task of getting herself fully fit for the Uber Cup's European zone final in Copenhagen on March 30.

During the day the Badminton Players' Association (BPA) and representatives of several countries held informal talks about the proposal at the International Federation's annual meeting in May for badminton to go open. A statement issued later stressed once again the hopes of those in favour of the move that if open badminton came about, it would remain within the federation's control.

MEN'S SINGLES: Semi-final round: Liem Swie King (Indonesia) beat I. Sumirat (Indonesia), 15—11, 15—13; R. Hartono (Indonesia) beat F. Delfs (Denmark), 15—7, 15—12.
WOMEN'S SINGLES: Semi-final round: Mrs G. M. Gilks beat Miss H. Yuki (Japan), 12—11, 5—11, 11—3; Miss S. Kondo (Japan) beat Miss W. Clarkson (Canada), 5—1, 11—6, 11—7.

Hockey

England held together by excellent team spirit

From Sydney Friskin
Buenos Aires, March 17

Having flown 10,000 miles expecting to see some sunshine I arrived here today in torrential rain for the world cup tournament. The start has been postponed from tomorrow to Sunday because of the heavy rain during the last few days. The struggle for a place in the semifinal round begins on Tuesday with a match against Australia after which they are committed to five more matches in the space of eight days. A similar test confronts Ireland, whose first match is on Sunday against Argentina.

From each of two pools of seven teams, two will qualify and a study of them suggests that England have the better draw with West Germany, Australia and India presenting the main obstacles. Ireland's strongest opponents in the other pool are Pakistan, The Netherlands, Spain and Malaysia.

England have been training hard for about 18 months and are held together by an excellent team spirit under the new manager, Tony Ekins. The accent has been on fitness but in this matter they may have been pushed a little too far. After walking on air with a 2—1 victory over India, the World Cup holders at Lord's last week, they came down to earth again the following day. Australia, in heating them 5—2, gave them an object lesson in teamwork. The proliferation of Australia's attacks upset most of England's calculations in midfield.

Since winning the silver medal in the Montreal Olympic Games of 1976, Australia have played only five matches, four against New Zealand all of which Australia won comfortably. They have had no organized training weekends, the only semblance of one being the workout at Regent's Park on the eve of the international festival at Lord's.

A draw against Australia could keep England's hopes alive and assuming they beat Ondia, whose defence is the weakest I have seen for several years, there is still another giant to be slain—West Germany, who in a practice match three days ago defeated a strong local side 9—0.

West Germany, though still relying on some of their experienced hands, including Strodter and Trump, are trying out new players. This could be as good a time as any for England to unsettle them and if the three strikers, Brookeman, Saint and Long make an early breakthrough they could well sow the seeds of victory. As devastating as the Germans can be when they are on front they can also disintegrate if things are not going well for them. I do not fancy the chances of Belgium or Canada in this group, but Poland can trouble the best.

Pakistan have so much skill and class that they must be favourites to win the other group, if not the tournament itself. Shahnaz and Hanif provide the subtle variations of pace and direction in a brilliant forward line well backed up by inventive half backs. They could have their best match against The Netherlands whose great striking power is provided mainly by Litjens from short corners. Spain, the European champions, have almost a new side.

So, Ireland know the magnitude of their task. Their spirits are high; they are well prepared and this is probably their best side of all time. They have improved their short corner drill, the mechanics of which are initiated by Raphael and developed by Donlop and Stonemon, the ultimate striker. Argentina, the host side, can destroy the rhythm of any side in

FIXTURES: Tomorrow: Belgium v India. Sunday: Canada v West Germany; Malaysia v Spain; Argentina v Ireland.

Leicestershire fail to make most of penalty corners

By Joyce Whitehead

Leicestershire 0 USA 0

The United States are still unbeaten. The ground at Wolverhampton Cricket Club, Tettenhall, was in splendid condition, and the concentration of the players was so great that what snow there was made little difference.

Leicestershire's Denise Parker hit a goal post, and the United States got the ball in the net once, but the goal was disallowed because the ball was kicked in. I have never seen Leicestershire, the Midland county champions, play so carefully (news of the opportunism of the United States team had got around). However, Leicestershire were still eager to go for goals. Both side halves, Lesley Hurley and Jeanie Freeman, went through several times but had not quite sufficient skill to score.

The United States were again spectacular in their interception. They often left Leicestershire standing waiting for the ball. The Americans' lack of success was due to the Leicestershire defence which can seldom have played better. Jean Peasnall and Jenny Peaty, the backs, covered one another well and never let their enthusiasm pull them out of position this group. Ireland are hoping to find theirs—down Argentina way.

Towards the end of the second half, there were times when the United States looked a little desperate, and Leicestershire, were awarded sufficient penalty corners to win them the match. But none was converted. How Leicestershire kept the United States out in the last few minutes, though, was remarkable. On Monday, the United States play the North at Thirsk.

LEICESTERSHIRE: G. Parlor; J. Peasnall, J. Peaty, L. Hurley, R. Holmes, J. Freeman, C. Grimley, K. Gordon, P. Readman, H. Parker, M. Grimley.

UNITED STATES: G. Cheeseman; S. Anders, A. Miller, K. Shelton, N. Stevens, B. Doran, J. Drant, G. Larson, S. Marcellus, J. Staver, G. Morrow.

Umpiros: P. Parker and M. Watson.

Skiing

Giant slalom win puts Mrs Moser second overall

Arosa, Switzerland, March 17.—In a spectacular, controversial end to the women's Alpine skiing season, Austria's Downhill specialist, Annemarie Moser, won her first giant slalom race for over a year here today and thus secured second place in the overall placings. But it was over three hours before the 24-year-old Mrs Moser knew for certain she had won, because an official on the course claimed she had missed a gate on the second run.

After being unable to decide whether or not to disqualify her, a five-man jury appointed by the International Ski Federation (FIS) flew to Swiss Television headquarters in Zurich for a closer scrutiny of slow-motion television playbacks before telephoning their decision to place her first.

Earlier, millions of television viewers saw Mrs Moser win both runs without apparent mishap to pick up maximum marks and move on to 147 World Cup points, pushing last season's World Cup winner Lise-Marie Morerod (Switzerland) into third place.

Victory here also meant the Austrian girl ended the season only seven points behind Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein's new World Cup holder, but not even that was

GIANT SLALOM: 1, A. Moser (Austria), 1min 13.66sec + 1min 12.85sec = 2min 26.51sec; 2, I. Epple (W. Germany), 1:13.83 + 1:13.08 = 2:27.91; 3, L. M. Morerod (Switzerland), 1:14.61 + 1:13.53 = 2:28.14; 4, G. Nelson (US), 1:14.44 + 1:14.83 = 2:29.27; 5, I. Eberle (Austria), 1:13.56 + 1:14.00 = 2:29.52; 6, L. Stöger (Austria), 1:14.95 + 1:14.65 = 2:29.60; 7, R. Sackl (Austria), 1:15.58 + 1:14.38 = 2:29.76; 8, H. Wenzel (Liechtenstein), 1:14.82 + 1:14.96 = 2:29.78; 9, V. Fleckenstein (UB), 1:15.68 + 1:14.27 = 2:29.95; 10, R. Mösenlechner (WG), 2min 30.15sec.—AP.

For the record

Squash rackets

AMSTELVEEN: European amateur team championships: Men: England beat Belgium 5—0; Scotland beat Wales 5—0. Women: Wales beat Belgium 3—0; England beat Belgium 3—0; England beat Wales 3—0; Scotland beat Denmark 3—0; Scotland beat Switzerland 3—0.

Bowls

TEESSIDE: Indoor championship: Scotland 113, Ireland 84; England 148, Wales 105. 1: Scotland, 6 pts; 2, England, 4 pts; 3, Wales, 2 pts; 4, Ireland, 0 pts.

Equestrianism

ANTWERP: 1, G. Bruyniackx (Belgium), 35.1sec; 2, J. Heins (Pentagon), 43.2sec; 3, G. Morse (Casimir), 55.7sec; 4, R. Ricketts (Nice and Easy), 44sec.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Boston Bruins 7, Minnesota North Stars 2; Buffalo Sabres 3, Philadelphia Flyers 1; Detroit Red Wings 5, Los Angeles Kings 2.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm) —	°C
Flaine	130	350	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	0
Cold wind, many runs closed							
Isola 2000	200	360	Good	Powder	Good	—	-3
Excellent skiing conditions							
Kitzbühel	15	70	Good	Powder	Poor	Cloud	-3
New snow on upper slopes							
Mürren	60	150	Good	Varied	Fair	Cloud	0
New snow now, wind-blown							
St Moritz	75	160	Good	Varied	Good	Cloud	-6
New snow on good base							
Sauze d'Oulx	100	220	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	4
New snow on hard base							
Val d'Isère	185	390	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-2
Some excellent powder snow							
Verbier	50	220	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-2
Ideal skiing conditions							
Wengen	50	125	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	-2
Good powder where sheltered							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Baqueira-Beret	35	375	Spring	Fair	2
Cerler	30	130	Spring	Sun	0
La Molina	20	50	Good	Cloud	6
Liesech	25	155	Good	Sun	-4
Masella	50	130	Good	Sun	0
Solynieva	30	195	Hard	Sun	-5
Super Molina	15	50	Good	Sun	-4
NORWAY					
Finse	140	165	Good	—	-20
Geilo	120	145	Good	—	-11
Gol	70	80	Good	—	-8
Lillehammer	80	140	Good	—	-13
Norefjell	180	190	Good	—	-14
Oslo	110	120	Good	—	-14
Rjukan	150	170	Good	—	-13

Field Park programme

[Television (IBA): 1.30, 2.0, 2.30 and 3.0 races]

1. SUPERIOR HURDLE (Novices: £2,403: 2m)
10 Spring Frolic (B), F. Winter, 5-11-3 ..... J. Francome
110 Babbling Brook (B), O. Morley, 5-11-2 ..... B. R. Davies
114 Sunscharmer (B), D. Kent, 5-11-0 ..... —
000 Craigie Burn, R. Lee, 6-10-13 ..... G. Gracey 5
002 Irish Burger, W. Musson, 6-10-13 ..... —
Libel, Mrs B. Lomax, 6-10-13 ..... —
Pennanrous, I. Murgatroyd, 6-10-13 ..... T. Mitchelhill 7
Washing Morn, M. Collins, 6-10-13 ..... R. Atkins
Border Star, B. Gandolfo, 5-10-11 ..... P. Barton
Great Dane, P. Burke, 5-10-11 ..... P. Butler 7
Prince Ebor, Mrs B. Hughton, 5-10-11 ..... N. Hollman 7
Spring Frolic, 7-2 Babbling Brook, 6-1 Sunscharmer, 8-1 Irish Burger, 10-1 Great Dane, Prince Ebor, Washing Morn, 20-1 others.

2. PEELERS STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £2,603: 3m)
241 Sonny Somers (C-D), F. Winter, 16-10-13 ..... P. O'Brien 3
030 Gunners Row (B), B. Gandolfo, 10-10-12 ..... P. Barton
221 Top Priority (B), J. Gifford, 9-10-11 ..... R. Champion
100 Black Tudor (C-D), C. Kindersley, 10-10-4 ..... B. R. Davies
104 Hard Outlook, A. Wates, 7-10-0 ..... G. Kinane 7
000 Drumwynk (D), D. Hanley, 9-10-0 ..... M. Blackshaw
Quick Cover Shadow (D), O. Greig, 9-10-0 ..... B. Parkin
Blue Fire (D), H. O'Neill, 10-10-0 ..... G. Candy
Priority, 13-4 Sonny Somers, 4-1 Gunners Row, 6-1 Drumwynk, 10-1 Top, 12-1 Black Tudor, 20-1 others.

3. CHESTERTON STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £2,099: 2m)
May I Say, P. Butler, 8-11-2 ..... P. Butler 7
Revie, B. Morley, 5-10-8 ..... B. R. Davies
May I Say, 11-8 May I Say, 5-1 Revie, 20-1 others.

4. CHAMPAGNE HURDLE (Handicap: £2,071: 2m)
Actuaint (D), F. Winter, 7-12-0 ..... Mr N. Henderson
Listers, D. Barons, 7-10-7 ..... B. R. Davies
Superior (D), S. Mellor, 6-10-3 ..... Mr D. Gray 3
Fast Break (D), M. Salaman, 7-10-0 ..... J. Kent 7
Canadian Pipedream, J. Gibbons, 7-10-0 ..... P. Leach 7
Peter Gabriel (C), P. Butler, 8-10-0 ..... P. Butler 7
Good Reason (D), C. Benstead, 4-10-0 ..... M. Blackshaw
Karnak, D. Jenny, 5-10-0 ..... J. Mooney 5
Actuaint, 9-4 Actuaint, 4-1 Listers, 11-2 First Break, 8-1 Dart Room, 10-1 others.

5. CHASE HURDLE (£524: 2m)
Bailey, T. Butler, 5-11-8 ..... P. Butler 7
Fleet Rash, R. O'Neill, 5-11-8 ..... W. McCourt
Pickwicker, F. Muggeridge, 5-11-8 ..... —
Tentam Device, F. Yardley, 5-11-8 ..... A. Lovell 7
Gretta, A. Davison, 5-11-8 ..... D. Gracey 5
Hampton Cove, T. Jenkins, 5-11-8 ..... T. Jenkins
Alice Clarke, D. Gandolfo, 4-11-0 ..... P. Barton
Dear Star, D. Jenny, 5-11-0 ..... A. Crank 7
Living For Kicks, W. Musson, 4-11-0 ..... D. Goodwin 7
Court and Uncle Leslie ..... J. Mooney 5
Nampara Cove, 6-1 Living for Kicks, 8-1 Sirette, 10-1 Folly, Pickpocket, 20-1 others.

6. MIDDLEFIELD STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,249: 2½m)
Cantastar, M. Goswell, 8-12-0 ..... —
Churchtown Boy (D), M. Salaman, 11-11-11 ..... M. Blackshaw
Feud, A. Wates, 7-11-9 ..... R. Atkins
Lord Browndodd (B), F. Winter, 10-11-9 ..... J. Francome
Socket, Miss A. Sinclair, 10-10-1 ..... R. Rowell
Pennine Prince, D. Barons, 10-10-0 ..... B. R. Davies
Browndodd, 7-1 Socket, 7-2 Churchtown Boy, 6-1 Cantastar, 8-1 Prince, 10-1 Feud.

Lingfield Park selections

Racing Correspondent

SPRING FROLIC is specially recommended. 2.0 Top Priority. 2.30 3.0 First Break. 3.30 Nampara Cove. 4.0 Lord Browndodd.

Newmarket Correspondent

Babbling Brook. 2.30 Ravir.

Chepstow programme

[Television: BBC 1: 1.30, 2.0 and 2.30 races]

1. HOUNDS AND HOUNDS HURDLE (Div I: novices: £693: 3m)
Cavity Hunter (D), A. Dickinson, 6-12-0 ..... M. Dickinson
Flying Gamble, L. Kennard, 6-11-9 ..... G. Thorner
Nostradamus, T. Forster, 6-11-9 ..... —
Saldaw, S. Mellor, 7-11-4 ..... P. Blacker
Sea Mist, J. Alarm, 7-11-4 ..... R. Mann
Bootersfawn, M. Scudamore, 7-11-4 ..... P. Dunphy 5
Chewigan, R. Armytage, 5-11-4 ..... M. J. Evans
Chancellor, R. Smith, 7-11-4 ..... A. Turnell
Final Word, D. Barons, 6-11-4 ..... S. Cargeeg 7
Give It Back, J. Duffy, 6-11-4 ..... C. Brown 3
La Grignoid, E. Courage, 7-11-4 ..... T. Andrews 7
Lavilla, L. Cottrell, 6-11-4 ..... A. Webber
Pantlock, D. Barons, 5-11-4 ..... P. Leach
Pink May, P. Edwards, 6-11-4 ..... Mr G. Edwards 7
Proper Khandu, J. Peacock, 6-11-4 ..... B. Wilding 5
Sally Pothole, P. Shepherd, 8-11-4 ..... Mr Colin Price 7
Tanvala, I. Dudgeon, 8-11-4 ..... R. Floyd
Tarwhiba, B. Dale, 6-11-4 ..... G. Jones
Telendos, D. Barons, 4-11-4 ..... M. Barrett 7
Westbury Lodge, B. Nicholson, 5-11-4 ..... R. Mansan
Big Hunter, 7-2 Nostradamus, 5-1 Saldaw, 8-1 Chewigan, Final Word, 14-1 others.

2. CLAIRAIN HURDLE (Handicap: £1,122: 2m)
Gently Does It (G-B), L. Kennard, 6-10-13 ..... R. McCourt
Eligibility (C-D), A. Jones, 3-10-10 ..... John Williams
Thunder Gun (D), N. Graham, 6-10-5 ..... P. Simpson 7
Yule Log (C-D), N. Wattle, 6-10-4 ..... H. Hyett
Saucy Dove (D), C. Price, 6-10-0 ..... Cecil Price 7
Winscombe (D), J. Bosley, 5-10-0 ..... B. C. Davis 7
Game David (D), D. Barons, 3-10-0 ..... P. Leach
Darling Bob (D), C. Balding, 6-10-0 ..... R. C. Bailey
Inverquity (B), J. Old, 6-10-0 ..... —
Viscio (D), R. Payne, 4-10-0 ..... P. Hobbs
Bicoque, W. Sleeman, 3-10-0 ..... Mr C. Sleeman 7
Tudor Minstrel (D), N. Low, 6-10-0 ..... B. Jones
Highly Gently Does It, 5-2 Gently Does It, 11-2 Saucy Dove, 6-1 Yule Log, 10-1 Game David, 12-1 others.

3. CHEPSTOW STEEPLECHASE (£3,902: 2½m)
Midnight Court (D), F. Winter, 7-12-1 ..... G. Thorner
Jack of Hearts, D. Nicholson, 8-11-3 ..... R. Mansan
Wilmbro, J. Wright, 7-11-3 ..... G. McCourt
Jack of Trumps (D), E. J. Grady, 5-11-2 ..... Mr N. Madden
Midnight Court, 11-4 Jack of Trumps, 20-1 Prince Maythorn, Wilmbro.

4. MAIDEN HUNTERS HURDLE (Maiden hunters: £561: 3½m)
Black Rogue, J. Hurley, 10-12-0 ..... Mr S. Bowen 7
Cheal Boatman, M. Stephens, 6-12-0 ..... —
Eagle Moonday, P. Rawle, 5-12-0 ..... Mr P. Rawle 7
Green Path, H. Pocock, 6-12-0 ..... Mr R. Edwards 7
Hargan, P. Taylor, 8-12-0 ..... Mr M. Keanor 7
Ionlico, M. Sands, 8-12-0 ..... Mr J. Mead
Inglebert, I. S. Turner, 8-12-0 ..... Mr A. J. Wilson
Miss Bren, J. Bren, 6-12-0 ..... Mr N. Bush 5
Midday Welcome, J. Frost, 7-12-0 ..... Mr J. Frost 7
Our Marche, Miss J. Collins, 6-12-0 ..... Mr C. King 5
The Wrestler, B. Stralaghi, 7-12-0 ..... Mr G. Stralaghi
Underhill, — Gibbon, 6-12-0 ..... —
Woodbury, H. Bell, 7-12-0 ..... Mr H. Bell 7
Green Path, 100-30 Green Path, 6-1 Hargan, 11-2 Our Marche, 7-1 Underhill, 12-1 Inglebert, 14-1 others.

5. HURDLE (Handicap: £1,157: 3m)
Uncle Leslie, R. Rowe, 7-11-12 ..... M. O'Halloran
Mr Large, J. Turner, 7-11-9 ..... G. Thorner
Portway Nick (D), J. Smith, 8-10-9 ..... J. King
Elpro (C), N. Wakley, 7-10-9 ..... N. Wakley
Court Melody, W. Fisher, 8-10-5 ..... R. Mansan
Gromison (D), M. Tate, 7-10-4 ..... R. Hyett
Grosie (C), T. Hallett, 11-10-3 ..... T. Hallett 5
Fresh Rebel, W. Musson, 8-10-3 ..... C. Smith
Summer Dance, R. Turnell, 11-10-5 ..... A. Turnell
The Sea Lion, R. Deaine, 13-10-3 ..... R. Donovan 5
Grand Rose (C-D), M. Stephens, 6-10-3 ..... S. May
Light Infantry (C), D. Barons, 6-10-2 ..... P. Leach
Maple Noto, W. Williams, 10-10-0 ..... P. Hobbs
Sultanate, A. Balding, 6-10-0 ..... R. C. Bailey
Lamashada, Mrs L. Harden, 8-10-0 ..... R. Hoare 5
King's Manard, D. Barons, 6-10-0 ..... M. Barrett 7
Per Pound, G. Alford, 7-10-0 ..... S. Richardson 7
Courting Trix, W. Sleeman, 8-10-0 ..... Mr G. Sleeman 7
Jolly King, R. Murphy, 8-10-0 ..... A. Savigar 7
Leslie, 5-2 Court Melody, 5-1 Portway Nick, 11-2 Elpro, 6-1 Maple Noto, 8-1 Light Infantry, 12-1 others.

6. THE LION STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: novices: £784:
Blue Maid (B), J. Thorne, 8-11-3 ..... R. Hoare 5
Cupid, T. Forster, 8-11-3 ..... G. Thorner
Master Scorchin, S. Bevan, 7-10-12 ..... O. Jones
Ambermont, P. M. Taylor, 5-10-12 ..... —
Beetwell Seller, R. Turnell, 6-10-10 ..... A. Turnell
Guy Heath, A. Hobbs, 9-10-5 ..... P. Hobbs
Conestable Dodd, Miss S. Morris, 8-10-2 ..... A. Webb 3
Bushmaster, M. Nicholson, 8-10-0 ..... J. T. Bourke
Port Dancer, R. Pocock, 8-10-0 ..... P. Richards
Blue Maid, 100-30 Cupid, 4-1 Ambermont, 5-1 Master Scorchin, 8-1 Seller, 10-1 Guy Heath, 12-1 Bushmaster, 14-1 others.

7. HOUNDS AND HOUNDS HURDLE (Div II: novices: £714:
Gardenwale, P. Candell, 9-12-0 ..... M. O'Halloran
Pirate Jack, T. Tate, 6-12-0 ..... Mr T. Tate 7
Arctic Princess, D. Nicholson, 6-11-4 ..... E. Dickin
Clobber, N. Aylliffe, 6-11-4 ..... M. Aylliffe
Dancing Clerk, Mrs M. Pitt, 7-11-4 ..... Mr J. Pitt 7
Don Quixote, A. Taylor, 6-11-4 ..... Mr L. Taylor 7
Somtime Mystic, R. Murphy, 9-11-4 ..... A. Savigar 7
Sky Rebel, P. Taylor, 6-11-4 ..... D. Sunderland
Lotto Lotus, T. Forster, 7-11-4 ..... G. Thorner
Major Plum, R. Keenor, 6-11-4 ..... R. May
Masterstroke, S. Courage, 8-11-4 ..... A. Webber
Pick-Your-Way, A. Bevan, 6-11-4 ..... John Williams
Pandora Flight, M. Williams, 6-11-4 ..... M. Barrett 7
Sartar, J. Nicholls, 7-11-4 ..... R. Floyd
Silly Only, R. Scriven, 6-11-4 ..... C. Gray 7
Skipper's Duke, J. Kelly, 6-11-4 ..... R. Mansan
Somerville, D. Barons, 7-11-4 ..... P. Leach
Bush, R. Jager, 4-10-10 ..... Mr R. Jager 7
Hawkins, G. Davies, 4-10-9 ..... C. Jones
Sun-Up, J. Hardwicke, 11-9 Arctic Princess, 4-1 Somerville, 13-2 Lucky Louie, 10-1 Sartar, 12-1 Skipper's Duke, 14-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

Chepstow selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

1.30 CAVITY HUNTER is specially recommended. 2.0 Game David. 2.30 Midnight Court. 3.0 The Wrestler. 3.30 Uncle Leslie. 4.0 Blue Maid. 4.30 Gardenwale.

Newcastle programme

[Television (IBA): 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45 races]

1.45 PTS STEEPLECHASE (Novices: £1,928: 2m 120yd)
2 122115 Tiepolino, J. Clifford, 6-11-9 ..... Mr G. Sloan
3 42241 Cask and Glass, W. A. Stephenson, 7-11-5 ..... T. Stack
4 102411 Ice Plant, N. Crump, 6-11-5 ..... C. Hawkins
4-5 Ice Plant, 6-4 Tiepolino, 6-1 Cask and Glass.

2.15 ONION BISTO HURDLE (Handicap: £1,609: 2½m)
4 111100 Blue Chrome (D), Miss S. Hall, 6-11-10 ..... R. Barry
6 00-0013 Any Second (D), W. Murray, 9-11-6 ..... P. Mingan
7 221-002 Royal Bally (B), W. A. Stephenson, 6-11-2 ..... Mr T. Dun 7
8 212242 Silent Valley, J. Jordan, 7-10-13 ..... T. Jenks
9 313331 Cleo's Asp, G. Richards, 6-11-8 ..... B. Goulding
9 3000-40 Golden End (G), R. Cross, 7-10-0 ..... S. Charlton 5
2-1 Cleo's Asp, 11-4 Silent Valley, 7-2 Royal Bally, 11-2 Any Second, 6-1 Blue Chrome, 10-1 Golden End.

2.45 LEECH HOMES STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £2,481: 3m)
4 203111 Skiddaw View, J. Dixon, 11-11-13 ..... R. Barry
5 12/141 Caldback, O. MacDonald, 8-10-12 ..... D. Goulding
7 303442 Brown Barman (CD), W. A. Stephenson, 6-10-6 ..... T. Stack
9 41-0132 Mark Henry, J. Elsey, 7-10-3 ..... G. Holmes
10 11p450 Bar Rock, J. Hanson, 10-10-1 ..... A. Bowker 7
11 434241 King Con (C-D), G. Hendison, 9-10-1 ..... Mr P. Craggs 5
13 2u0432 Benvalla, C. Bell, 9-10-0 ..... H. Lamb
5-2 Caldback, 4-1 Brown Barman, 9-2 Skiddaw View, 5-1 Mark Henry, 8-1 King Con, 10-1 Benvalla, 16-1 Bar Rock.

3.15 STAPLE HURDLE (Handicap: £853: 3m)
4 03p02 Chi

SPORT

Cricket

Fluctuating fortune leaves Australia in troubled straits

Bridgetown, Barbados, March 17.—Australia, put in to bat by West Indies, recovered from the early loss of an opener, Rick Darling, to reach 104 for one at lunch on the first day of the second cricket Test here today. But soon after the break they lost three more wickets and all their good work seemed to be undone.

In putting the Australians in, Clive Lloyd, West Indies' captain, was expecting the Kensington Oval pitch to show some early life. Croft needed only two overs to give Lloyd the breakthrough he was hoping for, tempting Darling outside the off-stump and getting him to edge at catch to Vivian Richards at third slip. Darling had made four and Australia were 13 for one.

Graham Yallop, wearing a protective helmet, arrived to join Graeme Wood and between them they put on 91 runs before lunch. The first 50 came in 62 minutes despite some uneasy moments against the shorter balls. Yallop, in particular, seemed to duck into some balls which did not get up as high as he expected.

Wood was 69 not out at lunch having reached his 50 with a sweep to the boundary off Derek Parry, the spin bowler. His half century took 91 minutes and included nine fours. Yallop was 30 not out.

Wood was out after lunch, bowled by Croft, without adding to his score. It was the beginning of a slump for Australia; Serjeant was soon back in the pavilion and Yallop was dismissed for 47, being caught by Austin off Croft.

It was a typically fine Caribbean day, with a light breeze to keep the temperature down. The forecast is for continuing fine weather.

AUSTRALIA: First innings

A. Darling, c Richards, b Croft	4
G. Wood, l-b-w, b Croft	69
G. Yallop, c Austin, b Croft	47
G. Serjeant, c Murray, b Parry	4
*R. B. Simpson, not out	9
Extras	2
Total (for 4 wkts)	135

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—13, 2—105, 3—116.

To bat: G. J. Gomes, †S. Rixon, B. Yardley, J. R. Thomson, W. Chappell, J. Higgs.

Later: 200 for 7 (at tea).

Greig is still undecided

Tony Greig, the former England captain, arrived in London yesterday still undecided whether to play English county cricket this season. At Heathrow Greig said: "All I can think about right now is getting home to Hova and my family. I am very excited because I have not seen my children, Samantha and Mark since October and I have missed them all very much.

"My wife Oonna and myself will then decide whether or not I will be playing for Sussex this summer. Knowing Oonna it will no doubt have to be my decision because she has never stood between the game I love so much and myself".

Greig said World Series Cricket had proved "an unbelievable exercise". He said: "We overcame all the problems in incredible style and one must give Mr Packer a hearty pat on the back.

Greig said that he had no regrets about all that had happened. He said: "We knew the authorities would kick up a fuss. They believed that they had a divine right to cricket but they have no right to tell me what to do. I still believe in Packer cricket. It will be good for the game. It will get us out of the rut where we are the poor relations of professional sport".

Tennis

Lloyd gives Britain early advantage in Davis Cup

Monte Carlo, March 17.—Britain's John Lloyd outplayed Louis Bonfiga, of Monaco, in the opening singles of the third round European zone section "A" Davis Cup tennis tie here today. Lloyd won 6—2, 6—1, 6—4 in an hour 35 minutes. At the end of the day, Britain held this 1—0 lead because the second match was stopped by bad light.

Lloyd was soon in command in the sunny but blustery conditions. Only a handful of spectators turned out to watch the match at the Monaco tennis club, perched on the hillside overlooking Monte Carlo harbour.

Bonfiga proved a good all-round player with a brisk, double-fisted backhand. But he was prone to overhit and squandered many points by returning beyond the baseline.

In the third set, Bonfiga broke the Essex player's service to lead 2—0. But that was Lloyd's only lapse and he won without further crisis.

The second match between Richard Lewis and Bernard Ballaret was suspended until tomorrow because of bad light, with Lewis trailing 8—6, 4—6, 10—12.—Reuter.

Odd man out in SA team defends his position

Nashville, March 17.—When the South African Tennis Union selected Peter Lamb, a little-known player of mixed race, for the Davis Cup tie here against the United States, the choice was condemned in many quarters as a token gesture. But Lamb, a 19-year-old second-year student at Vanderbilt University where the American zone north final opens tonight, rejects the charges and has resisted pressure on him to withdraw from the team.

He said yesterday he did not regret accepting a place as a non-playing member of the South African party. "I have no doubts nor any regrets about having accepted," Lamb said. "I became irritable for a few weeks because of some of the charges that were being made, but after relaxing for a week in Houston I came back to the campus refreshed and in a good frame of mind."

Spokesmen for anti-apartheid groups which are planning demonstrations during the three-day match derided Lamb's selection as a token gesture made in an effort to placate opponents of the tie. Some critics have charged that Lamb was chosen less for his tennis ability than because he happened to be a student at Vanderbilt.

But Lamb denies these accusations. "I never for a moment considered turning it down," he said. "My feeling is that this is a sporting and not a political event and that politics should be left to the politicians and sport to the sportsmen." He added: "Some people might regard my selection to the team as tokenism. But I consider myself a sportsman and I wasn't about to pass up a chance to play for my country. I consider it an honour."

Although Lamb will not play in the cup matches, he will join a fellow South African reserve, Robbie Venter, a student at the University of California at Los Angeles, to play the two American reserves, Sandy Mayer and Larry Gottfried, in an exhibition doubles match on Sunday.

Blen Franklin, president of the South African Tennis Union, has denied that Lamb's selection was "window dressing," intended to assuage those who have called for South Africa's exclusion from the Davis Cup. "For years, one of my greatest ambitions has been to have a black or Coloured player represent South Africa in the Davis Cup, and we've been cultivating Lamb for the past few years," Mr Franklin said.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON: A. Gottfried beat P. Dent, 6—2, 6—1; R. Tanner beat J. Newcombe, 6—4, 7—6; M. Orantes beat V. Amritraj, 6—3, 6—1; R. Ramirez beat G. Mayer, 6—3, 1—6; S. Smith beat M. Cahill, 7—6, 6—1; Tim Gullikson beat A. Roche, 6—4, 6—4.

BOSTON: Miss C. Evert beat Miss B. Casals, 7—5, 6—1; 6—3; Miss M. Kruger beat Miss S. V. Wade, 3—6, 7—5, 7—5; Miss L. W. King beat Miss M. Redondo, 6—1, 7—6; Mrs E. Cawley beat Miss V. Vermaak, 6—1, 6—0; Miss M. Navratilova beat Miss F. Mihali, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs R. Reid beat Miss L. Hunt, 7—6, 6—3.

Rackets

Angus emerges from the shadows to beat holder

By Our Rackets Correspondent

Howard Angus, after a couple of seasons in the competitive shadows, unseated the holder, John Prenn, in the British open rackets singles championship, sponsored by Louis Roederer Champagne, at Queen's Club, London, yesterday. In tomorrow's final round he will meet William Boone, the amateur champion. Both men are left handers.

Angus beat Prenn 15—8, 18—16, 0—15, 15—6, 16—13, in a match played at such a fierce pace that mistakes were inevitable. There were times when the ball was whizzing around the court as if a spider was frantically weaving a web. Angus, returning service better than for some time, lasted the stronger and was firmer in the crises. Prenn's timing was not always as precise as it can be.

The second game was the crucial one. Angus had got off to a flying start with a run of 15 points from 2—8 in the first game to 2—0 in the second. With two useful bouts of serving Prenn made his challenge, leading 13—9 and, having been caught at 13—13, going to 16—13. He was twice more in hand without improving his position and looked as if he was momentarily winded.

Prenn, having won the third game in four minutes, made another strong effort in the fifth, leading 9—0. Angus overtook him in one hand, was caught at 13—13 but showed his qualities as a match player when they were most needed.

Boone ended Terence Whatley's honeymoon with the event, winning by 15—6, 18—17, 15—11, 15—5. This was a more light-hearted affair, containing many spectacular shots, notably some of Whatley's volleys off Boone's service. Whatley, the Clifton professional, miscued a point for the second game, and contended the third before being forced to yield.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND: H. R. Angus beat J. A. N. Prenn (holder), 15—8, 18—16, 0—15, 15—6, 16—13; W. R. Boone beat T. C. Whatley, 15—6, 18—17, 15—11, 15—5.

Scottish football

Trying to thwart a treble

Peter Latchford has two targets in mind when he goes out to keep goal for Celtic against Rangers in the League Cup final at Hampden Park today.

He will be looking for his fourth medal since he made the move north from West Bromwich Albion in July 1975 and to end Rangers' attempt at the Scottish treble. Latchford has won two Scottish Cup winners medals and one Scottish League championship medal.

Latchford has twice come close to filling the gap in his Scottish medal tally, Celtic losing to Rangers 1—0 in the League Cup final in 1976 and 2—1 in extra time, to Aberdeen 12 months ago. The scene is set for another great Scottish occasion and Latchford has another chance to shine against a club who have two strikers of immense talent in Johnstone and Smith. These two have scored a total of 52 goals this season thus helping Rangers to move four points clear of their Premier League rivals. Rangers have also reached the Scottish Cup semi-final round.

Law Report March 17 1978 — Court of Appeal

Subjective intent not essential to blasphemous libel

Regina v Lemon and Another
Before Lord Justice Roskill, Lord Justice Eveleigh and Mr Justice Stocker

The Court of Appeal dismissed appeals by Denis Lemon, editor of *Gay News*, a newspaper for homosexuals, and Gay News Ltd, the publishers, against convictions for blasphemous libel.

The appellants were convicted at the Central Criminal Court (Judge King-Hamilton, QC) in July last year. Mr Lemon was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment suspended and fined £500, and the company was fined £1,000.

Mr John Mortimer, QC, and Mr Geoffrey Robertson for Mr Lemon; Mr Geoffrey Robertson for *Gay News*; Mr John Robertson and Mr Jeremy Maurice for the prosecution.

LORD JUSTICE ROSKILL said that in June, 1976, *Gay News* contained a poem written by Professor James Kirkup entitled "The love that dares to speak its name", with a drawing alongside it. The poem purported to describe in explicit detail acts of sodomy and fellatio with the body of Christ immediately after the moment of His death.

A voluntary bill of indictment was brought against the appellants for blasphemous libel. Particulars of the offence alleged that the appellants "unlawfully and wickedly published or caused to be published . . . a blasphemous libel concerning the Christian religion, namely an obscene poem and illustration vilifying Christ in His life and in His crucifixion".

On the appeal Mr Mortimer said that the judge had directed the jury that it was not necessary for the prosecution to prove an intent on the part of the appellants to attack the Christian religion. He submitted that proof was required of such a subjective intention on their part. The relevant issue was whether the appellants had to have an intention to offend in the manner complained of, or whether it was enough that they intended to publish that which offended. Mr Mortimer put the point neatly when he said, "When the various cases speak of intent are they speaking of an intent to offend or of an intent to do that which in the eyes of the jury is offensive?"

Counsel further complained that the judge had ruled that the allegedly offending publication could be a blasphemous libel even though it did not attack the Christian religion; and that the judge had wrongly directed the jury in terms which meant that any writing which spoke ill of Christianity in a manner which offended or caused resentment to ordinary Christians could be blasphemous. He contended that while accepting that the jury must be taken to have found that the publication complained of vilified Christ in His life and in His crucifixion, that was not enough unless the publication was also an attack upon the Christian religion.

His Lordship reviewed the history of the offence of blasphemous libel. As one read the mid-nineteenth century cases it became clear that, notwithstanding the number of prosecutions during the troubled years of the first half of the century, the view gradually if hesitatingly began to emerge that the truth of hitherto accepted religious beliefs and, indeed, the historical and doctrinal foundation of Christianity itself might be challenged and attacked as wrong; provided the challenge or attack was carried out with proper respect and moderation so that there would be no consequent threat of a breach of the peace. That approach was reflected in the summing up of Lord Denman in *Hetherington's* case ((1840) 4 ST (N.S 563) "upon the question whether it is blasphemous or not. . . If the tone and spirit is that of offence and insult and ridicule, which leaves the judgment really not free to act and therefore cannot be truly called an appeal to the judgment, but an appeal to the wild and improper feelings of the human mind, more particularly in the younger part of the community, in that case the jury will hardly feel it possible to say that such opinions so expressed do not deserve the character which is affixed to them in this indictment."

The gradual move to the mitigation of the earlier rigours of the law was firmly established by Lord Coleridge in *R o Ramsay and Foote* (15 Cox CC 23).

The headnote read: "The mere denial of the truth of the Christian religion or of the Scriptures is not enough per se to constitute a writing a blasphemous libel so as to render the writer or publisher indictable. But indecent and offensive attacks on Christianity or the Scriptures or sacred persons or objects calculated to outrage the feelings of the general body of the community do constitute the offence of blasphemy and render writers or publishers liable at common law to criminal prosecution."

Lord Coleridge said in terms: "Therefore to aspersе the truth of Christianity cannot per se be sufficient to sustain a criminal prosecution for blasphemy."

It was that less strict view of the law which was unsuccessfully attacked in the House of Lords in *Bowman's* case ((1917] AC 408), and the House expressly approved Lord Denman's direction to the jury in *Hetherington's* case.

In *Ramsay and Foote*, Lord Coleridge said that the law was laid down correctly in *Starkie on Libel*: "A wilful intention to prevent, insult and mislead others by means of licentious and contumelious abuse applied to sacred subjects, or by wilful misrepresentation or wilful sophistry calculated to mislead the ignorant and unwary is the criterion and test of guilt."

Starkie also said: "The first grand offence of speech and writing is speaking blasphemously against God, or reproachfully concerning religion, with an intent to subvert man's faith in God or to impair his reverence of Him."

Lord Coleridge was quite plainly telling the jury that, it being admitted that the publications complained of were intended to be an attack upon Christianity and the Ol Testament, they had to determine, in accordance with his direction and his approval of the passage from *Starkie*, whether the publications there in question had crossed the line between decent and restrained controversy into the field of what *Starkie* had described as "licentious and contumelious abuse applied to sacred subjects".

But it was said for the appellants that the direction to the jury in *Ramsay and Foote* was authority for the proposition that a publication would not be a blasphemous libel unless it was published with the subjective intent to attack Christianity and the foundations of Christian belief, even though, as in the present case, the jury had found as a fact that the publication amounted to vilification of Christ in His life and crucifixion.

In a number of cases there were references to the word "attack" in connexion with attacks upon Christianity, Christian doctrines and beliefs and the like. It was not surprising that in such contexts the word "attack" had been frequently used.

In the present context it was not a word of art. It was a compendious word which embraced many meanings in the relevant respect. A treatise attacking Christian doctrine in one form or another or denying the truth of miracles recorded in the New Testament might well, as a matter of ordinary language, be described as an attack upon Christianity. Yet such publications had long been within the law because they neither insulted nor offended nor vilified. But if the "attack" upon the Deity or upon Christ took another form and, for example, was "insulting" or "vilifying" and a jury was prepared so to hold, then the law still today said, as it always had, that the publisher of such an attack, if vilifying or insulting, was guilty of blasphemous libel.

The trial judge in his summing up said: "The prosecution does not have to prove that the poem is an attack. For blasphemy it has got to be about Christianity or Christ or some aspect of the religion, not necessarily an attack at all. It has got to be about it, but about it in such terms as are likely to arouse resentment and so on." The judge was correct.

Much reliance was placed in argument by the appellant upon the Lord Coleridge's quotation from *Starkie*. The appellants also relied upon *Odgers on Libel and Slander* (1881) (before Lord Coleridge's direction to the jury in *Ramsay and Foote*) where the law was stated thus: "It is a misdemeanour . . . to speak or write and publish any profane words vilifying or ridiculing God, Jesus Christ, the Holy Ghost, the Old or New Testament or Christianity in general, with intent to corrupt the public morals . . . to shock and insult believers, or to bring the established religion into hatred and contempt. . . .

"The intent to corrupt public morals, to shock and insult believers or to bring the established religion into hatred and contempt is an essential element in the crime."

On the other hand the prosecution relied upon successive editions of *Halsbury's Laws of England*. The first (1909) edition made no reference to intent. In the second (1933), the same passage appeared unaltered. In the current fourth edition (1975), which had the authority of Lord Justice Shaw, the passage had been rewritten but again there was no reference to intent.

Archbold (19/6) did not mention any question of intent being required. *Russell on Crime* (1964) did not directly discuss the question of mens rea. *Smith and Hogan* (1973), however, said: "There seems to be no clear modern authority on the nature of the mens rea required, but it ought to follow in principle from the nature of the actus reus that there must be proved at least an intention so to ridicule the Christian religion, e.g. so as to tend to provoke ordinary Christians or possibly those actually addressed to violence".

It seemed to their Lordships that Lord Denman could not have used the language which he did in *Hetherington* if he had thought it was relevant to consider what the defendant's subjective intention was. He said: "The question before you and the only question for you to decide is a matter of fact and of opinion. Aye or no, is this in your opinion a blasphemous publication and has the defendant in point of fact issued it knowingly and wilfully?

Intent in the sense for which the appellants had contended was not a live issue in *Ramsay and Foote*, for Foote had admitted his intention. It was a legitimate comment that since that was the position in that case, the passages in *Starkie* approved by Lord Coleridge could not have been thought by him to have borne the meaning contended for by the appellants.

The cases before *Ramsay and Foote* showed clearly that if an accused person deliberately published that which crossed the line which divided the blasphemous from the non-blasphemous, he could not be heard to say that he did not know or realize or intend that that which he had deliberately put into circulation possessed those characteristics which rendered him liable to conviction for blasphemy or blasphemous libel, according to whether the words in question were spoken or written.

The question of intention was not discussed in *Bowman*, but that fact could not be treated as of assistance to the appellants when the earlier cases, which seemed so strongly to militate against their contentions, were expressly approved.

Mr Mortimer complained that the judge invited the jury to consider the matter by reference to their first reaction on reading the allegedly offending matter. That part of the summing up had to be read with the rest and was not really open to criticism when put into context.

Since the arguments on the main issues had failed, it followed that the appeals against conviction must be dismissed.

Solicitors: Offenbach & Co; Robbins, Olivey & Lake.

Court of Appeal

Mr Maudling wins on damages point

Maudling v Stott and Others
Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Orr and Lord Justice Bridge

Mr Reginald Maudling, former Cabinet Minister, is entitled to claim exemplary damages in his libel action against Mr Richard Stott, a journalist employed by the *Daily Mirror*, and Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd, the Court of Appeal held on an interlocutory appeal by the reporter and the newspaper, from Mr Justice May's refusal to strike out the claim for exemplary damages in respect of an alleged libel on the front page of the *Daily Mirror* on October 20, 1976.

During the hearing Mr Robert Alexander, QC, for the defendants, said that the appeal was of general importance. It was of understandable concern to newspapers that since the changes in the law relating to exemplary damages, every newspaper was at risk nowadays of having a jury decide that exemplary damages should be awarded against it.

Mr Maudling appeared in person.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said the headline of the article was "MPs face Poulson probe". His Lordship would only read three sentences from it: "The way was cleared by Attorney General Sam Silkin yesterday for a top-level Commons probe into the involvement of MPs with jailed architect John Poulson. . . . Three MPs—Shadow Foreign Secretary Reginald Maudling, Tory MP John Cordle and Labour MP Albert Roberts—have already been the subject of a report to the Director of Public Prosecutions. However, no criminal charges have been brought against any MP because of a loophole in the law. MPs cannot be charged with bribery or corruption in connexion with their parliamentary duties. . . ."

Mr Alexander said that the *Daily Mirror* did not intend to allege that Mr Maudling or the other MPs had been guilty or that his conduct was such that he would or could have been the subject of a charge or prosecution but for the loophole in the law; that would be a very serious charge indeed, especially against a man in Mr Maudling's position. So Mr Maudling had said, no doubt rightly, that it was most harmful to him and that it had gravely affected his whole life; and he brought an action for libel against the reporter and newspaper.

In his statement of claim Mr Maudling had said that he would seek exemplary damages, and as required by the new rules, he gave particulars in his pleadings that the defendants included the reference to him "in order to increase the sensational nature of their lead story . . . and thereby increase the sales of the *Daily Mirror*, calculating that the benefit to them would outweigh any damages which might be payable to the plaintiff".

The *Daily Mirror* had asked the court to strike out the claim for exemplary damages, as not coming within any of the principles of law on which such damages should be given. The master and the judge had refused to strike it out.

Since *Rookes v Barnard* ((1964] AC 1129) and *Broome v Cassell & Co Ltd* ((1972] AC 1027) the law about exemplary damages had been altered. In a libel action a plaintiff was entitled to damages on three heads. (1) Compensation for the damage to his reputation and fame. (2) Aggravated damages for his own injured feelings; and under that head damages had been increased where the defendants pleaded that the words were true and failed to prove their assertion. (3) Exemplary damages.

The change had come about because the House of Lords had drawn a distinction between civil damages, which were compensatory, and criminal damages which were by way of punishment, and exemplary damages which were damages awarded by way of punishment. The House had sought to put exemplary damages into three categories, the one arising in the present case being the second category defined by Lord Devlin (at p 1226 of *Rookes v Barnard*) as "those in which the defendant's conduct has been calculated by him to make a profit for himself which may well exceed the compensation payable to the plaintiff". That category had been further elaborated in *Broome v Cassell*: to justify exemplary damages the defendants must have known that the words were written recklessly, not caring whether they were true or false, but published them to make money out of them.

Mr Maudling had clearly recognized that there would be many actions for libel against newspapers which would not call for exemplary damages; but he said that his case was within the exceptional category. He put it under three heads. The first was that the article was published for the sake of sensation and to bring as much money by way of circulation as was possible for the *Daily Mirror* by picking out MPs and in particular him with his high and distinguished record.

His Lordship thought that Mr Maudling was entitled to put that case before a jury if the other heads were combined. His next head was that the statements were made recklessly without taking care to see how far they were true or false; and he took an instance where the *Mirror* in the article had referred to "a report made to the Director of Public Prosecutions". One would imagine that making that statement meant that they would have had access to the report; but in their pleading they said they did not know its contents, so that they made the allegation without knowing the contents.

The third claim was that the defendants were utterly regardless of the harm they would do to him in his position. Those elements, he said, were such as to bring the case within Lord Devlin's second category.

His Lordship thought Mr Maudling was entitled to have a jury rule on the point, subject to the trial judge's direction on the law. It was quite unwarranted to strike out the claim for exemplary damages at this stage. The appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Justice Orr agreed.

LORD JUSTICE BRIDGE said that he had felt difficulty in reaching a decision in what seemed a borderline case. The mere fact of publishing defamatory matter in publications which the publisher had obviously published for profit could not of itself prima facie be evidence of the elements necessary to constitute a claim for exemplary damages as now laid down in the authorities. What was said in *Rookes* and *Broome* appeared to mean that to establish such a claim meant establishing something very near to fraud. But Mr Alexander conceded that there might be cases where the nature of the alleged defamatory publication and the circumstances in which it was made might be sufficient material from which a jury could draw the necessary inferences to support a claim for exemplary damages.

The only basis on which his Lordship agreed that it would be inappropriate to strike out Mr Maudling's claim for exemplary damages at this stage was that one would only do so if it was clearly shown that it must fail. But his Lordship would not regard the court's decision as preempting the decision which the judge would make before he summed up to the jury. The judge would be free to make his own decision. Subject to that, his Lordship would dismiss the appeal.

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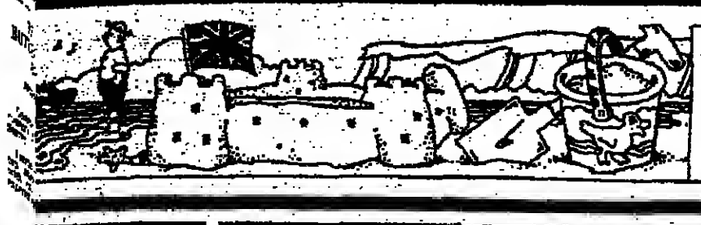

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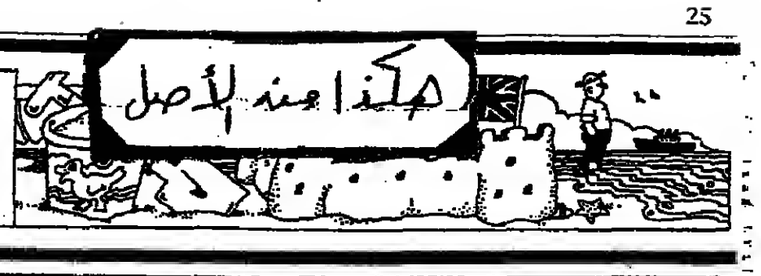

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BOURNEMOUTH 763882. Branksome One mode c. flat for 4/6.

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OYFED.—Quiet farmhouse, tennis courts, Laugharne 3 mls. Sleep 8. Linen electricity inc. June 30 £40 p.w.—Sept. July Aug £70 p.w. Sept. £35 p.w.—Pendine (09[illegible]) 254.

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HARDY COUNTRY, Dorset.—Holiday cottage, self-catering, all mod. cons., sleeps 6. Telephone: Puddletown 274.

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MULLION, PORTHLEVEN. Comfortable cottage, personal supervision, 2 B persons, £25/£85.—1 Elm Terrace, Mullion.

NORTH CORNWALL.—Fully furnished farmhouse, C.H., log fires, T.V. Sleeps 8. Pony trekking. Easy reach both coasts. From Easter onwards. From £40 p.w.—Taylor, Cricket St. Thomas, 036 050 351.

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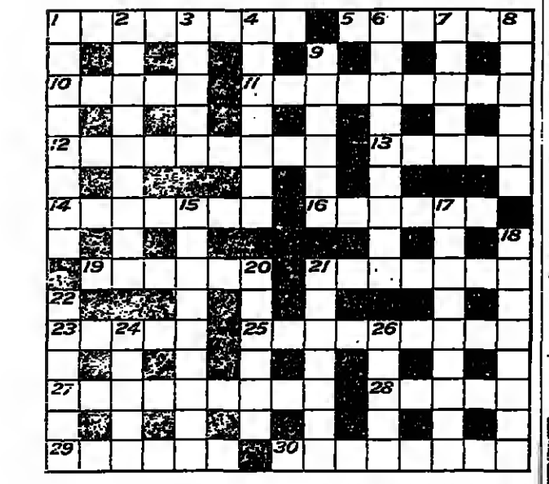
"... and the multitudes ... cried, saying, Hosanna to the Son of David: Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord."—St. Matthew 21: 9.

BIRTHS

AUGUST.—On 16th March at Cheltenham to Mary (Christine) and Graham—a son (John Mark Hor).
COPLE.—On March 14th, 1978, at North Herts Maternity Hospital, Hitchin, to Jill (nee Davies) and Anthony—a son (Thomas Anthony Brabyn).
OURAHO.—On 16th March, in Norwich, to Isabelle (nee Howes) and Douglas—a daughter (Charlotte Lucy), sister for John, Mark and Alexander.
COOHER.—On March 14th, at St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth, to Penelope (nee Bell) and Michael—a daughter (Chloe Helen Malendie).
HARMEL.—On 14th March, in Paris, to Kate and Richard—a son.
HUNTER.—To Charles and Katie, on 16th March—a daughter (Sophie Irene).
LAUNDERS.—On March 16th, to Susan (nee Bird) and Major Nicholas Launders — a son (Tobias Nicholas).
LEATHES.—On March 16, at Hertford, Connecticut, to Belinda (nee Hayes) and Simon—a son.
MITCHELL-INNES.—On 15th March to Patsy (nee Horbury) and Charles—a son (Andrew).
RIGER.—On 15th March, at Chase Farm, Enfield, to Angela and John—a daughter (Amy Georgina).
WRIGHT.—On March 11th, to John and Louise (nee Crichton)—a daughter (Pippa Olon), a sister for James and Jason.
YATES.—On March 11th, at Guy's, to Sue (nee Crawshaw) and Ben —a son (Henry), a brother for Thea.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,858



ACROSS
1 Early bird's late breakfast? (4-4).
5 Give, say. Henry V's corporal his due, as a Moslem (6).
10 Some samples being 1 du (5).
11 Pretender partly to burn return of birth (9).
12 Mrs Tony Weller's profession (9).
13 Sir Edmund goes the wrong way round the pole (5).
14 Bit of luck for the book, were one of these rises transposed (7).
16 Besides, it's how 6 begins (6).
19 Legislator changes stance (6).
21 There's always great excitement about gold (7).
23 Seize the old boy, he's the important one (5).
25 Brilliant output of the heater factory? (9).
27 Unfortunate quarry met by design in the wood (9).
28 Stuffed dummies, say, of the fifth form (5).
29 Fleet — needed to follow young Lochinvar (6).
30 Security to this ceremonial garb (8).

DOWN
1 Extensive lifting of covers on financial undertakings (6).
2 Part let, in a word, in Greater London (9).
3 This 16 means money (5).
4 Cook's precise, if awkward, instructions (7).
6 Creature taking a breather up on a rocky place (9).
7 Wind south or south west—except in America (5).
8 This puzzle branches out, worth £500! (6).
9 With beam raised propel boat down the river (6).
15 Off to Gibraltar—this coast is dangerous (4-5).
17 It pays, they say, to go on hoarding (9).
18 Growing moody? (8).
20 Hotspur's nettle flower (6).
21 Literary family shattered by frosty note (7).
22 Sayings of the little garden folk (6).
24 Murderer whose namesake made the peerage (5).
26 Old man to start game of chess, do you say? (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,857

DEATHS

ANDERSON.—On March 16th, 1978, peacefully, at home, Ladycot, The Switch, Llandeilo, Ruthin, aged 71 years, after a long illness, bravely borne, Josephine Mary Anderson, dearest daughter of Doctors Carrie and Jessie Anderson and sister of Peter David. Funeral Tuesday, March 21st. Requiem Mass at the Catholic Church, Ruthin, at 2 p.m., followed by interment at Ruthin Borough Cemetery. Flowers and enquiries to Dowell Brothers Tel. Ruthin 2763.
BEMBRIDGE, DR. ROBERT HUTTON, of 122 Winsley, Wilmslow, on 14th March, aged 78. Beloved husband of the late Beryl Bembridge. Deeply loved by his children and grandchildren. Our grief is measureless.
BLAKE.—On March 16th, peacefully, at Upper Hill, West Moon, Eleanor Frances Williams Blake, aged 92 years, widow of Jack Blake, loved mother of Nancy, Michael and Gill and much loved grandmother and great-grandmother. Funeral private at West Moon Parish Church on Tuesday, March 21st, at 3.30 p.m.
BOOYS.—On March 15th, suddenly, at his home, Rusland Lodge, All Saints, Ascminster, John Roy, dearly loved husband of Beryl and father of Timothy. Funeral at Devon and Exeter Crematorium, Wednesday, 22nd March, 3 a.m.
BURT.—On March 15, 1978, peacefully, at his home, Austin Bernard Burt, aged 64, loved husband of Pat and father of Jack, Dorothy and Peter. Cremation at Beckenham Crematorium on Tuesday, March 21, at 3.30 pm. Flowers to Francis Chappell & Sons, 83 The Walnuts, Orpington, by 11.30 am.
SLDER-JONES.—On 16 March, the honourable Diana Catherine, aged 69, peacefully, at Princess Margaret Hospital, Swindon, after a long and gallant fight. Adored wife of Judge Elder-Jones and mother of Gingie and also of Christopher Taylor. Funeral at Somerford Keynes Church, at 3 p.m. on Wed., 22 March. Family flowers only. Any donations to this church's Tower Restoration Fund. Enquiries to Cowley & Son, Cirencester 3248.
GRIMSHAW.—On March 16th, suddenly, at his home, "The Grange", South Park Drive, Poynton, Cheshire, Norman Grimshaw, C.B.E., F.R.I., Chairman of British Vita Co. Ltd. The beloved father of Muriel, Argnit, Bernard and Janice. Service at St. George's Church, Poynton, on Wednesday, March 22nd, at 11 a.m., followed at the Macclesfield Crematorium, 12 noon. Funeral private by request. No flowers, by request. Donations preferred, to: Furnishing Trades Bereavement Association, 50 Redford St., London, WC2R 0HA. A memorial service will be held at date to be announced. Enquiries to C. Middleton & Son, Tel. 061-483 3383 or 061-224 1629.
KEMPTHORNE.—On 13th March, 1978, at Eastbourne, Sussex, suddenly after a long and disabling illness, Katharine Margaret Anderson Kempthorne aged 71 years, the deeply loved and loving wife of Renalus and mother and granny to Renalus, Penelope, Bootha and Loveday. Funeral service at St. Marys Church, Church Hill Rd., East Barnet, on Wednesday, 22nd March, at 2.15 p.m.
KNIGHT.—On March 13th, suddenly at home, "H. J." (Harry), character extraordinary, beloved husband of Doris, wonderful father of Alex and grandfather of Louise and James, and greatly loved father-in-law of Janet. Funeral service, Tuesday, March 21st, at Christ Church, Virginia Water, at 12 noon. Family flowers only. Donations to Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, 113 Uxbridge Road, London, W.5.
LANGTOH.—On March 16, peacefully at Whitehanger, nursing home, Haslemere, in his 94th year, Harold McKee, of Innwoods, Northfield Place, Weybridge, Surrey, husband of the late Ethel very dear father of Muriel Langton and loving grandfather of Richard Heald. Funeral at Guildford Crematorium at 3.30 p.m. on Tuesday, March 21. Flowers to Plimms Funerals, Guildford.
MacMYH.—On 16th March, 1978, suddenly at Harbour Cottage, Kirkcudbright, David James MacMyn, T.D., M.A., M.B., B.Chir., aged 76 years, only son of the late John MacMyn, M.D., and Mrs M. MacMyn, of Blair House, Kirkcudbright. Funeral service at St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Kirkcudbright, on Monday, 20th March, at 2 p.m., and thereafter in Dundrennan Abbey. No letters, by request.
NIEVERGELT.—On 14th March, suddenly, at his home in West Dulwich, Albert Stanley, beloved father of Rupert, Elizabeth, Patricia and the late Lawrence, and much loved grandfather. Funeral private.
RADFORD.—On March 16, suddenly, after a joyful day, Victor Bradford, aged 81, of Orchard House, New Yall Road, Witney. A memorial service will be held shortly. No flowers, by request. Donations to Christian Aid if desired.
REED.—On March 7th, peacefully, at Crowborough, Marjorie Maud, aged 81 years, widow of Leonard Lewis (John) Reed. Funeral service has taken place.
SCOTT.—Harry William (Bill) of 1 Edendale Close, Cambridge, at his home on Wednesday, March 15th, 1978. Funeral service will take place at Cambridge Crematorium on Wednesday, 22nd March at 3 p.m.
SCOTT.—On March 16, 1978, Victor Henry, MGE, late RIC and Royal Innis Fus. Very dearly loved husband of Joan (Joy), much loved by all his family. A life of kindness and integrity.—Funeral private, please. No letters or flowers.
SHELSWELL-WHITE.—On March 16th in Bantry Hospital, Clodagh, Elizabeth Maude, beloved wife of the late Geoffrey and mother of Egerton, Oella and Oonagh. Funeral at Bantry on March 18th at 3.00 o.m.
STANOEH McDOUGAL.—On March 16, peacefully in Hospital, Ramsey, IoM, Herbert Fraser, dear husband of Muriel and father of John. Cremation private. Family flowers only.
WARREN.—On 15th March, 1978, at Woodyates, Troon, Ayrshire, David Bruce, O.B.E., in his 91st year. Beloved husband of Sheena and eldest son of the late Timothy Warren, LL.D. Funeral private. Family flowers only. A memorial service will be held in Glasgow on a date to be announced later.

DEATHS

ZURBRUGG.—On Tuesday, March 14th, 1978, suddenly, Robert, beloved husband of Sheila and dear father of Nicholas, Michael and Anthony, and to Paulino. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, Kersey, Saturday, March 18th, at 11 a.m. Flowers to Saunders, Funeral Director, Radleigh, Ipswich. Tel. 3117 or donations please to Marie Curie Cancer Research.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

ELKISCH.—A Memorial Service to the late Dr. Franz B. Elkisch will be held at the Church of the Immaculate Conception (Farm Street Church), 114 Mount Street, W.1, at 12 noon on the 9th April, 1978.
WILLS.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Cynthia, of Burrington House, Burrington, near Bristol, will be held at All Saints' Church, Wrington, on Tuesday, 28th March, at 3.30 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

BALLYH.—In loving memory of Cecil, captain C. C. Ballyn, O.F.C. and Bar, Royal Artillery, Air D.P., who died of wounds on March 16, 1945.
CORAZZA, JOE.—Treasured memories of my dearest husband, especially tomorrow, his Birthday.—Nell.
GEORICK, WILLIE EMERSON, died March 18th, 1963. In affectionate memory.
EDWARD THE SECOND, King of the English, murdered at Corfe, Dorset, 16th of March, 978.
ETHELREO "THE UNREADY" Grant, we beseech thee, Almighty God, everlasting rest to the soul of thy servant, King Ethelred, graceful in manners, beautiful in face and comely in appearance, who reigned with great toil and difficulties from 18th March, 978, until 23rd April, 1016. "And may ye better reck the rede than ever did that ruler."
COVER, ALBERT ERNEST, March 19, 1977; and his beloved wife, Constance Winifred, October 20, 1965.
HARRY. Died 11 June, 1971, to ever loving memory.—Helen.
RYDER.—In loving memory of Major Henry Dudley Ryder, M.C.—From a devoted family.
WALKER, AUDREY VICTORIA.—Such happy memories on this your Birthday, and every day.—Prangs.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

BARBARA CARTLAND
will be at
MOWBRAY'S BOOK SHOP
28 Margaret St., London, W.1, on Tuesday, March 21st, from 12 noon-1.30 p.m.
You are warmly invited to meet her there. Her latest book "I SEEK THE MIRACULOUS" (Sheldon Press), has just been published.
Signed copies (£4.25) available by post. Write or telephone.
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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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spare a little for those in need, the old, the lonely, the victims of broken homes, many of them mere children.
As Christians we care, we offer comfort, friendship and practical assistance. But we need your help. Please send your donation to: Room 25, Church Army, C.S.C. House, North Circular Road, London NW10 7UG.

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Room 160H, P.O. Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3PX.

ESTHER RAHTZEN'S TV Appeal on BBC 1 at 6.35 p.m. on Sunday, 19th March. Please send your donation to help children with spina bifida and hydrocephalus to ASBAH, Tavistock House North, Tavistock Sq. WC1 9HH. Tel.: 01-388 1382. Reg. Charity No. 249 538.

VIVA knows the world is her oyster.

INTER-FRANCE seek 8 young people.—See Gen. Vacs.
VISITING CALIFORNIA 27th March.—See Commercial Services.
MOTTEMAH FURNITURE by Robt. Thompson, 1930.—In "For Sale" today.
PUTNEY-MORTLAKE race abandoned. Winners.—See Springtime.
SHORT LETS ? Mistral Estate Agency. See Rentals.
DO YOU WANT to let your flat ? See Rentals.
PHARMACY GRADUATE seeks career.—See Sits. Wanted.
SELL YOUR dest friend ? See Wanted.
OXFORD GRADUATE seeks sponsorship to continue law studies in peace.—Box 1004 K, The Times.
ROYAL OOULTON seek experienced Audio Sec. See La Cronie.
HYPOCRIBY 1978: fighting for human rights but condoning abortion LIFE (0926 215877).
WEHWTEO—Dandie Dinmont terrier. See Animals and Birds.
EXPERIENCED SALES ASSISTANTS, Knightsbridge. See Non-Sec.
ROYAL ALBERT HALL. Box wanted. See Wanted Column.
MAISONETTE convenient: Chelsea. See London flats.
CE 3K.—Fine, but whatever happened to Sugarland Express ? Butchergirl, by C.I.C. Jolo Focus now. 0235 51265.
ARMY OFFICER required.—See General Vacancies.
MEDINA require experienced storekeeper, sales asst.—See Non-Sec. Appts.
THOMAS SMYTHE OIL PAINTING on panel—In "For Sale" today.
SINGLE PARENT with teenagers ? See Country Props.. "Half Share".
EASTER IN THE HEBRIDES.—See Holidays in Britain—Scotland.
CAN YOU SPARE 1 SUNDAY afternoon to have lonely old people to tea ? Contact needs hostesses. 01-240 8550.
GOOD home required for musician's Bechstein.—For Sale.
HELP THE DISABLED. Listen to Miss Angela Rippon make an appeal for St. Loye's College for Training the Disabled for Commerce and Industry, Exeter, on this Week's Good Cause, R.D.C. Radio 4 at 8.50 p.m. on Sunday 19th March, 1978.
45FT. RIVER Thames mooring.—See Rentals.
FOREIGN STUDENTS.—See U.K. Hols.—South Coast.
SWIMMING POOL TILES required. See Sales and Wants.
STEWARD for private executive aircraft, Middle East.—See Gen. Vacs.
LAWNS NEED MASKELLS. See for Sales Column

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